













S. 16.

HISTORY  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE  
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

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"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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VOL. XXVII. 1929, 1930, 1931

EDINBURGH  
PRINTED FOR THE CLUB  
BY NEILL AND CO. LTD., 212 CAUSEWAYSIDE

1932



# HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

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## CONTENTS OF VOL. XXVII.

---

### PART I.—1929.

	PAGE
1. The Armorial of the Scottish Border: Annual Address by the President, CHARLES HENRY HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A., delivered 2nd October 1929 . . . . .	1
2. Iron Yetts . . . . .	43
3. Reports of Meetings for 1929. By Miss M. I. Hope:—	
(1) MUTINY STONES . . . . .	44
(2) CRAGSIDE, ROTHBURY, AND BRINKBURN . . . . .	46
(2A) BOTANICAL MEETING, BOWHILL . . . . .	48
(3) ALNWICK . . . . .	50
(4) WHITMUIR HALL, BOWDEN, AND EILDON HILLS. . . . .	50
(5) ROMAN WALL . . . . .	52
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	53
4. The Roman Frontier between Tyne and Solway. By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	58
5. Fathers of the Church of Scotland . . . . .	63
6. The Geology of the Eildon Hills. By JOHN SMITH . . . . .	64
7. The Eildon Tree . . . . .	67
8. The Eildon Mountain Indicator. By JOHN CLARKE, LL.D. . . . .	68
9. Trimontium Memorial. By STUART DOUGLAS ELLIOT . . . . .	69
10. Report of Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. South Africa, 1929. By Mrs BISHOP . . . . .	70
11. Cloth Mill at Harcarse . . . . .	74
12. The Owners of Dirleton. By WILLIAM DOUGLAS . . . . .	75
13. The Darien Scheme . . . . .	92
14. Crachoctrestrete: A Forgotten Berwickshire Road. By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot. . . . .	93
15. Black Dykes . . . . .	95



	PAGE
16. Jet Necklaces from the Borders. By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot. . . . .	96
Addendum . . . . .	106
17. Notes on Excavations at Falla Cairn, Oxnam. By PETER B. GUNN, M.A. . . . .	104
18. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun. . . . .	107
19. The Return of the Goldfinch. By WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	111
20. The Lepidoptera of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders. By GEORGE BOLAM . . . . .	115
21. Obituaries—	
(1) The Very Reverend David Paul, D.D., LL.D., F.L.S. By the Rev. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, M.A., B.D. . . . .	143
(2) Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Baronet. By J. H. MILNE HOME . . . . .	145
(3) George Pringle Hughes, D.L., J.P. By G. G. REA, C.B.E., of Doddington . . . . .	147
(4) James Lindsay Hilson. By W. WELLS MABON . . . . .	149
22. Merse Weather . . . . .	151
23. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire during 1929. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	152
24. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1929. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	153
25. Treasurer's Financial Statement for Year ending 30th September 1929 . . . . .	154

## PART II.—1930.

1. Agriculture and the Land: A Century of Retrospect. Annual Address by the President, J. H. MILNE HOME, delivered 1st October 1930 . . . . .	155
2. Travelling 200 Years Ago . . . . .	165
3. Reports of Meetings for 1930. By Miss M. I. Hope:—	
(1) AKELD, HAREHOPE, AND HUMBLETON . . . . .	166
(2) DUMFRIES, CAERLAVEROCK, RUTHWELL, SWEET HEART ABBEY, SHAMBELLIE, AND LINCLUDEN . . . . .	168
(3) WRANGHOLM, BROTHERSTONE HILL, AND MELLERSTAIN . . . . .	172
(3A) ORNITHOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL MEETING— ALNWICK PARK . . . . .	174
(4) BEWICK AND EGLINGHAM . . . . .	174
(4A) GEOLOGICAL MEETING—ST ABB'S HEAD . . . . .	176
(5) SOUTRA AISLE, THE ROMAN ROAD, AND CHANNEL- KIRK . . . . .	176
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	182

# CONTENTS

v

PAGE

4. Bustards in the Merse . . . . .	187
5. Caerlaverock. By G. W. SHIRLEY . . . . .	194
6. Excavations . . . . .	195
7. New Abbey. By the Rev. GEORGE DUNCAN, D.D., F.S.A. . . . .	196
8. Lincluden. By R. C. REID . . . . .	202
9. Mellerstain: Its Owners, especially the Haitlies. By the Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A. . . . .	210
10. Hounam Law Fort. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	218
11. The Lepidoptera of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders. By GEORGE BOLAM . . . . .	221
12. Witchcraft at Hilton . . . . .	265
13. St Abb's Head in May 1930. By WILLIAM DOUGLAS. . . . .	266
14. Ancrum Bridge . . . . .	268
15. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun. . . . .	269
16. The Border Tongue . . . . .	270
17. The Mosses and Hepatics of Berwickshire and North Northumber- land. By J. B. DUNCAN . . . . .	271
18. Coldingham Priory Well . . . . .	274
19. Obituary Notice: Stuart Douglas Elliot, V.D., D.L., S.S.C. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	275
20. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire during 1930. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	276
21. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1930. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	277
22. Treasurer's Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th Sep- tember 1930 . . . . .	278

## PART III.—1931.

1. Address by the President, Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart., delivered 7th October 1931 . . . . .	279
2. Cuddy Wood, Langton. By ALLAN A. FALCONER . . . . .	293
3. Report of Meetings for 1931. By Miss M. I. HOPE:—	
(1) LORDENSHAW AND TOSSON . . . . .	294
(1A) SELKIRK COMMON RIDING . . . . .	296
(2) THE ROMAN WALL, GILSLAND, OVER-DENTON, BIRDOSWALD, LANERCOST PRIORY, AND NA- WORTH CASTLE . . . . .	300
(3) JEDBURGH, QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE, AND HER- MITAGE . . . . .	302
(4) SPRINGWOOD PARK, SIMPRIM, SWINTON, AND HUME CASTLE . . . . .	303
(5) GRANT'S HOUSE, PENMANSHIEL, ST HELEN'S, AND SICCAR POINT . . . . .	311
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	320

	PAGE
4. Two Border Memorials . . . . .	326
5. Incised Rocks near Lordenshaws Camp. By E. R. NEWBIGIN .	327
6. A Neolithic Cairn at Byrness, Northumberland. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	329
7. Deep Trackways on Simonside Hills. By E. R. NEWBIGIN .	330
8. The Roman Wall between Housesteads and Carvoran. By THOMAS WAKE . . . . .	334
9. Birdoswald—Camboglanna. By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	341
10. Gold Armléts from St Abb's Head. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	346
11. Scott at Gilsland. By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart. . . . .	347
12. Queen Mary's House at Jedburgh. By W. WELLS MABON, Provost of Jedburgh . . . . .	351
13. Two Early Graves at Cockburn, Duns. By ALLAN A. FALCONER	355
14. Hermitage Castle. By R. C. REID . . . . .	356
15. Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society, 1931 . . .	368
16. Address: Selkirk Common Riding. By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart. . . . .	369
17. Some Recent Border Publications . . . . .	371
18. Selkirk Common Riding. By Dr JOHN STEWART MUIR . . . .	372
19. The Excavation of Two Bronze Age Cairns on Coldsmouth Hill, near Yetholm. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	379
20. A Bronze Age Cist at Humbleton, Wooler. By DAVID CALL SHORT; with Report on the Bones by Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S. . . . .	385
21. An Inscribed Boulder from Grant's House. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	390
22. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun. . . . .	391
23. Botanical Notes. By ALLAN A. FALCONER . . . . .	393
24. Obituary Notices :—	
The Rev. William M'Conachie, D.D., F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	397
Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter . . . . .	400
25. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire in 1931. By the Rev. ALAN E. SWINTON of Swinton, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . .	401
26. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1931. By the Rev. ALAN E. SWINTON of Swinton, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	402
27. Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 30th September 1931.	403
28. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Rules and Regulations . . .	404
29. List of Members . . . . .	407
Index . . . . .	417

# ILLUSTRATIONS

## PART I.—1929.

The Réverend William M'Conachie, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

*Frontispiece*

Border Shields . . . . .	pages 8 to 43
I. Seals of the Earls of Dunbar and March . . . . .	to face page 42
II. Seals of Albany, Douglas, Vescei, etc. . . . .	„ 42
III. Seals of Berwickshire . . . . .	„ 42
IV. Shields from <i>L'Armorial de Gelre</i> . . . . .	„ 42
V. Shields from <i>L'Armorial Equestre de la Toison d'Or</i> . . . . .	„ 42
VI. Shields from Sir David Lindsay's <i>Book of Arms</i> . . . . .	„ 42
VII. Head of the Rothbury Cross, North Side . . . . .	„ 46
VIII. „ „ East and West Sides. . . . .	„ 46
IX. Top of Shaft of Rothbury Cross . . . . .	„ 46
X. Foot of Shaft of Rothbury Cross . . . . .	„ 46
XI. The Eildon Mountain Indicator . . . . .	„ 68
XII. Crawchester Street . . . . .	„ 94
Jet Necklace found at Tayfield, Fife . . . . .	page 97
Jet Necklace from Kylene . . . . .	„ 98
Gold <i>Lunula</i> . . . . .	„ 99
XIII. Jet Necklace from the Borders . . . . .	to face page 102
Section of Falla Cairn. . . . .	page 105

## PART II.—1930.

Mortsafe, Channellkirk. . . . .	page 181
XIV. Caerlaverock Castle about 1790 . . . . .	to face page 188
XV. Sweet Heart Abbey about 1790 . . . . .	„ 196
XVI. Lincluden in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century . . . . .	„ 202
Hounam Law Fort . . . . .	page 219

## PART III.—1931.

XVII. The Hume Castle Indicator . . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	306
XVIII. Trackways on Simonside Hills . . . . .	„	330
Sketch Plan of Birdoswald . . . . .	<i>page</i>	342
XIX. Slab of Diocletian . . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	344
XX. Cairns on Coldsmouth . . . . .	„	380
Plan : Coldsmouth South Cairn. . . . .	<i>page</i>	381
Plan : Coldsmouth North Cairn . . . . .	„	383
Flint Scraper, Flint Saw, and Bronze Knife-dagger from Coldsmouth . . . . .	<i>page</i>	384
Cist at Humbleton . . . . .	„	385
Bronze Knife-dagger from Cist at Humbleton . . . . .	„	386
XXI. Inscribed Boulder from Grant's House . . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	390





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VOL. XXVII. PART I.

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1920



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# HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

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## CONTENTS OF VOL. XXVII.—PART I.

---

1929.

---

	PAGE
1. The Armorial of the Scottish Border: Annual Address by the President, CHARLES HENRY HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A., delivered 2nd October 1929 . . . . .	1
2. Iron Yetts . . . . .	43
3. Reports of Meetings for 1929 :—	
(1) MUTINY STONES . . . . .	44
(2) CRAGSIDE, ROTHBURY, AND BRINKBURN . . . . .	46
(2A) BOTANICAL MEETING, BOWHILL . . . . .	48
(3) ALNWICK . . . . .	50
(4) WHITMUIR HALL, BOWDEN, AND EILDON HILLS . . . . .	50
(5) ROMAN WALL . . . . .	52
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	53
4. The Roman Frontier between Tyne and Solway. By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	58
5. Fathers of the Church of Scotland . . . . .	63
6. The Geology of the Eildon Hills. By JOHN SMITH . . . . .	64
7. The Eildon Tree . . . . .	67
8. The Eildon Mountain Indicator. By JOHN CLARKE, LL.D. . . . .	68
9. Trimontium Memorial. By STUART DOUGLAS ELLIOT . . . . .	69
10. Report of Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. South Africa, 1929. By Mrs. BISHOP . . . . .	70
11. Cloth Mill at Harcarse . . . . .	74
12. The Owners of Dirleton. By WILLIAM DOUGLAS . . . . .	75

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
13. The Darien Scheme . . . . .	92
14. Crachoctrestrete : A Forgotten Berwickshire Road. By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot. . . . .	93
15. Black Dykes . . . . .	95
16. Jet Necklaces from the Borders. By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot. . . . .	96
Addendum . . . . .	106
17. Notes on Excavations at Falla Cairn, Oxnam. By PETER B. GUNN, M.A. . . . .	104
18. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, JUN. . . . .	107
19. The Return of the Goldfinch. By WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A.SCOT. . . . .	111
20. The Lepidoptera of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders. By GEORGE BOLAM . . . . .	115
21. Obituaries—	
(1) The Very Reverend David Paul, D.D., LL.D., F.L.S. By the Rev. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, M.A., B.D. . . . .	143
(2) Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Baronet. By J. H. MILNE HOME . . . . .	145
(3) George Pringle Hughes, D.L., J.P. By G. G. REA, C.B.E., of Doddington . . . . .	147
(4) James Lindsay Hilson. By W. WELLS MABON . . . . .	149
22. Merse Weather . . . . .	151
23. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire during 1929. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.MET.SOC. . . . .	152
24. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1929. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.MET.SOC. . . . .	153
25. Treasurer's Financial Statement for Year ending 30th September 1929 . . . . .	154

# ILLUSTRATIONS

## PART I—1929.

Border Shields . . . . .	pages 8 to 43
I. Seals of the Earls of Dunbar and March . . . . .	42
II. Seals of Albany, Douglas, Vesci, etc. . . . .	42
III. Seals of Berwickshire . . . . .	42
IV. Shields from <i>L'Armorial de Gelre</i> . . . . .	42
V. Shields from <i>L'Armorial Equestre de la Toison d'Or</i> . . . . .	42
VI. Shields from Sir David Lindsay's <i>Book of Arms</i> . . . . .	42
VII. Head of the Rothbury Cross, North Side . . . . .	46
VIII.        "        "        East and West Sides . . . . .	46
IX. Top of Shaft of Rothbury Cross . . . . .	46
X. Foot of Shaft of Rothbury Cross . . . . .	46
XI. The Eildon Mountain Indicator . . . . .	68
XII. Crawchester Street . . . . .	94
Jet Necklace found at Tayfield, Fife . . . . .	97
Jet Necklace from Kyles . . . . .	98
Gold <i>Lunula</i> . . . . .	99
XIII. Jet Necklaces from the Borders . . . . .	102
Section of Falla Cairn . . . . .	105





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club  
at Berwick, 2nd October 1929. By C. H. HUNTER  
BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A.*

THE ARMORIALS OF THE SCOTTISH  
BORDER.

Each at his trump a banner wore  
Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore :  
Heralds and pursuivants by name  
Bute, Islay, Marchmont, Rothsay came,  
In painted tabards proudly showing  
Gules, Argent, Or, and Azure glowing.

*Marmion, Canto IV, Stanza 6.*

It is not necessary for me to offer any excuse for speaking to you upon the armorials of the Border counties. Although our Club, as its name indicates, was formed chiefly for the study of natural history, it has never cramped itself within the confines of that interesting and important subject, but has always extended its activities to the general study of the history, genealogy, and antiquities of the lands in "the vicinage of Berwick-upon-Tweed." Of these, armory, from the point of view of both local history and genealogy, is not the least important. For, as well as a beautiful art, it is also one of the lesser studies auxiliary to history, being,

so to speak, a handmaiden, sometimes rather frivolous, who, "clothed in garments of scarlet with ornaments of gold upon her apparel," waits upon the stately muse whom the Greeks called Clio. I use here "armory" rather than the better known word heraldry, because it is the term by which the art was known in mediæval times; it also defines the subject better and is therefore the more correct word.

Armorialia may be defined as those fixed and hereditary devices, designs, or symbols, though this latter only in a very limited sense, called charges which, from towards the end of the twelfth century, were borne painted in their proper colours upon the shields and embroidered upon the surcoats—hence shields of arms and coats of arms—of knights and men-at-arms, who, clad from head to foot in armour, would not otherwise be recognisable. The term includes the personal device called a crest, which from the early fourteenth century adorned the knights' great tilting heaume. It embraces also the devices blasoned upon the knightly banners, standards, and pennons, as well as the supporters which, probably originating in the need felt, by the seal engravers, to fill up a vacant space on the round armorial seals of the mid-fourteenth century with their couched shields, latterly became an important part of an armorial achievement. The *woodhouses* or wild men of the woods which support the shield of Archibald, Earl Douglas, on two of his seals illustrated on Plate II, are excellent examples of two different methods of using this armorial adjunct. They are also interesting early examples of a favourite figure in the pageants of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Spenser tells of one:

It was to weete a wilde and salvage man,  
Yet was no man but onely like in shape,  
And eke in stature higher by a span,  
All overgrown with haire. . . .

His waste was with a wreath of yvie greene  
Engirt about ne other garment wore ;  
For all his haire was like a garment seene,  
And in his hand a tall young oake he bore  
Whose knottie snags were sharpened all afore.

*The Faerie Queene*, IV, vii, 5-7.

The original purpose of armorial devices was undoubtedly to identify and to distinguish one knight from another when all alike were armed cap-à-pie. Armory thus fulfilled a practical purpose and met a real want; this accounts for its rapid diffusion amongst the chivalry of Europe and for the knowledge of it possessed by all sorts and conditions of men during the later Middle Ages.

The early manuscript evidences for Scottish armory are disappointing to one who is better versed in that of England. The armorials of England are recorded in a succession of manuscripts—known as rolls of arms—containing either the verbal blason or painted examples of the shields of arms of knights and men-at-arms from about A.D. 1240 onwards to the more or less regular official visitations of the heralds of the College of Arms in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. The contrast with Scotland is great. No Scottish herald has preserved, as was done for the English knights, the arms blasoned on the shields of the Scots who fought at Falkirk in A.D. 1298. No Scottish herald-poet has sung of the deeds and arms of his countrymen who bravely defended the castle of Caerlaverock in A.D. 1300 as was done in *The Poem of the Siege of Caerlaverock* for the assaulting English lords and knights. No Scottish historian embellished the margins of his manuscript with the shields of arms of the princes, lords, and knights whose deeds he wrote about as did Matthew Paris, the monk-historian of St Albans, writing about A.D. 1245, on the pages of his *Historia Anglorum*. No Scottish herald visited his province in post-mediæval times to

enrol and record arms—a practice which did so much to keep interest in armory alive in England. The act of A.D. 1592 authorising Lyon and his heralds to make such visitations seems to have remained almost entirely a dead letter. Evidence from effigies and brasses is also generally scanty in the country as a whole, and, with one late exception (the Home effigies at Edrom), is entirely lacking in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh; whilst that derived from shields of arms of mediæval date carved over the gateways, beneath the battlements, or upon the walls of churches, castles, towers, and houses is negligible.

It is therefore the more fortunate that the earliest and best evidence for early armorials, that, namely, derived from seals, is abundant. Seals were used during the whole mediæval period to authenticate documents, and they are usually, from about mid-thirteenth century, when used by persons of any importance, armorial in motive; being of known date and personal to the user they form the most reliable evidence now extant for armorial charges, but, as they do not show the tinctures of the charges, they have only been used in the following catalogue when other evidence is lacking. The earliest drawings of Scottish armorials are the forty-two shields, mostly with their crests and mantling, contained in the *Armorial de Gelre*, dating about A.D. 1370 (see *post*, p. 10); six of these belonging to our district are reproduced in outline on Plate IV. The work of another foreign herald of the early fifteenth century, *Armorial Equestre de la Toison d'Or et de L'Europe au 15<sup>e</sup> siècle* (see *post*, p. 10), contains fifty-seven Scottish shields, of which nine are also reproduced in outline on Plate V. Then about mid-fifteenth century is the *Armorial de Berri*, partially published in facsimile in Vol. I of Stodart's *Scottish Arms* (see *post*, p. 10). The sixteenth century had run almost half its course before the earliest remaining work of a Scottish herald was produced in the



beautiful book of shields of arms drawn in colours for "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon King of Arms" (Plate VI). This was followed by numerous similar books during the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; those used in the following catalogue are detailed on p. 10, *post*. It will therefore be realised that Scottish armorials as illustrated by manuscripts are of a date when armory had almost ceased to be a living art; it was no longer used upon the shields, surcoats, or heaumes of knights in war or tournament: its early simplicity had gone, and the little art was rapidly becoming the so-called science of heraldry with its overcrowded and badly drawn shields, its code of complicated rules, and its misapplied and misunderstood terms—the beautiful, virile art of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was dead.

Fortunately the seals of Scotland show us that, though not recorded otherwise, Scottish armorials of the best period were as beautiful and the art of armory as finely developed as in any other country. The arms of Scotland, though fewer in number, need fear no comparison with those of England, France, or Germany.

We are, however, to-day concerned not so much with Scottish armorials in general as with those of the district with which, as a Club, we are more immediately connected. The index which follows is an attempt to collect into one list the armorials and armorial seals belonging to the border counties previous to about the year 1600. It has been made from the authorities named on p. 9. The evidence for the blasons is indicated by the capital letters in square brackets, the records they refer to being detailed on p. 10. In addition to the surnames of the district, the writer has included those of the governors and captains of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Jedburgh, so far as he has been able to find them. Even with these additions and with the addition of those Norman families who settled north of Tweed

at the end of the twelfth century, such as Morville, Vescei, Normanville, Vipont, Baliol, Avenel, and Soules, the list is a comparatively short one. The Norman names soon disappeared almost entirely north of the border, and the surnames remaining are mostly those of influential families or clans and of names derived from the lands occupied by their owners. The different surnames are not so varied as in England; for example, a similar index of the armorials of Northumberland compiled by the writer contained more than eight hundred names, whilst in one for the smaller county of Durham over five hundred were included: even allowing for probable omissions in the present list the difference of national usage is very marked. There are also many fewer shields charged with entirely different arms, because, in addition to the lesser number of surnames, the interesting Scottish practice of carefully and minutely differencing the shields of cadet branches of the same name also reduces the variety of their armorials. This, again, is in contrast with the English custom where often families of the same name and origin bear entirely different arms.

The methods of the heralds of Scotland can be seen in this index in the differenced shields of the various branches of the Bruces, Douglasses, Grahams, Homes, Kerrs, Scotts, Stewarts, and others. There are also a large proportion of armorials known as *derivative*; that is, arms derived, either by blood, by marriage, or by feudal connection, from a superior lord. Thus the lion of the great house of Gospatrick appears changed in colours upon the shields of Home, Hepburn, Edgar, Renton, and Ellon; whilst the roses on the shields of Ayton, Blackadder, and Wedderburn may come from the roses added, on a border, to the shield of the earls of Dunbar in the fourteenth century—*ove la bordure d'argent poudre de roses* (see Plate I, fig. 7, and Plate IV, fig. 2). The crowned lion of Alan of Galloway reappears,

as does his name, on the shield of his sheriff, Alan of Clephane. The saltire and chief of the Bruce lords of Annandale appear, changed in colours, upon the shields of Carruthers, Corrie, Grierson, Kirkpatrick, Little, Moffatt, and Murray of Cockpool. Grierson and Kirkpatrick, in addition, charge the cushions of Randolph upon the chief of Bruce. The boars' or rather swine's heads of Gordon, canting in origin, appear upon the shields of Chisholm, Duns, Fairbairn, Hailley, Lockhart, Mow, Nesbit, Swinton, Redpath, Spottiswood, Whitlaw, and others. Hog, doubtless, bears the same charge in right of his own name! The rased heads of men, the curious charge borne by Nisbet, Chirnside, and Edington, are probably all from the same original, which may possibly be the man's head which appears upon the earliest known armorial seal of the great house of Douglas. Canting arms—that is, charges which play upon the name of the bearer—are also numerous, thus: Bell bears *bells*; Papedy, *papingoes*; Blenearn an *earn*; Cockburn, *cocks*; Corbet, *corbies*; Cranstone, *cranes*; Craw, *craws*; Fraser, *fraises*; Forester and Hunter, *hunting-horns*; and Turnbull, a *bull* or *bulls'* heads. These are obvious. There are probably others whose allusion is now lost to us, for, apart from the lion among beasts and the simple ordinaries such as the bend, border, chevron, fess, saltire, and pale, canting arms are in all countries by far the most numerous, and account for many strange devices whose meaning is now forgotten. In these and other characteristics the arms of the Borders do not differ from those of Scotland generally. The chevron, fess, and saltire or St Andrew's cross are the most frequently used of the ordinaries, whilst of the smaller charges called sub-ordinaries, mascles or voided lozenges, molets or sparrowwells and crescents preponderate: probably these would be used originally as differences to distinguish the shield of one branch of the family from that of

another. The beautiful charge of the flowered tressure, which, of gules, on the royal shield of Scotland, surrounds “the ruddy lion” where he ramps on



gold, appears on numerous shields of the greater nobility—in this list upon those of Dunbar, Fleming, Moray, Orkney, and Seton. It nearly always denotes either kinship to the royal house, or has been specially granted as a mark of royal favour. It is, however, boldly blasoned, with impunity, on the shield of one English knight, for it surrounds, in silver, the lions passant of Sir William Felton, a knight of Northumberland, who probably adopted it, not because of his employment in the Scottish wars of King Edward, but because of his “marriage of love” with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan, Earl of Fife, and granddaughter of Edward Longshanks. Its use by some of the cadets of the house of Dunbar may be accounted for by the marriage of Patrick V with Agnes (Black Agnes), daughter and coheiress of Thomas, Earl of Moray, upon whose shield the tressure surrounded his scarlet cushions. It was said above that examples of Scottish armorials are few and late in date, and, speaking generally, this is true. We have no contemporary record of the arms of the knights who fought with Wallace or under Robert Bruce; there remains no heraldic memorial of those who won at Bannockburn. There are, however, memorials of a later fight; there are still preserved the gauntlets, embroidered with armorials, of Harry Hotspur, taken from him, in single combat, by James, Earl of Douglas, outside the barriers of the Newgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: the cause of “the deed that was done at the Otterburn,” at Lammas-tide, 1388. There also still remains the standard, said to be that of Earl Douglas, borne by his son Archibald of Cavers at the same battle. A memorial of “Flodden’s fatal field” is said still to exist in the standard of the

Earl Marshal of Scotland, carried there by Black John Skirving of Plewland. We may fancy that perhaps it was around it, and their King, that

“ The stubborn spear-men still made good  
Their dark impenetrable wood ”

until evening and darkness came and

“ Shiver’d was fair Scotland’s spear,  
And broken was her shield ! ”

No more need be said: the list of names and arms which follows will bring to the memory of every borderer—Scottish or English—the remembrance of many a border foray, of many a tale, and many a ballad. In this milder day it is perhaps good for us sometimes to be reminded of these

“ old, unhappy, far-off things,  
And battles long ago.”

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*A History of Coldingham Priory*, by Alexander A. Carr.

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The capital letters, within square brackets, at the end of each blason, refer to the following works :—

- [G.] *Armorial de Gelre*, in Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels. Made about the year 1370, contains forty-two Scottish shields of arms. These are reproduced in facsimile in *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, xxv, pp. 9 ff., also in the *Catalogue of the Scottish Heraldic Exhibition*, Edinburgh, 1892, pls. vii–ix. They are also reproduced, not very accurately, in vol. i of Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, pls. A–E.
- [B.] *Armorial de Berri*, c. A.D. 1450 ; partially published in facsimile in vol. i, Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, pls. i–xi. See also Introduction, vol. i, p. iii, and vol. ii, pp. 37–63.
- [T.D.] *Armorial Equestre de la Toison d'Or et de L'Europe au 15<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Paris, 1890. Contains fifty-seven Scottish shields of arms on pls. cxiii–cxvi.
- [L. 1] *Sir David Lyndsay's MS.*, A.D. 1542. Published in facsimile. Edinburgh, 1878.
- [F.] *Foreman's MS.*, c. A.D. 1560. Contains 204 Scottish shields, 50 of which are illustrated in colour in Stodart, i, pls. xii–xxi. See also Introduction, vol. i, p. v, and vol. ii, pp. 67–83.
- [W.] *Workman's MS.*, c. A.D. 1566. Stodart, i, pls. xxxv–lxxxiv ; also Introduction, p. v, and *ibid.*, vol. ii, pp. 95–270.
- [L. 2] *Sir David Lyndsay the Younger MS.*, c. A.D. 1603–5. Stodart, i, pls. lxxxvii–xciv ; vol. ii, pp. 281–301.
- [S.] Shields of arms named in Stodart's volumes, but not in any of the above MSS.
- [N.] *A System of Heraldry*, by Alexander Nisbet. Two volumes. Edinburgh, 1816.
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- [B.M.] *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*. Vol. iv, Scottish Heraldic Seals.
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## THE INDEX

ABERNETHY. Silver a lion rampant gules and a baston engrailed sable. [G.]

The lords Abernethy of Saltoun quartered with these arms, silver three piles gules for Wishart. [L. 63.] Seals, Macd. 3-12.



AINESLEY. Azure three mill-rind crosses silver. [L.R. 1662.]



ALAN, BRIAN FITZ (Roxburgh). Barry gold and gules. [Falkirk roll.]



ALAN, WALTER FITZ. See STEWART.

ALBANY, ALEXANDER (STEWART), DUKE OF. Quarterly, I, gold a lion rampant within the royal tressure gules (Scotland); II, gules a lion rampant silver and a border silver charged with roses gules (Dunbar); III, gules three legs conjoined in armour proper (Man); IV, gold a saltire and a chief gules (Bruce). [L., pl. xxxvii.] Seal, Macd. 2576.

ALBANY, ROBERT (STEWART), DUKE OF. Quarterly, I and IV, gold a lion rampant gules (Fife); II and III, gold a fess checky silver and azure and a label of five points gules (Stewart). [T.D., pl. cxiv.] Seal, D.S. 2733. (Plate ii, No. 1.)

ALDCAMBUS. Seals (non-armorial), D.S. 2734-35.

ANGUS, ARCHIBALD, EARL OF. Quarterly, I, gules a lion rampant silver (Galloway); II, gold a lion rampant gules and a baston sable (Abernethy); III, Ermine three chevrons gules (Soules); IV, gold a fess checky silver and azure, on a bend gules three buckles gold (Stewart of Bonkyl). In pretence, silver a heart gules on a chief azure three molets silver (Douglas). [L. 39.] Seal, Macd. 690, A.D. 1517, omits the quarter for Soules, replacing it by three piles (? for Wishart or Douglas of Lochleven).

ANGUS, GEORGE (DOUGLAS), EARL OF. Quarterly, I and IV, gules a lion rampant silver (? Galloway); II and III, silver on a chief indented azure three molets silver (Douglas). [T.D.]

ANGUS, WILLIAM, EARL OF. Quarterly, I and IV, a lion rampant (Galloway); II and III, a human heart on a chief three molets (Douglas), in pretence on a bend three molets (?). [D.S. 2799.]

D.S., No. 2800, is the same with a cross paty added in base of shield. (Plate ii, Nos. 5 and 6.)

ANGUS, DAVID. . . . a chevron . . . charged with a molet . . . between three crescents . . . [Macd. 28.] Styled of Hoprig.

ANNANDALE, BRUCE, LORD OF. Gold a saltire and a chief gules. [L. 62.]

ARMSTRONG. Silver a right arm issuing from clouds on the sinister grasping a broken oak tree all proper between a molet and a crescent gules. [W. 78.]

ARMSTRONG (Gilnockie). . . . a dexter arm embowed . . . [Macd. 41.]

ARMSTRONG (Mangerton and Whithaugh). Paly of six silver and azure. [S. ii, 255.]



ARMSTRONG, SIMON (Mangerton). . . . a chevron . . . between three lozenges . . . on the dexter a sword . . . paleways the hilt in base. [S. ii, 255.]

ATKINSON, THOMAS (Bonkyl). . . . on a chevron engrailed . . . three buckles . . . [D.S. 2742.] (Plate iii, No. 6.)

ATKINSON, THOMAS (Sleichhouses). . . . on a chevron . . . a buckle between two cinquefoils . . . [Macd. 52.]

AUCHENCRAW. See CRAW.

AVENEL. Silver a fess between six rings gules. [Parliamentary roll.]

AVENEL. Non-armorial seals, L.S. i, Nos. 94-98.

AYTON. Silver a cross engrailed between four roses gules. [L. 100a.] Seal, B.M. 15769, A.D. 1594.



AYTON, WALDEVE OF. . . . an eagle displayed . . . [D.S. 2753.]

BALIOI. Gules an orle silver. [Henry III roll.] Seals, D.S. 131-38.





BALIOI, ALEXANDER (Cavers). Silver an orle gules. [Falkirk roll.] Seals, B.M. 15633 and 15790.

BALIOI, HUGH. Silver an orle gules (Baliol), in the corner on an escucheon azure a lion rampant silver crowned gold (Galloway). [Jenyn's roll.] Seal, N. & D., No. 40.

BALIOI, INGRAM. Gules an orle ermine and a label of five points azure. [Charles roll.] Seal, B.M. 15636.

BALIOI, THOMAS. (Silver) an orle (gules). Seal, B.M. 15793.

BALIOI, WILLIAM. Ermine an orle (gules). Seal, Macd. 94.

BARBOUR. Gold a bend sinister azure. [N. i, 105.]

BARBOUR. Silver a saltire between a garb in chief and three escallops gules. [L.R. 4955.]

BATISON (Westerker). . . . a fess checky . . . between three lozenges . . . in centre chief two keys in saltire [Arms].

BEDFORD, FRANCIS, EARL OF (Berwick, 1564). Silver a lion rampant sable on a chief sable three escallops silver (Russell), quartering, De la Tour, Heringham, Fauxmer, Wise. [*Official Baronage*.]

BEDFORD, JOHN, DUKE OF (Berwick, 1409), France (new), and England quarterly, and a label of five points, two of Brittany and three of France. [Garter Plate and Seal, D.S. 3066.]

BELL, ADAM (Coldingham). . . . a chevron charged with a molet . . . between three birds . . . [D.S. 2756, A.D. 1434.] (Plate iii, No. 2.)

BELL, ROBERT (Coldingham). . . . three bells . . . [D.S. 2758, A.D. 1439.] (Plate iii, No. 3.)

BELL, ROBERT (Reston). . . . a chevron . . . between three molets . . . [D.S. 2757, A.D. 1427.] (Plate iii, No. 7.)



BENNET. Gules a cross paty gold between three molets silver. [Stod. 107.]

BERKELEY, Sir MAURICE (Berwick, 1315). Gules crusilly paty and a chevron silver. [Falkirk roll.]



BERTRAM, Sir JOHN (Roxburgh). Silver a fess between three crescents gules (Ogle) quartering gold an orle (false escutcheon) azure (Bertram of Bothal).



BISSET. Silver a bend gules. [L.]

Nisbet, i, pp. 85 and 91, blasons it azure a bend silver.



BISSET, BALDRED. . . . a fleur-de-lis . . . between two cinquefoils . . . in base B lying sideways (D.S. 2763, A.D. 1288).

Upon another seal he is styled Baldred of Wedderburn, chaplain. [D.S. 3004.]

BISSET, WALTER. (Silver) on a bend engrailed (gules) three escallops (gules) a roundel . . . in sinister chief. [B.M. 15811, A.D. 1374.]

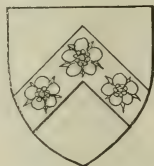
BISSET, WILLIAM. (Silver) a bend (gules) and a label of five points (gules). [B.M. 7483, A.D. 1292.]

BLACKADDER. Azure on a chevron silver three roses gules. [L. 94.]

BLACKADDER, ADAM. (Azure) on a chevron (silver) three roses (gules). [Macd. 177.]

BLACKADDER, ROBERT. (Azure) on a chevron (silver) three roses (gules). [Macd. 174, A.D. 1519.]

He was prior of Coldingham.



BLENEARN. Azure on a chevron silver a buckle azure between two molets gules, in base an "earn" gold feeding on a salmon silver. [L. 58.]



BLINKINSOPP, THOMAS (Roxburgh). Silver a fess between three garbs sable. [Jenyn's roll.]

BONKIL. Silver on a bend sable three buckles gold. [Nis. i, 402.]

Sir John Stewart who married the heiress of Sir Alexander Bonkil, differenced his paternal shield by a bend gules charged with three buckles gold (see *post*, under that name).

BONKIL, Sir ALEXANDER. (Sable ?) three buckles (gold ?). [D.S. 2766, A.D. 1299.]



BONKIL, JOHN. . . . on a chief . . . three buckles . . . [Macd. 200, A.D. 1449.]

BONKIL, RANDOLF OF. Equestrian seal, Randolf in mail, bearing sword and a kite-shaped plain shield. [D.S. 2767, early thirteenth century.]

BONKIL, ROBERT. (Silver) on a bend (gules) three buckles (gold). [B.M. 15833, fifteenth century.]

BONKIL, THOMAS, SON OF ADAM OF. . . . on a chevron engrailed . . . three buckles . . . [Macd. 199, A.D. 1429-30.]

Macdonald, Nos. 201-204, catalogues other fifteenth-century seals of Edinburgh burgesses who difference the early shield by a chevron.

BONKIL, WALTER. . . . two keys back to back . . . in base a molet . . . [D.S. 2768, A.D. 1331.]

A burgh of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the keys suggest the office of chamberlain of that town.

BORTHWICK. Silver three cinquefoils sable. [B.]

L. 73 places a griffin's head rased between the cinquefoils.



BORTHWICK, Sir WILLIAM. (Silver) three cinquefoils (sable). Crest: a griffin's head. [Macd. 207, A.D. 1398.]

Macd., Nos. 208-18, catalogues seals of various persons of the name of fifteenth and sixteenth-century date. Alexander Borthwick (A.D. 1581) places a griffin's head between the cinquefoils, as blasoned by Lindsay.

BOSWELL. Silver a fess sable between three cinquefoils sable. [B.]

L. for "Boswell of Balmowtow" blasons the shield silver on a fess sable three cinquefoils silver. (Plate lxix.)

BOTHWELL, FRANCIS, EARL OF (Liddesdale). Quarterly, I and IV, gold a bend azure (Vaux); II and III, gules on a chevron silver a rose between two lions rampant gules (Hepburn). In pretence the royal shield of Scotland. [L. 42, with Stewart added.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 2608-11.

BRUCE OF ANNANDALE. See ANNANDALE.

BRUCE (Earlshall). Gold a saltire gules on a chief gules a fleur-de-lis gold. [L. 75.]

BRUCE, ROBERT (Liddesdale). Gold a saltire gules on a chief silver a leopard azure. [Macd. 268.]

BULMER, Sir WILLIAM (Berwick). Gules billey and a lion rampant gold. [Jenyn's roll.]



CAIRNCROSS. Silver a stag's head rased gules. [W. 45.]

CAREY, JOHN (Berwick). Silver on a bend sable three roses silver. [Glover's Ordinary.]

CARLYLE (Torthorwald). Silver a cross flory gules. [L. 54.]

The lords Carlyle afterwards quartered with this shield gules a cross gold (Crosbie) and bore in pretence silver a saltire azure on a chief azure three molets silver (?). [L. 63.]



CARMICHAEL. Silver a fess wreathed azure and gules. [L. 116.]

CARRUTHERS (Mouswald). Gules a saltire between three fleurs-de-lis silver. [L. 126.]

CATHCART. Azure three crescents silver each charged with a cross azure. [B.]

L. 53 shows crosses crosslet fitchy silver enclosed within the crescents which agrees with the seal of Lord Cathcart of 1450. [Macd. 385.]

CESSFORD. Party per fess gules and silver, in chief a cross silver, in base a horse's head coupé silver. [N. i, 306, quoting W.]

CHARTERIS. Silver a fess azure. [F.]

L. 122 adds the Scottish tressure gules and places a molet gold on the fess for Charteris of Amisfield.



CHARTERIS, Sir THOMAS. (Silver) a fess (azure). [Macd. 404, c. A.D. 1296.]

The royal tressure first appears on the seal of David Charteris, A.D. 1474. [B.M. 15945.]

CHIRNSIDE. Azure three human heads rased silver bound by a fillet azure. [F.]

Nisbet of that Ilk uses a similar shield (see *post*, s.v.).



CHIRNSIDE, JOHN OF. (Azure) three men's heads rased (silver) a molet in dexter chief. [D.S. 2778, A.D. 1429-31.]

CHISHOLM. Azure a boar's head rased gold. [L.]

This charge appears on the impalement for Chisholm on the seal of 1433 of Muriel of Chisholm. [D.S. 2780, see also Macd. 422-26.]

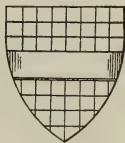
CHISHOLM, Sir ROBERT. . . . on a fess . . . between three boars' heads . . . three cushions . . . [Macd. 421, A.D. 1362.]

CLEPHANE, ALAN. Gules a lion rampant silver crowned gold. [L. 73.]

N. i, 289 and L.R., A.D. 1672, reverse the colours and place a helmet upon the lion's head.



CLIFFORD, Sir THOMAS (Berwick). Checky gold and azure a fess gules. [Falkirk roll.]



COCKBURN. Silver three cocks gules. [B.]

L. 99 quarters this shield with azure six mascles gold (? Vipont). For seals see Macd., Nos. 445, etc., for Cockburn of Langton. (Plate vi.)



COLQUHOUN. Silver a saltire engrailed sable. [L. 119.]  
Seals, Macd., Nos. 469-77.



COLVILLE. Silver a mill-rind cross sable. [G.]

Crest is a man's hand and arm, out of a tower, holding a whip of three tails. (Plate iv.)

COLVILLE, ROBERT. (Silver) a mill-rind cross (sable). [B.M. 15975, A.D. 1324.]

CONGLETON. I and IV, gold a bend gules; II and III, gules a fess gold between two cotises compony silver and azure. [L. 89.]

CORBET. Gold three corbies sable. [Jenyn's roll.]

The later branch of the family adopted the lion of Dunbar, gules a lion rampant silver (*Proceedings*, Newcastle Antiquaries, 4th Ser., iii, p. 95).

CORRIE. Silver a saltire gules a chief per fess gold and gules, a demi fleur-de-lis azure on the gold. [F. 19.]

CORSAR. Silver three "coursers" sable. [N. i, 306.]

COUPLAND, JOHN, of (Berwick). Silver on a cross sable a molet silver. [Rich. II roll.] Seals, N. & D., Nos. 194-97.

CRANSTON. Gules three cranes silver. [T.D. cvii.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 522-24. (Plate iii, No. 4, and Plate v.)

CRAW. Per chevron vert and gules three "craws" silver. [N. i, 27.]

CRAW (East Reston, and Gunsgreen). Per chevron embattled vert and gules three "craws" silver. [S. i, 106.]

CRAW (Heughhead). Per chevron engrailed vert and gules, three "craws" silver. [N. i, 33.]

CRAW (Netherbyres). Per chevron, embattled vert and gules, three "craws" silver, a border counter-changed of the tinctures of the field. [N. i, 33.]

CRAWFORD. Gules a fess ermine. [L. 93.] Seal, Macd. 525, A.D. 1296.

CRAWFORD, EARL OF (Lindsay). I and IV, gules a fess checky silver and azure; II and III, gold a lion rampant gules and a baston sable. [L. 44.]

CREYK, WALTER DE (Berwick). Silver a bend azure and three "wyfres" (?). [Dunstable roll.]

CRICHTON. Silver a lion rampant azure. [B.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 545-72.



CROC, ROBERT. . . . three "crooks" . . . [B.M. 16013, c. A.D. 1200.]

CROOK, WILLIAM. . . . three "crooks" . . . [D.S. 2793, A.D. 1426.] He is styled of Berwick. (Plate ii, No. 9.)

CROSIER (Liddesdale). Azure on a fess silver between three crosses crosslet gold, three martlets sable. [Visit. N. 1575.]

CUMIN. Azure three garbs gold. [L. 46.]

G. blasons it with the royal tressure gold, but this does not appear on any seal of the family. [Macd., Nos. 578-82.]



CUNNINGHAM. Silver a shake fork sable. [L. 121.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 593-616.

DACRE (Berwick). Gules three escallops silver. [Parliament roll.]



DARCY (Berwick). Azure crusilly and three cinquefoils silver. [Calais roll.]



DAVID, EARL OF HUNTINGDON. Equestrian seal, the earl in mail, with lance and shield. [D.S. 1420.]

DAVIDSON. Azure on a fess silver, between three pheons gold, a stag couchant gules. [W. 45.]

DENUM, JOHN. . . . on a bend . . . three popinjays . . . [D.S. 784.]  
Probably the changes refer to some connection with Papedy.

DEWAR. Gold a chief azure. [N.]

DICKSON. Silver three molets gules. [L. 114.]

W. gives for Dickson of that Ilk, silver a beast (? lion) passant with a human head, on a chief azure three molets silver. [Plate lv.] L., Plate 101a gives for Dickson of Ormiston azure a lion passant silver above him a cross paty silver.

DON. Vert on a fess silver three mascles sable. [W. Stod. ii, 228.]

Don of Teith places the fess between two crescents in chief and a molet in base gold. [S., Plate lxx.]

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, EARL OF. Quarterly, I and IV, a human heart on a chief three molets (Douglas); II and III, a lion rampant crowned (Galloway). Supporters, two savage men standing in a wood. [D.S. 2796, A.D. 1406.] (Plate ii, No. 4.)

DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD, EARL OF. Quarterly, I, a human heart on a chief three molets (Douglas); II, a lion rampant crowned (Galloway); III, three molets (Murray of Bothwell); IV, a saltire and a chief (Annandale). Supporter, a savage man holding a club in his right hand, in his left a helm with crest of a bush of feathers. [D.S. 2797, A.D. 1414.] (Plate ii, No. 2.)

DOUGLAS (JAMES, EARL OF ANGUS). I, (? gules) a lion rampant (silver) crowned (gold), Galloway; II, (silver) a heart (gules) on a chief (azure) three molets (silver), Douglas; III, (gold) a fess chequy (silver and azure) on a bend (gules) three buckles (gold), Stewart of Bonkil; IV, (gold) a lion rampant (gules) and a baston (sable), Abernethy. [Seal, Macd. 682.]



DOUGLAS, WILLIAM OF. . . . a man's head couped . . . (Plate ii, No. 3.)  
[Selby deeds, *Genealogist*, N.S. viii, 21.]

He is styled lord of Douglas in the deed which dates c. A.D. 1270.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, EARL OF. (Silver) a heart (gules) on a chief (azure) three molets (silver). [Seals, B.M. 16098-101.]

After c. A.D. 1373-74 the shield of Mar was quartered with above as blasoned in the *Armorial de Gelre*. See also seal, B.M. 16102, A.D. 1380.

DOUGLAS (Bonjedward). Douglas with a label of three points gules each charged with a molet silver. [N. i, 78.]

DOUGLAS (Cavers). I and IV, Douglas; II and III, Mar, all within a border gules. [L.R.]

The seal of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers (A.D. 1465) omits the border. [Macd. 700.]

DOUGLAS (Drumlanrig). I and IV, Douglas; II and III, Mar, all within a border engrailed gules. [L. 98.]

A seal of A.D. 1537 gives three molets for the first and fourth quarters and Douglas for second and third. [B.M. 16084.]

DOUGLAS, LORD LIDDESDALE. Silver a heart gules on a chief azure three molets silver over all a baston sinister sable, quarterly with sable a lion rampant silver, for Liddesdale. [N. i, 74.]

DOUGLAS (Lochleven). Silver three piles gules in chief two molets silver. [L. 67.] Seal, Macd. 748.



DOUGLAS (Mordington). Ermine on a chief (azure) two molets (silver). [B.M. 16092.]



DOUGLAS (earls of Morton). Silver on a chief gules two molets silver. [L. 41.] Macd. seals, Nos. 728-30.

DRUMMOND. Gold three bars wavy gules. [G.]

DUNBAR and MARCH, EARLS OF. Gules a lion rampant silver a border silver charged with roses gules. [G. & L. 39.] Seals, D.S., Nos. 2802-14.

Some seals of the earls of Dunbar are illustrated. (Plate i, Nos. 1-6.)



DUNBAR, PATRICK OF. Gold a lion rampant vert within the Scottish tressure vert. [T.D. cxv.] (Plate v.)

A seal, A.D. 1289, of Alexander, son of Earl Patrick, also shows the royal tressure. [B.M. 16125.] See also Macd., Nos. 795-96*a*.

DUNDAS. Silver a lion rampant gules. [L. 85.] Seals, Macd. 816-20.



DUNS. Sable a chevron between three boars' heads rased silver. [B. 18.]

EDGAR. Sable a lion rampant silver. [B. 13.]



EDGAR, son of Gospatric the earl. Device, a dragon. [D.S. 2816, A.D. 1178.]

EDGAR, PATRICK, son of. Device, a wyvern. [D.S. 2817, c. A.D. 1185.]

EDINGTON. Azure three men's heads rased silver. [W. 58.] Seals, Macd. Nos. 836-38.

EDINGTON, ADAM OF. . . . on a chief . . . three birds (?). [D.S. 2818.]

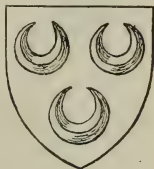
EDINGTON, JOHN OF. . . . a fess . . . between three birds . . . [Macd. 835.]

EDINGTON, RICHARD OF. . . . a chevron . . . between three birds . . . [D.S. 2819.] (Plate iii, No. 8.)

Thomas bears the birds without the chevron. [Macd. 834.]

EDMONSTONE. Gold three crescents gules. [G.]

A seal (A.D. 1470) of Sir William Edmondston of Duntreath surrounds the crescents with the royal tressure. [B.M. 16152.] L., Plate lxxxvi, does not give the tressure.



EDWARD, GEORGE. . . . a chevron . . . charged with a cinquefoil . . . between two molets . . . in chief and an oak leaf . . . and buckle . . . in base. [D.S. 2820, A.D. 1441.]

EIGHT, ROBERT. . . . on a chief . . . two cinquefoils . . . [D.S. 2821.] (Plate iii, No. 9.)

ELLEM. Gules a pelican in her piety silver. [W. 71.]

ELLEM (Elloun), ROBERT OF. . . . a lion rampant . . . over all a baston . . . [D.S. 2822.]

ELLIOT. Gules on a bend between two pheons gold a flute gules. [W. 76.]

ELPHINSTONE. Silver a chevron sable between three boars' heads rased gules. [L. 63.] Macd., Nos. 849-56.

ERSKINE. Silver a pale sable. [G.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 859-90.



EVERS, LORD (Berwick). Quarterly, gold and gules on a bend sable three escallops silver. [Parliament roll.]



FAIRBAIRN. Silver on a chevron sable between three boars' heads gules a crescent between two molets silver on a chief gules two spurs silver. [S. ii, 341.]

FAWSIDE. Gules a fess between three roundels gold. [L. 92.] Seal, Macd., No. 910, A.D. 1472-73.

FAWSIDE, ROGER OF. . . . a swan . . . within a border engrailed . . . [D.S. 2826, A.D. 1326.]

FELTON, SIR WILLIAM (Roxburgh). Gules two lions passant within the Scottish tressure silver. [Jenyn's roll.] Seals, D.S., No. 959, and N. & D., No. 282, A.D. 1340.



FENTON. Gules a bend engrailed silver a molet in sinister chief. [L. 91.]

FITZWILLIAM, RALPH (Berwick). Barry silver and azure three chaplets gules. [Falkirk roll.]



FLEMING. Gules a chevron within the Scottish tressure silver. [B. 2.] Seals, Macd. 931-37.

FLETCHER. Sable a cross flory between four escallops silver. [S. 102.]

Nisbet, i, 118, says that the difference for Fletcher of Aberlady (of Butterdean) was the addition of a border engrailed silver.

FOREMAN. Azure a chevron between three salmon paleways silver quartering sable three camels' (?) heads rased gold. [B. 28.]

FORESTER. Silver three hunting-horns sable. [B. 8.]

FORMAN, ADAM. . . . a chevron . . . between three fish . . . paleways. [D.S. 2827.]

FORSTER, Sir THOMAS (Berwick). Silver a chevron vert between three hunting-horns sable. (Visit. of Northumberland.)

FORZ, WILLIAM DE. Gules a cross patonce vair. [Henry III roll.]

FRASER. Azure three "fraises" silver. [S. ii, 258.]

This appears to have been the shield of Fraser of Fendracht who owned lands in Berwickshire (*Origines*, i, 293). The earliest arms of the family on record are those of Sir Symon Fraser, who at the battle of Falkirk (A.D. 1298) bore sable six fraises silver, the same as on his seal of A.D. 1297. [B.M. 16233-34.] For other seals of the family see Macd., Nos. 987-1010.

FRAUNCEYS, RICHARD. Device, a lion rampant in a quatrefoil. [D.S. 2830.]

FRENCH. Azure a chevron between three boars' heads rased silver. [L. 45.]

GALBRAITH. Silver a chevron between three bears' heads rased sable, muzzled gules. [L. 126a.]

GALBRAITH, MALCOLM. . . . three bears' heads coupéd . . . [Macd. 1022, A.D. 1409.]

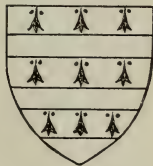
GALLOWAY, ALAN, EARL OF. Azure a lion rampant silver crowned gold. [L. 61, and Jenyn's Ord.]

The lion appears on the seal of his daughter Dervorgille [N. & D. seal, 38] and on that of her son John, King of Scotland. [Macd. 88.]



GIFFORD. Ermine three bars gules. [L. 92.]

This has for difference a border silver for Gifford of Sheriff Hall. Seals, Macd. 1047-52, do not show the border.



GLENDINNING of that Ilk. Quarterly, silver and sable a cross counter-coloured and indented. [L. 120.]

GORDON. Azure three boars' heads coupéd gold.  
[L. 64.] [Macd., seals, Nos. 1064-87.]



GOURLAY. Silver three martlets gules. [W. 72.]

GRAHAM. Gold on a chief sable three escallops gold.  
[T.D. cxvi.]



GRAHAM, FERGUS (Liddesdale). Barry silver and gules a border engrailed sable, over all in fess the branch of a tree proper a boar's head silver on the second bar. [S. i, 79a.]

GRAHAM, GEORGE. (Gold) a fess checky (silver and azure?) on a chief (? sable) three escallops (gold). [D.S. 2839, A.D. 1431.]

GRAHAM, NICHOLAS. (Gold) on a chief (sable) three escallops (gold). [*Liber de Melros*, Pl. ii, Fig. 6.] See also Macd., Nos. 1118-33.

GREENLAW. Silver a fleur-de-lis between three molets gules a border engrailed gules. [L. 96.]

GREENLAW, ANDREW. . . . a saltire . . . between two stars in the flanks . . . [Macd. 1166a.]



GREY, LORD (of Wilton), (Berwick). Barry silver and azure. [Falkirk roll.]

GRIERSON (Lag). Gules a saltire silver on a chief silver three cushions gules. [L. 126.]

GYNES, INGRAM DE. Gold and a chief vair. [Nobility roll.]

HADDINGTON, JOHN, Viscount. See RAMSAY.

HAIG. Azure a saltire silver between two molets, one in chief and one in base, and a crescent in each flank silver. [N. i, 132.]

See also *Ord. Arms.*, Nos. 5027 and 5037.



HAIG, PETER (of Bemerside). . . . three bars . . . [B.M. 16312, A.D. 1260.]

HAILES, LORD. See HEPBURN.

HAITLEY. Silver on a bend azure three boars' heads couped gold. [L. 2, S., Plate xciii.]

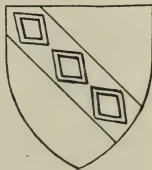
HALDANE. Gules two leopards silver. [Crawford's MS., S. 100.]

Haldane of Gleneagles after marriage with that heiress bore : I-IV, silver a saltire engrailed sable (Gleneagles) ; II, Lennox ; III, Monteith of Ruskie. [L. 106.]

HALIBURTON. Gold on a bend azure three mascles silver. [G.]

The seal of Henry Haliburton, A.D. 1296, shows a bend only ; the mascles appear first on the seal of John Haliburton (*d.* 1355). [Macd., Nos. 1186-88.]

They afterwards quartered with the above the arms of Cameron and Vaux. [Macd., Nos. 1181-84.]



HALIMAN. . . . three piles . . . over all a baston . . . [D.S. 2842.] The shield is surrounded by stars, crescents, and molets.

HALL (Dunglass). Azure a chevron silver between three cranes' heads rased gold. [N.I. 353.]

HAMILTON. Gules three cinquefoils ermine. [B. 2.]

HAMILTON (Innerwick). Gules a fess checky silver and azure between three pierced cinquefoils silver in centre chief a buckle silver. [S. i, 116.]

This is a composite shield, the fess checky for Stewart of Cruxton and the cinquefoils for Hamilton ; the buckle appears as the difference for the family of Innerwick on a seal of 1539 (Macd. 1229). Nisbet i, 385 surrounds the above shield with a border ermine charged with eight buckles azure for Glay of Innerwick. Seals, with many differences, Macd., Nos. 1198-1254.

HASTANG, ROBERT (Roxburgh). Azure a chief gules and a lion rampant gold. [Parliament roll.]

HAUDENE, RALPH. . . . a saltire . . . between four molets . . . [Macd., No. 1179, A.D. 1296.]

HAY. Silver three escucheons gules.

The earliest blason is in *L'Armorial Toison d'Or* for "Le conestable d'Escosse," where the above colours are reversed. Seals, Macd., Nos. 1266-79.



HAY (Yester). I and IV, sable five "fraises" in saltire silver (Fraser); II and III, gules three bars ermine (Gifford). In pretence, azure three escucheons silver (Hay). [L. 56.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 1280-84.

HENDERSON (Liddesdale). Per pale indented gold and sable on a chief silver a crescent azure between two ermine spots. [L. 105.]

HENRY, EARL. Equestrian seal, the earl in mail bearing sword and a kite-shaped shield uncharged. [D.S. 1900.]

HEPBURN. Gules on a chevron gold (? silver) a rose between two lions rampant gules. [G.] So blasoned for "Le seigneur Patrick." Seals, Macd., Nos. 1307-08. (Plate iii, No. 1, and Plate iv.)

HEPBURN (Waughton). I and IV, Hepburn as above; II and III, silver three martlets gules (Gourlay) [F. 12]. Stoddart i, Plate lxxxix, from L. 2 MS., gives the curious composite shield, per fess gules and silver on a chevron silver a rose between two lions rampant gules in base three birds gules.

HERING (Harang). Gules on a bend silver a rose between two lions passant gules. [L. 91.]

HERIOT. Silver on a fess azure three cinquefoils silver. [L. 96.]

HERRIES. Silver three "urchins" (herries) sable. [T.D. 114 and B. 5.] Seals, Macd. 1341-42.

HETON, ALAN OF (Berwick). Vert a border engrailed and a lion rampant silver. [Jenyn's roll.]



HOG. Silver three boars' heads rased azure. [L. 129.] Seal, Macd., No. 1344.

HOME. Vert a lion rampant silver. [Nisbet, i, 270.]

The earliest example of the shield of this family is on a seal at Durham, A.D. 1424-25. [D.S. 2851.] Some seals of Home are illustrated on Plate iii, Nos. 10-12.



HOME, JOHN. I, Home; II and III, Papedy; IV, on a bend three mascales (? Haliburton) in pretence (silver) an orle (azure), Landels, [Macd., No. 1404.]

HOME, LORD. I and IV, Home; II and III, Papedy, in pretence silver an orle azure, Landels. [L. 54.] Seal, Macd., No. 1360, A.D. 1485.

HOME (EARL OF DUNBAR). I and IV, Home; II, Papedy; III, Hay (silver three escucheons (?) vert), in pretence the old shield of the earls of Dunbar. [Nisbet, i, 273.]

HOME (EARL OF MARCHMONT). See MARCHMONT.

HOME (Ayton). I and IV, Home; II and III, silver three popinjays vert (Papedy) a rose gules at the centre point. [L. 99.] (Plate vi.)

Seals, Macd. 1402-04. The earliest appearance of the Papedy quarter is on the seal of Sir Alexander Home, A.D. 1442.

HOME (Dunglas). I and IV, Papedy; II and III, gules a lion rampant silver (Home). [B. 8.]

If this MS. is to be trusted, the family, of at least this branch, were then (c. 1420) using the ancient colours of the earls of Dunbar in place of the vert field.

HOME (Prendergast). I and IV, Home; II and III, (silver) a popinjay (vert). [Macd., Nos. 1382 and 1387.]

HOME (Wedderburn). I and IV, Home; II, silver three escucheons azure (Hay); III, silver three popinjays vert (Papedy). [L. 2, 89.]

No extant seal shows the Hay quartering. The engrailed cross of Sinclair appears, in the early years of the sixteenth century, in the third quarter. [See seals, Macd., Nos. 1380, 1401, 1408-09.]

HOPE. Gules a chevron between three bezants. [L. 74.]  
[Macd., No. 1347.]



HOPPRINGLE. Silver on a bend sable three buckles gold. [F.]

HORSBURGH. Azure a horse's head rased silver. [S. i, 103.]



HORSLEY, RICHARD (Berwick). Silver three pierced cinquefoils sable. [Willement's roll.]

HUNTER. Silver a hunting-horn sable stringed gules on a chief vert a greyhound courant silver. [W. 69.]

HUNTER (Ballagan). Silver three hunting-horns vert stringed gules. [N. i, 325.]

HUNTER (Polmood). Silver three hunting-horns sable. [W. Stod. ii, 225.]

HUTTON. Gold three annulets gules. [N. i, 222.]

IRVINE (Eskdale). Silver three holly leaves vert. [Stod. ii, 377.]



JOHNSTONE of that Ilk. Silver a saltire sable on a chief sable three cushions silver. [L. 120.]

KEITH, Sir WILLIAM (Berwick). Silver and a chief paly gold and gules. Crest, a hound's head silver. [G.] Seal, Macd., No. 1448.

KERR (Ancrum). Gules on a chevron silver three molets gules a crescent in dexter chief. [F., S. ii, 109.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 1483-84.

KERR (Cavers). Gules on a chevron silver three molets gules and a border checky silver and gules. [N. i, 165.]

KERR (Cessford). I and IV, gules three mascles gold (Vipont); II and III, azure on a chevron silver three molets vert (Kerr). [L. 99.] (Plate vi.)

W. (Stod. ii, 170) blasons for this family, vert on a chevron silver three molets gules, in base a unicorn's head rased silver. A seal of the first Earl of Roxburgh places the chevron between three unicorns' heads, the later shield of the family. [Macd. 1486, A.D. 1635.]

KERR (Ferniehirst). Gules on a chevron silver three cinquefoils (? molets) gules in base a stag's (? unicorn's) head rased gold. [F. 16.] Seals, Macd. 1476-77.



KERR (Samuelston). Silver a unicorn rampant sable. [L. 87.]

B. 8 makes the unicorn passant and with a gold coronet around the neck. Seal, Macd., No. 1473.

KIRKPATRICK (Closeburn). Silver a saltire azure on a chief azure three cushions silver. [L. 125.]

LAMBERTON, ALEXANDER. . . . three escallops . . . [Macd., No. 1542, A.D. 1320.]

LAMBERTON. Sable a molet between three lozenges silver. [N. i, 213.]

LANDELS. Gold an' orle azure. [L. 60.] Seal, Macd., No. 1544, A.D. 1224.

The seal of John Landels of 1296 has an eagle displayed within the orle. [Macd., No. 1546.]



LANGLANDS. Silver on a chevron gules three molets silver. [L.R., S. i, Plate xcvi.]

LAUDER (of Bass). Gules a griffin salient silver within the Scottish tressure silver. [L. 84.]

B. 7 gives a plain silver border. A seal of A.D. 1514 has the charges as blasoned above. [B.M. 16460.] See also Macd., No. 1553 of A.D. 1425, showing the same bearings.



LAUDER. Silver a griffin salient sable armed and beaked gules. [L. 84.]  
Seals, Macd., Nos. 1550-51 and 1557-61. (Plate v.)

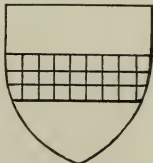


LEARMOUTH. Gold on a chevron sable three mascles gold. [L. 72.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 1582-92.

LENNOX. See STEWART, *post*.

LETHAM. Gold on a chief danced azure three bezants. [L.R. 1334.]

LIDDEL. Gold on a bend silver three molets pierced sable. [L. 92.] Seals,  
Macd., Nos. 1626-29.



LINDSAY. Gules a fess checky azure and silver. [G.]  
Seals, Macd., Nos. 1667, 1668, etc., with many  
differences.

LINDSAY (Wauchope). Gules a fess checky azure and silver and a label of  
three points silver. [L. 79.]

LITTLE (Ewesdale). Azure a saltire engrailed gold between a molet in  
chief and a crescent in base gold. [S. ii, 243.]

LOCKHART. Azure three boars' heads rased gold. [L. 118.] Seal, Macd.  
1735.

LOGAN (Restalrig). Gold three piles sable. [B. 8.]

Seals, Macd., Nos. 1738-46. L. quarters with the above shield silver  
a spread eagle sable beaked and armed gules (Plate lxxxv). This  
quartered shield is also on the seal of Robert Logan of A.D. 1542.  
[Macd., No. 1744.] See also *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lxii, pp. 27 ff.

LOVEL (Hawick). Gold crusilly and a lion rampant azure. [Parliament roll.]



LUCY, Sir ANTHONY (Berwick). Gules three lucas silver.  
[Jenyn's Ord.]

LUMLEY, WILLIAM. . . . a cup . . . [D.S. 2876.]

LUMSDEN. (Azure ?) on a bend (silver ?) three molets (gold). [Seals, D.S.  
2877-78.] (Plate iii, No. 13.)

LUMSDEN, GILBERT. . . . a bend sinister engrailed . . . between three molets . . . [D.S. 2879.]

LUMSDEN, GILBERT. . . . on a bend three molets . . . a bugle horn in sinister chief . . . [D.S. 2878.] (Plate iii, No. 14.)



LUMSDEN, THOMAS. . . . on a bend . . . two molets . . . [D.S. 2882.] (Plate iii, No. 15 )

LUMSDEN (of Blenearne). Azure on a chevron silver between two molets gules a buckle azure in base an "earn" gold upon a salmon. [W., Plate lviii.]

See also BLENEARNE. The seal of Roger Lumsden, A.D. 1325, not armorial, shows an "earn" upon a fish. [D.S. 2881.]

MACDOWALL. Azure a lion rampant double tailed silver crowned gold. [B. 4.] Seal, Macd., No. 1809, A.D. 1398.

MAITLAND. Gold a lion rampant gules coupé in its joints. [L. 87.]

The seals do not show the cutting until that of John, Earl of Lauderdale, 1644. [Macd., Nos. 1847-53.]

MAITLAND (Earl of Lauderdale). Gold a lion rampant gules coupé in its joints within the Scottish tressure gules.

The tressure is first used upon the seals in A.D. 1593. [Macd., No. 1849.]

MANDERSTON. . . . a chevron . . . between three popinjays. [D.S., Nos. 2884-85.] (Plate iii, No. 16.)



MANERS, ROBERT (Jedburgh). Gold two bars azure and a chief gules. [Nativity roll.]

MAR, JOHN (ERSKINE), EARL OF. I and IV, azure a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy gold (Mar); II and III, silver a pale sable (Erskine). [L. 48.]

MAR, THOMAS, EARL OF. Azure a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy gold. [G.]

Seals, Macd., Nos. 1860-61, A.D. 1368. [Plate ii, No. 8, seal of Margaret, Countess of Angus and Mar, A.D. 1415.]

MARCH, EARL OF. Gules a lion rampant silver a border silver charged with roses gules. [G.] (Plate iv.) See also DUNBAR.

MARCHMONT, HOME, EARL OF. I and IV, grand quarters quarterly, 1 and 4 Home, 2 and 3 Papedy ; II, silver three piles engrailed gules (Polwarth) ; III, silver a cross engrailed azure (Sinclair). [N. i, 273.]



MARJORIBANKS. Silver a molet gules on a chief gules a cushion silver. [W .57.] Seal, Macd., No. 1867.

MAXTON. Gold a chevron gules between three crosses paty fitchy azure. [S. i, 104.]



MAXWELL. Silver a saltire sable. [T.D.] Seals, with various differences. [Macd. 1884-1924.]

MENZIES (ENOCH). Ermine a chief gules. [L. 112.]

MILNE. Gold a cross moline azure pierced gold between three molets azure. [N. 125.]

MOFFATT (Eskdale). Sable a saltire and a chief silver. [L. 126.]

MORAY, RANDOLF, EARL OF. Silver three cushions within the Scottish tressure gules. [G.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 2251-56.

MORDINGTON, WILLIAM OF. . . . a bend sinister . . . [D.S. 2896, A.D. 1246.]

His equestrian seal (No. 2894) shows him bearing an uncharged shield.

MORHAM, ADAM. . . . three bars . . . a cinquefoil . . . in the dexter chief. [Macd., No. 2022.]

MORTON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, EARL OF. Silver on a chief gules two molets silver. [L. 41.]

His seal (Macd. 737) shows the above shield quarterly with Douglas of Lochleven, silver three piles gules in chief two molets silver.

MORVILLE. Azure fretty gold. [L. 61.]



Mow. Azure a boar's head rased silver armed gules between three molets silver. [L.R., N. i, 319.]

MOWBRAY, GEOFFREY (Roxburgh). (Gules) a lion rampant (silver) and a label of five points. [Macd. 2033, A.D. 1292].



MOWBRAY, Sir JOHN (Berwick). Gules a lion rampant silver. [Parliament roll.]

MOWBRAY, Sir PHILIP. Gules a lion rampant silver and a bend engrailed sable. [Nativity roll.]

MOWBRAY, Sir ROGER (Eckford). Gules a lion rampant silver. [Parliament roll.]

MURRAY (Earl of Annandale). Azure a crescent between three stars within the Scottish tressure silver on a canton silver a thistle vert crowned gold. [N. i, 250.]

MURRAY (Blakbarony). Silver a fetterlock sable on a chief azure three molets silver. [F. 16.] Seal, Macd. 2076, A.D. 1565, has the same shield.

MURRAY, Sir JOHN (of Blakbarony). . . . a saltire engrailed . . . on a chief . . . three molets . . . [Macd. 2068, A.D. 1501.]

MURRAY (Cockpool). Silver a saltire engrailed azure on a chief azure three molets silver. [L. 108.]

MURRAY (Falahill). Silver a hunting-horn sable on a chief azure three molets silver. [L. 110.] Seal, Macd. 2078, A.D. 1577.



MUSGRAVE, THOMAS. Azure six rings gold. [Powell's roll.]



NEVILLE. Gules a saltire silver. [Henry III roll.]

**NISBET.** Azure three men's heads rased silver, bound by a fillet round the temples azure. ♦ [F. 20.]

This shield agrees with the evidence of the seals of A.D. 1364 and 1426. [D.S. 2896-97.] (Plate iii, No. 17.) See also under **CHIRNSIDE**.



**NISBET.** Silver three boars' heads rased sable. [N. i, 313.]

Nisbet of Dean placed a chevron gules between the boars' heads. [S. i, 108.] Seal, Macd., No. 2122, A.D. 1624.

**NISBET, THOMAS** (Prior of Coldingham). . . a chevron . . . between three stags standing . . . [D.S. 3656, A.D. 1448.]

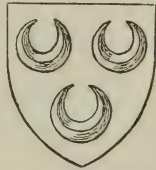
**NORMANVILLE.** Silver three martlets bendways sable between two bastons sable. [L. 114.]

**NORMANVILLE, JOHN.** . . . three birds . . . [Macd. 2124, A.D. 1220.]

**NORMANVILLE, WALRAN.** Per fess . . . three martlets (? counter-coloured). [Macd. 2125, A.D. 1250.]

**OGILVIE.** Silver a lion passant gules crowned gold. [B. 3.] Seals, Macd., Nos. 2132-62.

**OLIPHANT.** Gules three crescents silver. [B. 3.]  
Seals, Macd., Nos. 2166-69.



**ORKNEY, SINCLAIR, EARL OF** (Longformacus). Silver a cross engrailed sable. [G.]

The seal of the second Earl (Macd. 2474, A.D. 1407) quarters with this the ancient (?) arms of the earldom. L. (Plate xlv) thus blasons their shield: quarterly, I and IV, azure a lymphad within the royal tressure gold (? Orkney); II and III, Sinclair as above.

**ORMISTON.** Silver three pelicans in their piety gules. [L. 100.]

A seal of A.D. 1296 has only one pelican. [Macd., No. 2171.]



PAPEDY. Silver three "papingoes" vert. [So quartered by Home.]

An early seal, not armorial, of Wimare Papedy has a single popinjay upon it. [D.S. 1935.]



PAXTON. Silver two chevrons sable between three molets in pale gules. [Stod. ii, 364.]

Another shield, there given, azure on a chevron silver five garbs azure.

There are numerous seals of the family in Durham treasury but only one is armorial. [D.S., Nos. 2907-13.]

PAXTON, JOHN. . . . a cross . . . between four ermine spots. [D.S. 2909.] (Plate iii, No. 5.)

PERCHAY, WALTER DE. Silver a cross patonce gules in the dexter chief on an escucheon gold a cross sable. [Boroughbridge roll.]

PERCY. Azure a fess engrailed of five fusils gold. [Henry III roll.]



PERCY, HENRY (Jedburgh). Gold a lion rampant azure. [Falkirk roll.]



PLENDERLEITH. Vert a chevron silver between two slipt trefoils in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base all silver. [N. i, 393.]

POLWARTH. Silver three piles engrailed gules. [So borne for Polwarth by the Earls of Marchmont.]

PRENDERGAST. Gules a bend between two cotises silver. [Jenyn's Ord.]

There are numerous early non-armorial seals in Durham treasury and two armorial, the later one bearing the above charges. [D.S., Nos. 2917-33.]



PRENDERGAST, HENRY OF. Ermine three bars . . . on a canton . . . a crescent . . . [D.S. 2919, A.D. 1275.]

PRENDERGAST, HENRY OF. . . . a bend . . . cotised . . . [D.S. 2920, A.D. 1325.]

PRESSEN. Gold three sheaves gold. [Glover's Ord.]

A seal of John of Pressen bears three butterflies. [B.M. 12835, A.D. 1415.]

PRESTON. Silver three unicorns' heads coupé sable and a border engrailed sable. [G.] (Plate iv.)

L. 85 blasons the shield, for Preston of Craigmillar, without the border. Seals, Macd., Nos. 2204-09 also do not show a border.

PRINGLE. Gules on a bend sable three escallops silver. [B. 8.]

L. 91 blasons the field silver. Nisbet i, 360, gives azure three escallops gold for the family of Stichel.



PRINGLE, JOHN (Smailholm). . . . on a bend engrailed . . . three escallops . . . [Macd. 2217, A.D. 1537; see also *ibid.*, Nos. 2214-18.]

PURVIS. Silver on a fess azure between three mascles gules, three cinquefoils silver. [W. 48.]

PURVIS, THOMAS. . . . on a bend . . . three cinquefoils . . . a molet in sinister chief. [D.S. 2940, A.D. 1410.] (Plate iii, No. 18.)

QUINCY, ROGER DE. Gules six mascles gold voided of the field. [Henry III roll.]

RAMSAY. Silver a spread eagle sable armed gules. [G.] (Plate iv.) Seals, Macd. 2232-49.

RANDOLF. See MORAY, EARL OF.

REDMAN, MATTHEW (Berwick). Gules a chevron silver between three cushions ermine with gold tassels. [Willement's roll.]



REDPATH. Silver a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads rased gules. [L. 100*a*.]

RENTON (BILLIE). Silver a lion rampant azure in an orle engrailed azure and a border azure. [L. 93.]

A seal of A.D. 1464 shows the lion within the royal tressure. [Macd. 2272.]

RENTON, JOHN OF. . . . a chevron . . . between three buckles . . . [D.S. 2965.]

RENTON, JOHN OF. . . . a lion rampant . . . a buckle . . . upon the shoulder. [D.S. 2966.]

RIDDEL. Silver a chevron gules between three ears of rye vert. [F. 15.]



RIDDEL, JORDAN. Barry wavy . . . and a chief . . . [D.S. 2085, A.D. 1230.] Styled of Tillmouth.

ROS (Craigy). Gold a fess checky sable and silver between three bougets sable. [L. 82.]

ROS, ROBERT. (Gold) a fess checky (sable and silver) between three bougets (sable). [D.S. 2982, A.D. 1423.]

ROXBURGH, KERR, EARL OF. (Vert) on a chevron between three unicorns' heads rased (silver) three molets (sable) Kerr quartering (gules) three mascles (gold) Vipont. [Macd. 1486, A.D. 1635.]

RULE. Gules on a chevron engrailed gold three escucheons azure. [L. 89.]

RUTHERFORD. Silver an orle gules in chief three martlets sable. [L. 99.]



RUTHVEN, Sir WILLIAM (Jedburgh). Paly of six silver and gules. [B. 3.] Seal, Macd., No. 2345, A.D. 1396:



ST. MAUR, NICHOLAS. Silver two chevrons gules and a label of five points vert. [Parliament roll.]

SANDILANDS. Silver a bend azure. [G.]

The later seals [Macd. 2361-71] quarter Douglas with the above shield.





SCOTT (Balwearie). Silver three lions' heads rased gules. [L. 67.]

The earlier seals [Macd. 2375-77] show a chevron between the lions' heads, a seal of A.D. 1516 has no chevron (*ibid.*, 2378).

SCOTT (Braxholm and Buccleuch). Gold on a bend azure a crescent silver between two molets gold. [L. 99.]

The seals show various arrangements of the molets and crescents, usually a molet at the upper part of the bend with two crescents beneath [Macd., Nos. 2386-88], but the molet beneath the two crescents also occurs [*ibid.*, No. 2400].

SCOTT (Fawside). Silver a pheon between three lions' heads rased. [S. ii, 107.]

SCOTT (Harden). Gold on a bend azure a molet between two crescents gold a split rose gules in sinister chief. [S. i, 106.] Seal, Macd. 2390.

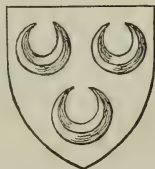


SEGRAVE, Sir JOHN (Berwick). Sable a lion rampant silver crowned gold. [Falkirk roll.]

SELBY (PLENDERLEITH). Barry gold and sable. [Ed. II roll.]

SETON, Sir ALEXANDER (Berwick). Gold three crescents within the Scottish tressure gules. [G.] (Plate iv.)

He was a nephew of King Robert the Bruce and the first of his family to use the royal tressure. Seal, Macd. 2425.

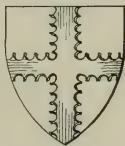


SETON. (Gold) three crescents (gules) and a label. [Seal, 1216.]

SETON (TOUCH). I and IV, Seton as above; II and III, azure three escucheons silver (Hay). [W. 57.] Seal, Macd. 2449.

SETON, LORD SETON. I and IV, Seton; II and III, azure three garbs gold (Cumin). [L. 51.] Seals, Macd. 2435-36.

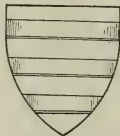
SINCLAIR. Silver a cross engrailed sable. [G.] Seals, Macd. 2472-73.



SINCLAIR (Herdmanston). Silver a cross engrailed azure. [L. 86.]

SINCLAIR (Longformacus). I and IV, silver a cross engrailed gules (Sinclair); II and III, silver on a bend azure three molets silver (Towers). [N. i, 121.]

SOMERVILLE. Azure crusilly fitchy and three molets gold. [L. 53.] Seals, Macd. 2500-02.



SOULES. Barry silver and sable. [G.] Seals, Macd. 2505-08.



SOULES, JOHN. Barry . . . a bend . . . [N. and D. 720.]

SOULES. Ermine three chevrons gules. [L. 61.]

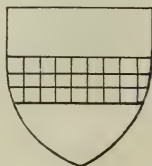
This is the shield quartered by the Earls of Douglas for Soules of Liddesdale, but the evidence of their seals and the early *Armorial de Gelre* prove that the barry shield was the one used by them.

SPENS, HUGH and JOHN OF. . . . fretty . . . on a chief . . . three cinque-foils . . . [D.S., Nos. 2991-92.] (Plate iii, No. 19.)



SPOTTISWOOD. Silver on a chevron sable, between three oak branches vert, a boar's head coupé silver. [W. 68.] Seal, Macd. 2523.

STAPLETON (Liddesdale). Silver three swords conjoined at the pommel gules. [Jenyn's roll.]



STEWART. Gold a fess checky silver and azure. [G.] Seals, Macd. 2535-39.

STEWART, ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY. See ALBANY.

STEWART, Sir WILLIAM (Jedworth). . . . a fess checky . . . [Macd. 2651, A.D. 1397.]

STEWART (Bonkil). Gold a fess checky silver and azure on a bend gules three buckles gold. [L. 100a.]

The *Armorial de Gelre* omits the buckles on the bend, in this agreeing with the seal of Sir John of Bonkil, A.D. 1297. [Macd. 2557.]

STEWART (Castlemilk). Gold a bend gules over all a fess checky azure and silver. [N. i, 49.]

STEWART (Garlies). Gold a fess checky azure and silver a bend engrailed gules. [L. 123.]

STEWART OF LENNOX (Liddesdale and Dryburgh). I and IV, azure three fleurs-de-lis gold on a border gules eight buckles gold (Aubigny, border for Bonkil); II and III, gold a fess checky silver and azure and a border engrailed gules (Stewart) in pretence silver a saltire between four roses gules (Lennox). [L. 40.] Seals, Macd. 2624-25.

STRATHEARN, MAURICE MORAY, EARL OF. Gold three molets gules. [G.]



STRELLY, Sir NICHOLAS (Berwick). Paly silver and azure. [Jenyn's roll.]



STROTHER, ALAN DEL (Roxburgh). Gules on a bend silver three eagles displayed vert. [Willement's roll.]

STRYVELIN, Sir ALEXANDER (Roxburgh). Azure three buckles gold (as quartered by Monteith).

The cadet families of Keir and Cadder bore the buckles on a bend. [L., Plate cxv.] A seal of William of A.D. 1296 bears on a chief three buckles. [Macd. 2688.]



STRYVELIN, Sir JOHN (Berwick). Sable crusilly fitchy and three covered cups silver. [Ed. III roll.]

SWINTON. Silver a chevron between three boars' heads rased gules. [B. 2.]

L. 2 (S. ii, 295) blasons the shield gules three boars' heads rased gold. Nisbet i, 315 blasons it, as used later, sable a chevron gold between three boars' heads rased silver. Seals, Macd. 2755-59.



TALBOT, Sir RICHARD (Berwick). Gules a lion rampant and a border engrailed gold. [Willement's roll.]



TEMPEST, Sir RICHARD (Berwick). Silver a bend between six storm-finches sable. [Willement's roll.]



THIRLWALL (Liddesdale). Gules a chevron between three boars' heads silver. [Jenyn's roll.]

THOMSON (Eskdale). Silver a buck's head cabossed gules on a chief azure two molets silver. [W. 54.]

TORTHORALD. (Gold) a saltire (gules) on a chief (gules) three bezants. [Macd., No. 2771, A.D. 1296.]

TROTTER. Silver a fess gules in chief three molets sable in base a crescent, on its back, azure. [S. ii, 101.]

Quartering, silver a chevron gules between three boars' heads couped sable:

TROTTER. Silver a horse trotting sable saddled and bridled gules, in chief a molet gules. [W. 61.]

TROTTER (Quickwood). Silver a crescent gules on a chief azure three molets silver. [N. i, 316.]

TROTTER, JOHN. . . . on a chevron . . . between two hunting-horns in chief . . . and a crescent in base . . . three molets . . . [Macd., No. 2783, A.D. 1527.]

TUGHALL, ROBERT OF (Berwick). Ermine on a fess . . . three birds . . . [D.S. 2471.]

TURNBULL. Silver three bulls' heads cabossed sable with gold horns. [B. 7.]

TURNBULL. Silver a bull's head rased sable. [F. 19.]

TURNBULL. Silver three bulls' heads rased sable. [L. 101a.]



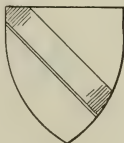
UGHTRED, Sir ANTHONY (Berwick). Gules on a cross patonce gold five molets gules. - [Jenyn's roll.]

UMFRAVILLE, Sir ROBERT (Berwick). Gules crusilly and a cinquefoil gold and a baston azure. [Henry VI roll.]

UMFRAVILLE, Sir INGRAM. Gules an orle ermine and a label of five points azure. [Henry III roll.]

UPSETTLINGTON, WILLIAM OF. . . . an eagle displayed . . . [B.M. 17017, A.D. 1334.]

VAUX. Silver a bend gules. [L. 59.]



VAUX, JOHN DE. (Silver) a bend (gules). [D.S. 2529.]  
For other seals see Macd., Nos. 2813-19.

VESCI. Gules a cross patonce silver. [Henry III roll.]



VESCI. Gold a cross sable. [Jenyn's roll.]

William de Vesce (*d.* 1253) was the last of his family to use the cross patonce; his son John changed the shield to the plain cross sable on gold.



VESCI, JOHN de. (Gold) a cross (sable). [Macd. 2822.]

VESCI, WILLIAM DE. (Gules) a cross patonce (silver). [Macd. 2821.] (Plate ii, No. 7.)

VIPONT. Gold six annulets gules. [Ed. III roll.] Seal, Macd., No. 2830.

VIPONT, WILLIAM DE. . . . three lions rampant . . . [Macd. 2827.]

WAKE, JOHN, LORD (Liddesdale). Gold two bars gules in chief three roundels gules. [Falkirk roll.]



WALLACE. (Azure) a lion rampant (silver). [Macd. 2834.]



WARDE, SIMON (Berwick). Azure a cross patonce gold.  
[Parliament roll.]



WARDLAW. Azure three mascles gold. [L. 68.]  
Macd., No. 2843.



WARREN, WILLIAM OF (Liddesdale). Cheeky gold and azure on a canton  
gules a lion rampant silver. [Calais roll.]

WAUCHOPE. Azure a sheaf gold in chief two molets gold. [L. 93.]

WEDDERBURN. (Gules) a chevron engrailed between  
three roses (silver). [D.S., Nos. 3005-06.]  
W. (Plate lxxii) makes the chevron plain.



WESTON, JOHN OF (Berwick). Silver a fess sable, a border indented gules  
bezanty. [Boroughbridge roll.]

WHITLAW. (Sable) a chevron (gold) between three boars' heads rased  
(silver). [D.S. 3007, A.D. 1415.]

The chevron is charged with a fleur-de-lis for difference. A seal of  
1430 is without this charge. [D.S. 3008.] (Plate iii, No. 20.)





## KEY TO SEALS. PLATE I.

### 1. FIRST SEAL OF PATRICK I, EARL OF DUNBAR.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 763, N.D.*

✠ SIGILL' COMI[TIS] PATRIC[II DE] DVMBAR.

### 2. SECOND SEAL OF PATRICK I, EARL OF DUNBAR.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 743, N.D.*

✠ SIGILL' COMITIS PATRICII DE DVMBAR.

### 3. PATRICK III, EARL OF DUNBAR.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 772, N.D.*

✠ SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS : DE DVNBAR.

The *Secretum* is a small seal charged with a *lion rampant*.

✠ SIGILL' AMORIS.

### 4. SECOND SEAL OF PATRICK III.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 774, A.D. 1279.*

✠ SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS DE DVNBAR.

### 5. PRIVY SEAL (?) OF PATRICK III.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 661, A.D. 1261.*

✠ S' PATRICII COMITIS . D' DU'BAR.

### 6. OBV. PATRICK V, EARL OF DUNBAR AND MARCH (1309-68).

*Durham Treas., Misc. 792, A.D. 1367.*

✠ SIGILLVM : PATRICII DE DVNBAR COMITIS : MARCHIE.

### 7. REV. PATRICK V.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 792, A.D. 1367.*

✠ SIGILLVM : : PATRICII : DE : DVNBAR : COMITIS : MARCHIE.



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SEALS OF THE EARLS OF DUNBAR AND MARCH.





# KEY TO SEALS. PLATE II.

1. ROBERT STEWART, DUKE OF ALBANY.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 790, A.D. 1418.*

..... mentea .....

2. ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 783, A.D. 1413-14.*

S'archebaldi . comitis . de . douglas domini galwydie . t .  
vallis . anandie.

3. WILLIAM OF DOUGLAS.

*Seals of Northumberland and Durham, No. 229.*

\* S WILLMI DE DVGLAS.

4. ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 782, A.D. 1406.*

✠ sigillum x archebaldi x comitis x de x douglas x et dni x  
galwedie.

5. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, EARL OF ANGUS.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 796, A.D. 1429.*

S wilelmi douglas comitis de angus.

6. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, EARL OF ANGUS.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 795, A.D. 1427.*

S wilelmi de douglas.

He is styled in the deed, Earl of Angus, Lord of Liddesdale.

7. WILLIAM OF VESCI.

*Durham Treas. 1-1 Specialia, 2.*

✠ SIGILL . . . . DE . V . CY.

8. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF ANGUS AND MAR.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 653, A.D. 1415.*

S' MARGVERITE . LE . SENESCHALLE : CONTESSE DE MARR.

She is styled in the deed, Countess of Angus and Mar.

9. WILLIAM CROOK.

*Durham Treas., Misc. 1057, A.D. 1426.*

S'WILLELMI : CROK D'BERWIC.



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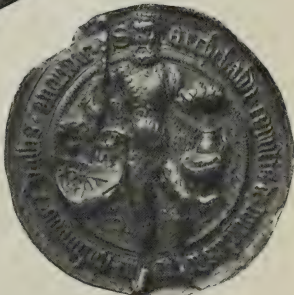
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SEALS OF ALBANY, DOUGLAS, VESCI, ETC.







# KEY TO SEALS. PLATE III.

1. PATRICK HEPBURN, LORD OF HALES.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 988, A.D. 1450.*  
**S' patricii hepburn dni de halis.**
2. ADAM BELL.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 989, A.D. 1434.*  
**+ S' + + adam + + belle +.**
3. ROBERT BELL.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1058, A.D. 1430.*  
**S + roberti bele.**
4. WILLIAM OF CRANSTON.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1057, A.D. 1426.*  
**S' WILELMI : DE . CRANISTON.**
5. JOHN OF PAXTON.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 6809, etc., A.D. 1426-31.*  
**\* S johannis de paxton.**
6. THOMAS ATKINSON.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 888, A.D. 1429-30.*  
**S thomes filius ade.**  
Styled "Thomas Atkynson of Bonkyll."
7. ROBERT BELL.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1268, A.D. 1427.*  
**S' ROBERTI . BEL.**
8. RICHARD EDINGTON.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 879, A.D. 1441.*  
**S' RICARDE DE EDINGTOVN.**
9. ROBERT EICHT.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 708, A.D. 1444.*  
**S' roberti eicht.**
10. ALEXANDER HOME.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 655, etc., A.D. 1442.*  
**S alexandri home.**  
He is styled Knight "of that ilk."
11. DAVID HOME.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 656, etc., A.D. 1437-43.*  
**sigillum david hume.**  
He is styled "of Wedderburn."
12. DAVID OF HOME.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1233, N.D.*  
**S . DAVID DE HOME.**
13. ALEXANDER OF LUMSDEN.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1288, A.D. 1438.*  
**S alexandri de [lumm]isden.**
14. GILBERT OF LUMSDEN.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1058, A.D. 1430.*  
**S gilberti de lommisden.**
15. THOMAS OF LUMSDEN.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1058, etc., A.D. 1426-32.*  
**S' THOME DE LUMISDEIN.**
16. JOHN OF MANDERSTONE.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 989, etc., A.D. 1426-34.*  
**S IOHANNIS DE . MANDRISTON.**
17. PATRICK OF NESBIT.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 6809, etc., A.D. 1426-44.*  
**S' . PATRICII DE NESBIT.**
18. THOMAS PURVAS.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1253, A.D. 1410.*  
**S x THOME . PVRVAS.**
19. JOHN OF SPENS.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 989, etc., A.D. 1434-44.*  
**S' johannis de spens.**
20. JAMES OF WHITLAW.  
*Durham Treas., Misc. 1058, A.D. 1415-16.*  
**✠ S : JACOBI DE WHITLAV.**



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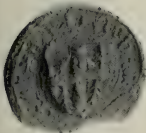
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4

SEALS OF BERWICKSHIRE.





KEY TO ARMS FROM *ARMORIAL DE GELRE*.

PLATE IV.

sīr robert collevile (SIR ROBERT COLVILLE).

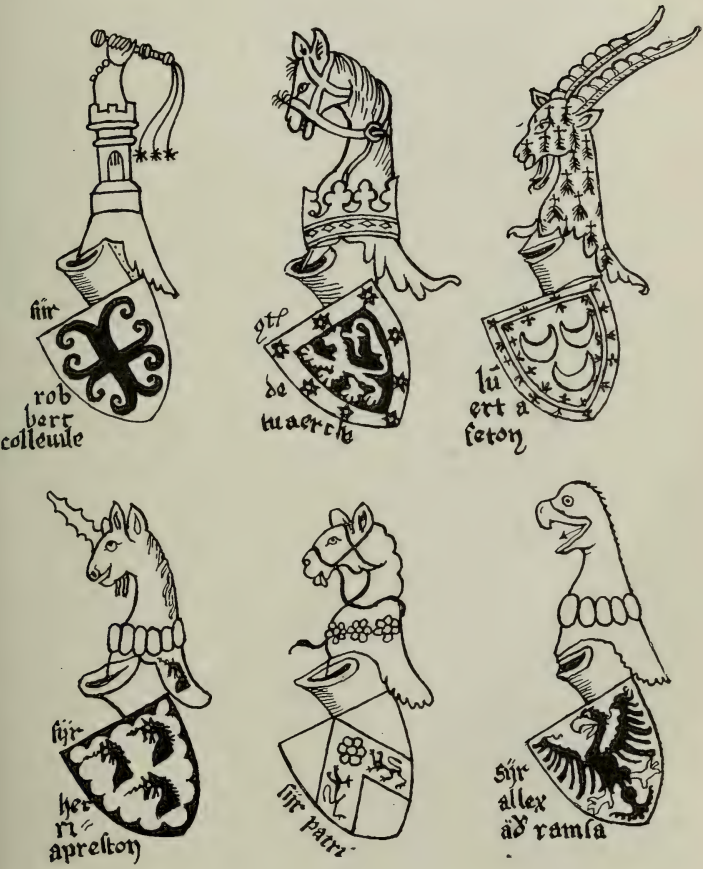
cte de maerche (EARL OF MARCH).

lūert a seton (LAIRD OF SETON).

sȳr herri a preston (SIR HARRY OF PRESTON).

sȳr patri (SIR PATRI[CK HEPBURN]).

sȳr alleṛāḁ' ramsa (SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY).



SHIELDS FROM *L'ARMORIAL DE GELRE*.







KEY TO SHIELDS FROM *ARMORIAL EQUESTRE*  
*DE LA TOISON D'OR.*

PLATE V.

le . comte . de . avendal (THE EARL OF ANNANDALE).

le . cote . de . moray (THE EARL OF MORAY).

sr . jeh . de . hirsson (SIR JOHN HERRIES).

le . ma'chal . de . scosse (THE MARSHAL OF SCOTLAND—KEITH).

patry . de . dubar (PATRICK OF DUNBAR).

sire villame cranston (SIR WILLIAM CRANSTONE).

le . sr . de . sommerville (THE LORD OF SOMERVILLE).

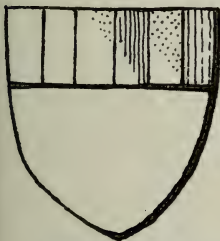
lawater (LAUDER).

le . sr . de . dabouse (THE LORD OF DALHOUSIE—RAMSAY).

le comte de auendal • le cote de morau • s. jeh. de hysson •



le marchal de scosse • patry de tobar • sire villemie cression •



le s. de somerville • l'abbatez



le s. de dahouze •







KEY TO SHIELDS FROM SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S  
*BOOK OF ARMS.*

PLATE VI.

COCKBURN OF LANGTON.

HUME OF AYTON.

RUTHERFORD OF THAT ILK.

KERR OF CESSFORD.

SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH.



Cokburn of Langtonne



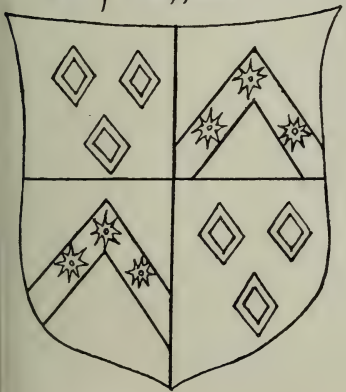
Hynde of Lifford



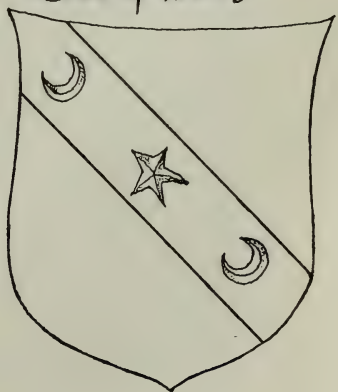
Hynde of Lifford



Ear of Cessford



Scott of Buccleugh





WIDDRINGTON, Sir HENRY (Berwick). Quarterly silver and gules a baston sable. [Jenyn's Ord.]



WIGHAM. Silver a tree proper a chief checky gules and gold. [W. 78.]

WILKIE. Silver a fess wreathed azure and gules between a molet in chief and a cinquefoil in base azure. [W. 73.]

WISHART. Silver three piles gules. [B. 10.] Macd., Nos. 2898-99.

WYSHAM, JOHN OF. Sable a fess between six martlets gold. [Parliament roll.]

### IRON YETTS.

“FORSEMEKLE as ane of the cheif and principall caussis quhilkis encourageis the theveis and lymmairis of the lait bordouris to continew in thair thevische doingis proceidis from the releif and conforte quhilk they haif within thair houssis quhilkis being maid for strenth and defence with Irone Yettis It is very hard and defficle to his Majesteis commissionairis or garisoun to wyn and recover the saidis houssis and to apprehend the lymmairis being thairintill sua that verie oft quhen they ar persewit they eschapp and detenis and withhaldis the saidis houssis aganis his Majesteis saidis commissionairis and garisoun And seeing it can not stand with the peace and quiet of the cuntrey that ony lymmairis malefactouris and brokin men salbe sufferit to haue sic placeis of strenth and defence for thair releif Thairfore the Lordis of Secrite Counsale Ordanis the haill Yrone Yettis being vpoun ony houssis and strenthis within the lait bordouris pertening to ony persone or personis of brokin and disordourit clannis and to commoun people not being ansuerable baronis to be removit and turnit in plew Irnis or sic other necessar werk as to the awnaris sall seame expedient And that no Irne yettis be sufferit to be within ony of thair houssis in ony tyme cuming And ordanis the commissionairis and capitaine of the garysoun to sie this present act put in executioun And ordanis letteris to be direct aganis the awnaris of the said Irone Yettis to this effect in forme as effeiris.”

(Act of the Privy Council of Scotland, 20th November 1606.)

*Reports of Meetings for the Year 1929.*

## 1. MUTINY STONES.

THE first meeting of the year 1929 was held at the Mutiny Stones, on Wednesday, 15th May. The rendezvous was Duns railway station at 9.30 a.m. The morning was fine, and during a drive of some three-quarters of an hour members enjoyed the wide view of hill, moor, and sky that stretched away on all sides from the narrow Longformacus-Haddington road. Eighty-one members and friends left the cars where the Kilpallet burn crosses the road, and made their way to the shepherd's house known as Kilpallet. From this point the day consisted of a rough moorland walk. Some two miles due south of Kilpallet lie the Mutiny Stones, 1250 feet above sea-level. This was the Club's first visit to the place. Mr J. Hewat Craw, in describing the stones, said it was considered to be the most impressive of all the ancient monuments in Berwickshire ; \* there was no doubt that the Mutiny Stones was a long cairn or burial-place of the Stone Age. The general appearance of the monument suggested an affinity with the horned cairns of the north of Scotland rather than with the segmented cairns of the south-west. It was interesting to note, Mr Craw added, that Berwickshire had one, and only one, example of quite a number of important monuments : The Mutiny Stones—a long cairn of the Stone Age ; a stone circle—of the Bronze Age—at Borrowstoun Rig, in Lauderdale, and a cup-marked stone at Blackburn, Chirnside ; the Broch of Edinshall—a defensive construction of the Iron Age—on the north-eastern slope of Cockburn Law ; the earth-house in the parish of Edrom, and a lake-dwelling at Whiteburn, near Spottiswood. And coming to later times, the Mote-hill at Castle Law, Coldstream, the Abbey at Dryburgh, and the Priory at Coldingham. The Mutiny Stones and the Broch of Edinshall are the largest monuments of their kind in Scotland. From the cairn could be seen several sites of interest in the locality : Greencleuch, the scene of a conventicle in 1686, and the site of Hundaxwood, the

\* See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxiv, p. 154, vol. xxv, p. 224 ; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lix, p. 198.

hunting lodge of George Home of Wedderburn, brother of David Hume of Godscroft, the historian, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. A short distance up the Dye are the ruins of a small inn where the Herring Road crosses the stream. A century ago this was the scene of an annual gathering of Lammermoor shepherds for the purpose of restoring lost sheep, unclaimed property being sold by auction to provide refreshment for the company. Athletic contests were part of the day's entertainment, and a large boulder is still pointed out as that which was used in a trial of strength, the winner being he who could carry it farthest up the steep slope, from the bed of the stream.

After a short interval for lunch the walk was continued to Byreclough, where a search discovered several very tender shoots of *Vicia Orobus*. A sharp crack of thunder, followed by threatening drops of rain from a black cloud to the northward, made it advisable to shelter at the shooting lodge. But presently time necessitated continuing the walk down the left bank of the Dye Water, with the rain still falling somewhat heavily. Members who were able to carry out the complete programme as arranged were fortunate in that they were not only going "down wind" during the short storm but that they escaped much of the severity which seemed to have descended upon those who returned to Kilpallet from the Mutiny Stones, and also on the President and his party who were walking upstream from Longformacus. The sun was again shining brilliantly when the promontory fort of Wrinklaw was reached. Mr Craw pointed out and described this early fort, 900 feet above sea-level, situated on a point of land rising steeply to 150 feet above the Dye Water, while on the north-east a narrow glen forms a further natural defence. Across the neck of the promontory on the north-west the rampart, 4 to 5 feet high, is pierced by an entrance near the middle, and to the south lies a trench 10 to 12 feet deep. Some 86 feet south of the rampart there is a second line of defence in the form of a trench 36 feet wide from crest to crest, with a mound in rear of it some 6 feet in height, which curves slightly towards the steep flanks at either end. Within the fort are the remains of a number of rectangular foundations in two contiguous rows.

From the fort one looks across the Dye to the ruined foundations of Fosterside, once a separate farm, now incorporated with

Rawburn. It is said to have been tenanted by the father of John Mackay Wilson, the author of *Tales of the Borders*. Legend tells that it had to be vacated on account of the prevalence of adders, which even took up their abode in the walls of the farmhouse.

After a farther walk of some two miles, cars were rejoined at Longformacus. A company of 41 sat down to tea at the Swan Hotel, Duns, the President, Mr C. H. Hunter Blair, being in the Chair. Mr A. Falconer exhibited a stuffed specimen, probably a young male—Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)—brought into his house at Duns by a cat on 22nd January of this year. Records of Blackcap wintering in Scotland are very occasional. Mr Falconer also brought a fossil Cephalopod from the Dye Water, and the head of an eel (preserved in spirit), from the mouth of which could be seen protruding the legs of a pheasant chick. It was concluded that this unusual dainty had reached the eel's table through being washed into the river during a thunder-spate. The hook of an angler was subsequently tried!

Several nests of the red grouse with eggs, a snipe's nest with eggs, and several plants of the Petty Whin were seen during the day. The following note on mosses collected is supplied by Mr J. B. Duncan:—

*Bryophytes*.—Very little opportunity was available for collecting. On the moor, near the Mutiny Stones, *Splachnum sphaericum* was found, the second record for Berwickshire, though it is probably not very rare on our higher moors.

At Byreclench, *Tortula ruralis* was plentiful on the thatched roof of the old house.

Rocks by the Dye Water yielded *Amblystegium irriguum* and *Chiloscyphus polyanthus*, and farther down the water *Dicranum fuscescens* was noted on old birch trunks.

At Longformacus, on the mortar of the old garden walls, *Encalypta streptocarpa* abounds, and in one spot was fruiting freely, in which state it is very rare in Britain.

*Tortula papillosa* was also seen on an old sycamore tree in the village.

These two last-mentioned plants had been noted on a former occasion by the writer.

## 2. CRAGSIDE, ROTHBURY, AND BRINKBURN.

The second meeting of the year was held at Brinkburn Priory, on Thursday, 27th June. The rendezvous was Alnwick railway station, and some 86 members and friends took part in the day's



HEAD OF THE ROTHBURY CROSS, NORTH SIDE.

(IN BLACK GATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.)

The plates illustrating this cross are printed from blocks lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne from photographs by Mr John Gibson, F.S.A., and reproduced here by his permission.





HEAD OF THE  
ROTHBURY  
CROSS.

EAST.



WEST.



NORTH.

SOUTH.



EAST.

WEST.

TOP OF SHAFT OF ROTHBURY CROSS.

(IN BLACK GATE MUSEUM.)



FOOT OF SHAFT OF ROTHBURY CROSS.  
(IN ROTHBURY CHURCH.)

proceedings. The drive was by way of Edlingham, through country in which hill, wood, and sky combined to show a scene of outstanding beauty and grandeur. The weather, although rather dull in the morning, cleared to a beautiful June day.

A halt was made at Cragside where, thanks to the ready courtesy of members, those who came by bus were given places in private cars, and thus all wishing to do so were enabled to make a tour of the grounds, some five miles in extent, and so view the rhododendrons and other beauties of the place. A move was next made to Rothbury, where the President, in describing the church, said that the earliest mention of a church here was in 1100, but there must obviously have been a pre-Conquest church where the shaft of the Saxon Cross still stood (Plates VII. to X.). On the other hand, it was worthy of note that it was the custom of Saxon times to set up a Cross to be used as a preaching station, even where there was at first no church. The present church had probably been rebuilt three, if not four, times. The living was for many years in the Duchy of Lancaster, having been given to Carlisle Monastery, but now belongs to the bishopric of Newcastle. The rather long chancel with its three lancet windows to the south is thirteenth-century work. The carved oak screen was placed in the church in 1893 as a memorial to the first Lord Armstrong, and on it are heraldic shields of district lords of the manor. The President said he welcomed these examples of mediæval heraldry as decorative art, to be preferred to much of the stained glass now used, which was often treated in a somewhat crude and secular manner. From a corner of the churchyard members had a fine view of the sixteenth-century bridge which crosses the Coquet. The old pointed piers still stand, but widening of the roadway some few years ago has replaced the original parapet with very unsightly concrete.

The drive was then continued to Brinkburn Priory, which was described by the President. The return was by way of Longframlington to Alnwick. Tea was in readiness at the White Swan, to which 33 sat down. Fourteen new members were elected as follows: Mrs R. F. Allgood, Ingram; G. F. Charlton, Gosforth; Mrs M. M. Martin, Melrose; George Home, Winchester; Mrs E. E. Riddell, Sanson Seal; J. B. M'Bain, Ord; Miss M. Blackett-Ord, Denwick; Rev. Charles T. Beale, Duns; Lady Anderson, Yair; Mrs S. Davidson,

Kelso ; Miss M. S. Pearson, Otterburn, Roxburgh ; Mrs Allister Cowan, Melrose ; Dr M'Cracken, Kelso ; Dr S. Davidson, Kelso.

## 2A. BOTANICAL MEETING, BOWHILL.

On Wednesday, 10th July, a bye-day in the form of a botanical ramble was held at Bowhill, in Selkirkshire. The rendezvous was Selkirk railway station. Owing in part no doubt to the cloudy morning, 11 members only turned up, those with cars having responded with ready courtesy to the Secretary's request for spare seats to accommodate those coming by train. Cars were left in the yard at Bowhill, while members proceeded on foot along the Duchess's Drive. Though this is now an overgrown track, one member present recalled having driven a dogcart, a tandem, and a carriage and pair along it at various times when it was a well-kept road. A fine view was obtained of the famous "Hained Ground." All details can be found in the *Proceedings* for 1878 (Dr Farquerson's Presidential Address). An extract of this was read by Mr J. R. Simpson, greatly to the interest of members.

A soft west wind carrying every now and again showers of fine rain, while somewhat obscuring the view, added to the Highland aspect, and brought out all the wild scents of natural grass, hill, and moorland. The Ettrick valley was visible, but in its gloomy mood.

Members then proceeded along the plateau which forms the summit of Pernassie Hill, and through the extensive pine woods to what is known locally as Nathan's Knowe. Here the view was of Yarrow, with Newark Tower in the mid-distance. But what more immediately interested members was that Nathan's Knowe is a station for *Trientalis europea* (Chickweed winter-green), which was found in flower all over the heathy ground. The next find was *Listera cordata* (Lesser Twayblade). By way of woodland paths the head of the Old Wark burn was reached and followed to Newark schoolhouse, and then through the woods to the Lady's Bridge on Yarrow. The Melancholy Thistle and the Cow-wheat were other rarities gathered.

The Chiff-chaff, Wood Warbler, and Pied Flycatcher are known in the woods, but the stormy day prevented either sight or sound of them. The ramble occupied some four hours, and the



members fully made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers. A full list of the contents of the day's vasculum follows :

*Flowers observed on 10th July 1929—Bowhill, Selkirkshire.*

Gowan, Water Avens, Wood Geranium, Lady's Mantle, Cleavers, Daisy, Barren Strawberry, Mouse-eared Chickweed, Broad-leaved Willowherb, Sorrel Dock, Wood Forget-me-not, Great Stitchwort, Germander Speedwell, Tormentil, Wood Sorrel, Common Strawberry, Common Avens, Blue Bugle (also Pink and White), Raspberry, Dogwood, Wood Sanicle, Yellow Pimpernel, Brooklime, Common Speedwell, Herb Robert, Figwort, Procumbent Pearlwort, Heath Bedstraw, White Clover, Marsh Thistle, Golden Saxifrage, Common Wintergreen, Wood Sage, Primrose, Creeping Buttercup, Wood Violet, Marsh Violet, Earthnut, Red Campion, Hawthorn, Foxglove, Bird's-foot Trefoil, Blaeberry, Ling, Knapweed, Rowan, Ribbed Plantain, Downy Rose, Wild Thyme, Yellow Bedstraw, Field Pansy var., Crowberry, French Willow, Bell Heather, Milkwort, Field Woodrush, Dandelion, Ragwort, Field Sorrel, Spear Thistle, Lesser Yellow Trefoil, Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Eyebright, Rockrose, Lady's Smock, *Trientalis europæa*, Tuberous Pea, Bog Stitchwort, Hairy Bittercress, Panicked Woodrush, Golden Rod, Lesser Twayblade, Wild Hyacinth, Great Woodrush, Field Scabious, Crosswort, Great Valerian, Dog's Mercury, Common Burdock, Hedge Woundwort, Bush Vetch, Yellow Rattle, Red Clover, Common Chervil, Creeping Thistle, Silverweed, Cow-wheat, Lesser Stitchwort, Meadow Vetchling, Wood Anemone, Garlic (Com.), Leopard's Bane, Woodruff, Lungwort, Hogweed, Wild Angelica, Savoy Hawkweed, Goldilocks (Buttercup), None-so-pretty, Cat's Ear Hawkweed, Alpine Enchanter's Night Shade, Melancholy Thistle, Wood Horsetail, Common Horsetail, Butterwort, Mountain St John's Wort, Three-nerved Sandwort, Field Lady's Mantle, Broom, Creeping St John's Wort, Smooth Crepis, Sneezewort, Oak Fern, Lady Fern, Hard Fern, Male Fern.

### 3. ALNWICK.

The third meeting of the year 1929 was held at Alnwick, on Wednesday, 24th July. Fine weather brought out 130 members and friends. After driving to Friar's Well Lodge, members walked through the park to Hulne Abbey, which was pointed out and described by Mr R. C. Bosanquet. Hairy Rock Cress (*Arabis hirsuta*), not previously recorded from this station, was gathered in seed from various parts of the ruins. Leafly Spurge (*Euphorbia Esula*) was still, as on previous visits of the Club, growing plentifully on the outer wall.

Members then returned to the cars and drove to Alnwick Castle. In the outer bailey the President gave some interesting notes on the history of the Castle and its owners, and pointed out the various features of the outer and inner baileys. On entering the Castle, Mr R. Kyle conducted members over the state apartments. Fifty members and friends forgathered for tea at the White Swan Hotel, when the following new members were elected: Mrs Murray-Thriepland, Dryburgh; Mrs W. Barnett, Lincoln Hill; and Mrs B. Dixon, Edinburgh.

### 4. WHITMUIR HALL, BOWDEN, AND EILDON HILLS.

The fourth meeting of the year 1929 was held at Whitmuir Hall, on Thursday, 22nd August. A beautiful day, in the midst of a track of very unsettled weather, did much to add to the success of the meeting and the enjoyment of the 95 members and friends who attended. After driving to Whitmuir Hall a short time was spent in searching the moss in hopes of rediscovering the Coralroot (*Corallorhiza innata*), of which this is one of the three stations in the Club's area. The Coralroot was reported from Whitmuir Moss in July 1899. In 1903 the Club was unsuccessful in its search, but it was found the following year and photographed by Mr D. S. Fish of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Since then there has been no record of its appearance, the search being on this occasion also without result. Returning to the cars, members drove to Bowden Church, which was described by the Rev. John Burr, minister of the parish. Bowden is among the oldest parish churches in Scotland, being, it is contended on one hand and doubted on the other,

as old as Kelso Abbey—1128. It is not quite certain at what period much of the present church was built, but considerable parts of the weather-stained walls are undoubtedly those of a pre-Reformation building—one of the few to be met with in the south of Scotland. Mr Burr considers that the church as erected in the twelfth century is represented by the nave, the choir and transepts being added in the fifteenth century, making the church cruciform in plan, with the unusual feature of the transepts being nearer the west than the east end of the nave.

In 1644 the chancel was appropriated as a vault by the Roxburghe family, but was restored to its original purpose in 1906, the burial vault being built underneath, which accounts for the raised chancel and the five steps leading up to it from the church. In 1661 the north transept was taken possession of by the predecessors of the Kers of Cavers and used as a burial vault. Their pew—a laird's loft in perfect condition—still stands in the church, but the organ is now in the north transept. The south transept disappeared in 1794, being thrown into the churchyard—where the foundations are clearly to be seen. The church was roofed with stone at that time.

Members next drove to Bowden Moor, where at the foot of mid-Eildon an interesting paper by Mr John Smith, St Boswells, on "The Geological Formation of the Eildons," was read by the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken. Dr Muir then recalled the legend which tells how the Eildon Hill was cleft in three as the result of a task set to the Devil by the wizard Michael Scott when he lived at Oakwood Tower, in Selkirkshire. Also the legend that King Arthur and his knights, with their steeds, lie—or rather stand in armour—asleep in a cavern beneath the hills, ready to awake on the Judgment Day, or earlier, should anyone succeed in finding the entrance to the cavern and there drawing the sword and blowing the horn which hang upon the wall.

The ascent of the hill—rich in purple of heather and scarlet of Cowberry—was then made. Mid-Eildon is the highest of the three peaks, being 1385 feet above sea-level. The view from the top is one of the finest in the Club's area—which speaks alike for its beauty and extent. Much interest was taken in the Indicator, placed there two years ago by the Edinburgh Border Counties Association.

Forty-four members forgathered for tea in Melrose—Burt's



Hotel. An old Dutch tobacco box of brass and copper was handed round for inspection. Also a photograph taken on the occasion of the unveiling of the Indicator, and a second photograph of geological interest, showing the contorted Silurian strata exposed at the quarry at Grant's House.

## 5. ROMAN WALL.

The fifth meeting of the year 1929 was held on the Roman Wall, on Wednesday, 18th September.

It is said to be a matter of more than common difficulty to secure a fine day to visit the Wall. Members and their friends, who turned out to the number of 135, were on this occasion very fortunate in having weather that was fine, warm, and of good visibility. A splendid view of both the north and south Tyne valleys was enjoyed during the drive. Starting from Newcastle at 10.20 a.m. various stops were made on the way, when the President pointed out here a few feet of Wall visible above ground, there a mile-castle, the vallum to the south, the ditch to the north.

At Housesteads—which is the highest station on the Wall, standing some 800 feet—Mr R. C. Bosanquet, who superintended excavation work there some years ago, gave a number of interesting notes before the party divided—one-half going round with him, the other with the President.

A return was then made over the same road to Chesters, where those wishing to see the Camp went with the President, others following Mr Bosanquet round the museum. Owing to the long spell of dry weather and the consequent low state of the Tyne, it was possible to see the foundations of the Roman bridge in the bed of the river.

Tea was in readiness at the George Hotel, Chollerford, where 58 sat down. The President exhibited (1) a Romano-British intaglio cut in red jasper, representing a hunter, with his bow and dog, holding up a bird (?) which he has shot, found at the Roman station at South Shields; (2) a Romano-British cameo representing Cupid riding on horseback, found on the line of the Wall. A detailed note of the Wall and parts visited during the day will be found on p. 58.

## 6. BERWICK.

The annual business meeting was held at Berwick, on Wednesday, 2nd October, when some 85 members and friends attended. In the morning a short visit was paid to Edrington\* to see the remains of the Castle, which stood on a rocky bank above the Whitadder. Mr J. Hewat Craw gave some interesting notes, and explained that the name Edrington was derived from the Edder or Whitadder, and that the ruins were those rather of a Border tower than a castle. Standing so near the Borders the wonder was not that so little remained, but rather that there was any trace left at all. In 1452 the Tower was destroyed by Gloucester, but was soon rebuilt, and in 1518, when it was in English hands, was retaken by the Homes of Wedderburn. In 1588 there was a peaceful meeting at Edrington, when the sum of £3000 was handed over to the Scots. This was at the time of the Spanish Armada, and Elizabeth was anxious to keep things quiet on the Borders. The castle well was also visited. It is 20 to 30 feet deep, cut in the solid rock at the base of the cliff. Some sixty years ago the well was cleared out and a number of cannon balls were found at the bottom.† A move was then made to Mordington. Mr Craw drew attention to the Starchhouse in passing, and said that the gable facing the road was on the boundary line between England and Scotland. Border marriages used to be celebrated there, and though now there is only a window in the gable, Mr Craw remembered when there was a door, which meant that outside you were in England, but stepping across the threshold brought you into Scotland.

The Whitadder and surrounding country looked very fine in the bright October sunlight, and a wonderful panorama, stretching away to the Cheviots, was seen from the high ground at Mordington. There members crossed the Kirk Park in front of the house to the old graveyard which is planted with trees. The burial vault, which is all that now remains of the old church of Mordington, was described by Mr Craw in the semi-darkness of the interior, the rudely carved panel—fifteenth- or sixteenth-century work—being seen by the light of an electric torch. This panel has already been illustrated in the *History*,

\* See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xx, p. 255.

† *Ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 104.

but the inscription at the top has only lately been deciphered as "IHUS MARIA." A return to Berwick was made over Lamberton Moor, where the wide view of sky and sea stretching away to Bamburgh in the south made a most attractive picture.

In pointing out the Witches Knowe to the north of Mordington, Mr Craw recalled that his father knew a man who when a boy had been told by a very old woman that she could remember being carried as a child to see a witch burnt on the Knowe. When the fire was lit the crazed old woman held out her skinny hands to warm them at the blaze. The date must have been early in the eighteenth century.

Some 50 sat down to lunch in the King's Arms Hotel, when the two time-honoured toasts, "The King" and "The Club," were proposed by the President. After lunch an adjournment was made to the small assembly hall of the hotel, where Mr C. H. Hunter Blair delivered his Presidential Address. An unusual feature was the use of a lantern and the showing of some 20 slides illustrating the various seals and armorial bearings of which the address made mention. In conclusion, Mr Blair thanked members for their support during his year of office, and nominated Mr John Hepburn Milne-Home, of Irvine House, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, as his successor. Mr R. C. Bosanquet voiced the thanks of the Club to the retiring President.

The Secretary then presented the Annual Report.

The Club has been fortunate in having fine weather for all Field Meetings this season, with the one exception of the bye-day at Bowhill, when a fine rain gave the suitable Highland touch without interfering either with the work or enjoyment of the day. Attendance—again with the exception of Bowhill—has been good: May, 82; June, 86; Bye-day, 11; July, 130; August, 122; September, 135; October, 85. Since the last business meeting we have lost by death the following 15 members: Mr F. S. Hay, Duns Castle; Miss M. H. Black, Coldingham; Mr Jas. Lindsey Hilson, Jedburgh; Mr John W. Blackadder, Chirnside; Mr Henry M. Middleton, Melrose; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Mr W. Currie, Edinburgh; Sir Edward Ridley, London; Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Smeaton-Hepburn; Mr J. P. F. Bell, F.R.S.E., Ayton; Mr George Rankin, Linkwood; Mr A. F. Roberts, Fairnilee; Right Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., Edin-

burgh ; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall ; and Mr J. C. Mather, Arniston. The Club loses thus in one year three ex-Presidents and four of its oldest members : Mr G. P. Hughes was elected in 1856 and became President in 1883, Dr Paul was elected in 1870 and became President in 1887, Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, elected 1876, President in 1902, while Sir Edward Ridley was elected also in 1876. Twenty new members have been elected during the year. The membership remains at 400, with 1 corresponding member, 6 honorary lady members, and 3 associate members. There are at present 9 nominations on the waiting list.

*Botany*.—Hairy Rock Cress (*Arabis hirsuta*) was gathered in flower, 3rd June, and in seed, 24th July 1929, at Hulne Abbey. This station has not been reported before in the *History*.

*Ornithology*.—A Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) was killed by a crow near Hawick on 10th July 1929. Another was seen for two days between Stottencleugh and Aikengall in the first week of July.

A Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*) was observed between Cockburnspath and Dunglass Dean at the beginning of January ; it remained in the district for nearly a week.

A pair of Turtle Doves (*Streptopelia turtur*) nested in the Pease Dean this season ; the young birds, as well as the parents, were seen on several occasions.

A pair of Goldfinches (*Carduelis elegans*) nested in the garden of Lauder Manse.

It is regrettable to have to report that a young male and a young female Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), and also an old male Merlin (*Falco aesalon*), were shot at Kylvoe Crag, Northumberland, during September of this year.

A Lesser Redpole, probably a female, was seen by Miss Leishman at Linton Mill, on 5th September 1928. The same observer records the

Ringed Plover on the Kale, near Morebattle. It was first seen on 5th April, the nest with four eggs was found on 25th May, and on 14th June a young bird was seen.\*

*Zoology*.—A White Atlantic Seal, about 4 feet long, 3 to 6

\* Mr Bolam records inland nesting at Coldstream, Carham, Kelso, and on the Teviot, Coquet, etc. In 1926 a nest was recorded at the mouth of the Dye. See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxvi, p. 47.

weeks old, was cast ashore at Berwick in November 1928. It was returned to the sea.

Four White Moles were trapped at Whitlaw, on the Lauderdale estate, on 30th November 1928. This is thought by trappers to be a record number for one day.

An Adder was killed at Hoselaw in August of this year.

*Entomology*.—A *Convolvulus* Hawk-moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*) was caught at Fogo schoolhouse in the beginning of August 1929.

*Archæology*.—In October 1928 a Bronze Age cist was discovered at Highridge Hall, in the parish of Ednam, Roxburgh. The site is near the Tweed, 29 yards from the boundary between Berwick and Roxburgh, and 19 yards south of the Kelso and Coldstream road. The cist was formed of four sandstone slabs. The west side measured 3 feet 11 inches and the east side 3 feet 1 inch; the width was 1 foot 10 inches and the depth 1 foot 8 inches. The cover lay 9 inches below the surface. The axis of the cist pointed N. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. The bottom was unpaved. The sand in the interior was sifted, but only a few fragments of bones are said to have been found. In Kelso Museum is preserved a beaker urn, found in 1843, with the bones of a child, in a cist about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles to the west of this spot.\*

The Treasurer, Mr R. H. Dodds, in his financial statement, showed an income of £234, 2s. 2d., and an expenditure of £234, 1s. 1d., leaving a credit balance of 1s. 1d. on the year's working. For some years the Club had had a debit balance.

On the call of Mr Hunter Blair, the Treasurer, amid laughter, was accorded a special vote of thanks for this balance of 1s. 1d.

Dr M'Whir tendered his resignation as Editing Secretary, as the work made too many demands on his leisure. He thanked the Club's officials and the contributors to the *History* for their generous help at all times, and nominated Mr J. H. Craw, Edinburgh, as his successor as Editing Secretary.

Mr Dodds expressed the regret of the Club at losing Dr M'Whir, whose quiet humour had been so helpful in committee meetings.

Mr Craw, while sorry to lose Dr M'Whir's services, said he thanked the Club for the honour done to him in asking him to become Editing Secretary. The work would bring him into more close touch with the Club, and he was glad to help.

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ii, p. 74.

The following new members were elected : Mr James Fyall, Hillend, Reston ; Dr J. S. M'Cracken, Melrose ; Mr J. M. Sanderson, Lilliesleaf ; Mrs Blackett-Ord, Denwick House ; Mrs A. R. Little, Belford ; Miss Joan du Plat Taylor, Purves ; Mrs J. M. Sanderson, Lilliesleaf ; and Mrs B. M. Mather, Yorkshire.

Suggestions were invited for celebrating the centenary of the Club in 1931, and Mr Bosanquet suggested that an index volume be issued to the twenty-seven volumes of the Club's *Proceedings*.

Mr Craw agreed that the most valuable way of marking the centenary would be by the issue of an index. There was an enormous amount of valuable information in these volumes, but no one knew where to find it. The question of an index had been before the committee for some time, but as it would prove rather costly no steps had so far been taken. He had been looking forward to something of this kind, and would be glad if they could possibly bring out an index to celebrate the centenary.

The members unanimously agreed to the suggestion, the details being left to the officials.

Suggestions for meeting places for 1930 were Harehope Camp, Mellerstain, Broughton and Brotherston, Chibburn Preceptory, Bewick and Rock, and Sweetheart Abbey, in Dumfriesshire, for which Mr Hunter Blair suggested the Club might take two days, staying in Dumfries overnight. These suggestions were left to the officials.

The Treasurer intimated that the Club had had notice to leave the present library premises in Silver Street, Berwick, as the room was required to be taken into the house. Members would be notified of a new address whenever another room was found.

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### THE LIBRARY.

The address of the Library is now 2 Bankhill, Berwick-upon-Tweed. The keys may be had from John Smith, 129 Marygate. Hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.



## THE ROMAN FRONTIER BETWEEN TYNE AND SOLWAY.\*

By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Roman Wall as we now know it, with its forts, mile-castles, turrets, its ditch, and its accompanying military road connecting the different parts together, was the last phase in the development of the frontier line of the Romans between Tyne and Solway as evolved by Hadrian and maintained with certain interruptions until late in the fourth century. A brief note upon its history may be useful, and help to the understanding of what we go to see.

The Roman armies had completed the conquest of the Lowlands of Britain about A.D. 75. By that date, and indeed earlier in the west, the three legions, II. Aug., XX. Valeria Victrix, and the IX. Hispana, then forming, with their auxiliaries, the garrison of Britain, were quartered in the legionary fortresses of Caerleon-upon-Usk (*Isca Silurum*) in South Wales, Chester-on-Dee (*Deva*), and York (*Eboracum*). South and east of a line drawn between these places Britain enjoyed, with rare breaks, the peace of Rome for over three centuries. North and west of this line the story was very different; there lay the difficult hill country inhabited by warlike tribes who, though subjugated, never became as civilised as the more peaceable lowland tribes. The Roman occupation of the north was a military one. The vigour of Vespasian's (69-79) government was felt in Britain; under the two governors, Cerialis (71-74) and Frontinus (74-78), a forward move was made both against the Welsh tribes and the Brigantes who inhabited the country north of York. The former may have fought as far north as Tyne, and the latter broke the resistance of the Welsh. In A.D. 78 Julius Agricola, who had served as

\* Notes written for the Club's visit to the Roman Wall on 18th September 1929.

legate of the XX. legion under Cerialis, was appointed Governor of Britain (*legatus Augusti pro prætore*). He was a great administrator and engineer, though rather optimistic as a general. He conquered Wales in one swift campaign, then marching north, probably by both the west route from Chester to Carlisle and by the easterly one from York to Corbridge-on-Tyne, he broke the resistance of the warlike northern tribes, and divided their territories by roads guarded by small permanent forts. He knew, possibly from the experience of his earlier campaign, the importance of the low-lying land between Tyne and Solway, now known as the Tyne gap, and fortified it by a line of forts connected by a road from Corbridge to Carlisle, still used in places and known as the Stanegate. He then passed north into Scotland, where he fought a series of brilliant campaigns (which do not here concern us), until his recall by Domitian, c. A.D. 85. This was the FIRST TYNE-SOLWAY FRONTIER, a road guarded by forts and supported both north and south by other roads also guarded by forts: a frontier of depth rather than of any one single barrier. It lasted until towards the end of Trajan's principate (115-117), when the forts and the Stanegate line were overwhelmed by a great uprising of the tribes. The rebellion does not seem to have spread far south, and the line of the Stanegate was soon restored. So we come to the reign of Hadrian, whose policy was to limit the empire within well-defined frontiers, by whose orders the first step towards a definite frontier in Britain was taken.

Hadrian came to Britain himself in A.D. 122, and about the same time the VI. *Victrix pia fidelis* legion replaced the IX. *Hispana*, which had been destroyed a few years previously when marching north from York to the relief of the frontier garrisons. The VI. legion came by sea from the Rhine to the Tyne, setting up altars there, in thanksgiving for their safe arrival, to the gods Neptune and Ocean. It is pleasant to think that the Emperor himself may have come with them and landed at the site of the bridge afterwards called, after him, *Pons Aelii*.

SECOND STAGE of frontier. Hadrian's engineers seem to have taken the Stanegate line as a basis and to have extended it westwards to Carlisle and eastwards to the Tyne with additional small forts, well fortified and intended for permanent occupation,



such as the forts at Throp and at Haltwhistle Burn. This was soon found to be too weak, and so we come to the THIRD STAGE of the frontier's development. A number of new forts were built on the line of the *later* Wall; of these, Benwell, Rudchester, Halton, and Housesteads are examples. These were supported by the Stanegate and its forts, and linked together by the great earthwork known generally as the *Vallum*. This is of later date than most of the forts, as it bends around their south ramparts to avoid them. It consists normally of a wide, flat-bottomed ditch with a flat berm on either side, and a north and south mound formed from the upcast of the ditch. A small mound on its margin in places represents a later cleaning out. The *Vallum* was not a military work, but a civil boundary drawn deeply upon the earth to mark the limit of the civil government of Britain. This much improved and strengthened frontier was still found to be insufficient. It was probably too costly in man-power; the forts being far apart, raiding parties could slip too easily between them. Hadrian therefore ordered his legate Aulus Platorius Nepos to build a wall from Tyne to Solway connecting the forts. Thus comes the FOURTH AND FINAL STAGE of the frontier line. This when completed consisted of a wall made of concrete with ashlar facings, about 18 feet in height and varying from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, with a parapet or sentry walk on the top. In front of it was a berm and then a deep V-shaped ditch; small forts, now called mile-castles, were built upon it about a Roman mile apart, designed to hold seventy to a hundred men, and between these, smaller turrets or sentry-boxes were placed so that the whole length of the Wall could be easily patrolled. As a larger garrison was required, certain forts, such as Chesters and Birdoswald, were enlarged to hold more men, and additional forts, such as Great Chesters and Drumbrugh, both contemporary with the Wall, were built. A new military way was made, between Wall and *Vallum*, connecting the forts with each other and with branches going up to the mile-castles. The Wall was built by the men of the three legions then in Britain, guarded by auxiliaries and assisted by native labourers. It seems from inscribed stones found in the Wall that a mile or so of building was assigned to each legion; this was subdivided for cohort and century and each marked by a stone the extent of its work.

The whole work was completed about the year 127, so that probably only five years passed between the first frontier of Hadrian and its final form. The forts were garrisoned by auxiliary troops raised from different parts of the empire: thus Wallsend was garrisoned by the 4th cohort of the Lingones, Benwell by an *ala* of Asturian cavalry, Rudchester by Frisians, Chesters by another regiment of Asturian cavalry, and Housesteads by the 1st cohort of the Tungrians.

The Wall and its forts were once and again destroyed in Roman times. About the year 155 it was probably captured and partly destroyed, being repaired or rebuilt by the legate Julius Verus in 158. Again about the year 180 a great uprising of all the northern tribes captured and overthrew it, and it may have been abandoned for some years afterwards. It was rebuilt and the frontier reconstituted by the Emperor Septimius Severus about A.D. 208. Recaptured and partly destroyed by a rebellion about 290, it was once again repaired by Constantius under the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. The great invasion of Picts and Scots, helped by Saxon pirates in the year 367, swept over it, and though it seems to have been again repaired by Theodosius shortly thereafter, it must have been only a shadow of its former strength. The end probably came when Maximus withdrew the Roman troops from Britain in A.D. 383.

#### THE ROUTE ALONG THE WALL.

The high road which we shall follow for some thirty miles westwards to Housesteads is sometimes called Wade's road and sometimes the "Military Road"; it was probably planned by Wade when, during the rebellion of '45, he found himself unable to get west from Newcastle to intercept Prince Charlie and his Highlanders. It thus had a military origin, though it was not built until some time after General Wade's death. For a great part of our route the road is built upon the foundations of the Wall, with the ditch of the Wall to the north, and the *Vallum* with its wide, flat-bottomed ditch and its north and south mounds at varying distances to the south.

Westgate, by which we leave the city, probably represents the line of the Roman military way, having the *Vallum* on the south and the Wall on the north.

Two miles from Newcastle the road passes through the centre of the fort at Benwell (*Condercum*), partially excavated two years ago. At the foot of Denton Bank on the south is the first piece of the Wall now above ground; it has been railed in and protected by the Corporation of the city. After passing the small village at the foot of the hill the Wall can be seen as a green mound on the south. A fine turret was uncovered here this summer, as well as the lower courses of the Wall, here 10 feet in thickness. From here indications of the *Vallum* may be seen to the south and the wall ditch to the north. Near the bottom of the hill before Walbottle a mile-castle was excavated this summer, and a turret in the hedge a little past the Co-operative Store. Beyond Walbottle, at the fifth milestone, the remains of the north gateway of a mile-castle are preserved in the garden of a farmhouse. At Great Hill, when the road was remade three years ago, the foundation of the Wall, of massive stones and concrete 10 feet in thickness, was exposed. Before reaching Heddon-on-the-Wall, the Wall passes to the south of the road, and a piece of it, enclosed by railings, the property of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, is seen on the south. At a distance of eight miles the road passes through the fort of Rudchester (*Vindobala*), partially excavated three years ago by Mr Parker Brewis. From here onwards for some miles the wall ditch can be clearly seen on the north side of the road, with the *Vallum* farther away on the south. On the hill leading up to Harlow Hill the Wall is slightly south of the road; a section cut here this summer showed it to be 10 feet thick. The *Vallum* and ditch are both very clearly marked, especially between Wall Houses and Carr Hill, at the thirteenth to fifteenth milestones. At about sixteen miles the road passes through the fort at Halton Chesters (*Hunnum*), the fifth fort from Wallsend. About a quarter of a mile farther west of this fort is Portgate, where Dere Street (*Agricola's road*) crosses the Wall on its way north to Tweed and Forth. Westwards from here for some miles both wall ditch and *Vallum* can be clearly seen. At about twenty miles in a field to the north is St Oswald's Chapel, marking the site of the battle of Heavenfield where, in 635, St Oswald the king defeated and slew Cadwallon. The road then descends by Brunton Bank to the valley of North Tyne. A little way down

the hill the Wall and *Vallum* leave the road and strike southwards for the Roman bridge at Chesters (*Cilurnum*), which crossed the river about half a mile east of the eighteenth-century bridge which carries the modern road. A short distance beyond the bridge is the entrance lodge to Chesters; the road upon the Wall foundations then goes steeply up to Walwick, and at about half a mile westwards the Wall crosses the road, and from there for some miles the latter runs between Wall and *Vallum*; remains of both are seen on Limestone Bank, at the top of which we stop to see the ditch and *Vallum* cut deeply through the basalt rock. The road passes over the north rampart of the next fort, at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*), and at about the twenty-seventh milestone it bends south of both *Vallum* and Wall. The former continues along the valley; the latter takes to the top of the basalt ridge. At about twenty-nine miles we reach Housesteads (*Borcovicium*), our farthest west for the day.

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### FATHERS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The names of the following Berwickshire ministers occur in a recently compiled list of ministers of the Church of Scotland who have become Fathers of the Church :—

The Rev. Robert Home, Polwarth. Born 1744, ordained 1769, died 1838.

The Rev. Walter Home, Polwarth. Born 1798, ordained 1823, died 1886.

Thus a father and son successively filled the office of minister of the same parish for a hundred and twelve years (from 1769 to 1881); and both attained to the dignity of Father of the Church of Scotland.

## THE GEOLOGY OF THE EILDON HILLS.

By JOHN SMITH, Newtown St Boswells.

WHEN Agricola, on his march of conquest, first gazed from the top of the Cheviots into Scotland over the valley of what is now Roxburghshire, his attention would be arrested by the three red peaks of the Eildons standing out boldly and well defined over the greenery of the beautiful landscape spread out before him—a country presenting many attractions to the invader. The hills would form convenient ready-made ranging poles for his engineers to take their road-making bearings, and the almost straight line of the Roman road across country from the Cheviots to the fort at Newstead goes to confirm this. In those days the construction of the roadway would be a serious undertaking and would entail a stupendous amount of manual labour, forced or otherwise.

The hills are volcanic and of great antiquity. The origin of their nucleus, which is only part of what we see to-day, dates back to late Carboniferous or early Tertiary times, somewhere about 300,000,000 years ago. Those figures seem stupendous, and make one think, but they are based on the analysis of radioactive minerals by eminent scientists.

Although the hill-tops are of volcanic origin, they were not active volcanoes belching forth fire and lava in the same manner as Vesuvius at the present day. The molten matter seems to have been ejected through a number of vents or funnels passing upwards through the underlying Silurian rocks, and intruding itself into the overlying upper Old Red Sandstone strata. There is a good exposure of one of those funnels in the quarry between the mid and north hill, and again another in the road-metal quarry at Bowden Moor. In the latter case the molten matter has burst up through the sandstones, and many scorched fragments of the latter rock can now be seen lying embedded in the igneous materials. Briefly, the igneous rocks forming the hill-

tops, although of several varieties, may be classed as felsites and trachytes.

On the west side of the Bowden hill there is an exposure in the side of the hill which shows a fine columnar structure in the trachyte which, although quite common in the basalts, is rarely met with in those rocks. Judging from the crystalline nature of the rocks, they would not appear to have reached the surface when ejected. The molten matter, from its slow rate of cooling, appears to have been smothered under a heavy load of superincumbent strata.

The question naturally arises, "What has become of these strata?" Ever since our world cooled down to a temperature to admit of water accumulating on the surface, the process of demolition and reconstruction has been in progress. The denuding agents—rain, frost, wind, heat, and cold, later supplemented by snow and ice—have been at work through the ages, and have cleaned off the softer superincumbent strata, bared and left the harder and more resistant peaks of the Eildons standing exposed as we see them to-day.

The panorama from the hill-top is magnificent. Looking eastward we have the Cheviots, which, geologically speaking, are the denuded portions of what was once a tableland formed of sheets of volcanic cinders, scoriæ, and lava. The great crater from which the materials were ejected is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of the large Cheviot (the nucleus of this hill is formed of red granite). Fine sections of the rocks are exposed in the scaurs on the roadsides in the Kale and Bowmont valleys, and are well worthy of study. The Cheviot eruptions date back to Devonian times, and the hills are much older than the Eildons.

Carter Fell and the hills at the top of Liddesdale, with the exception of the Silurian outliers at Hindlee and the Knot-of-the-Gate, are formed of carboniferous strata, and are but as small children in comparison with their ancestors the Silurian rocks which form the hills of the Southern Uplands, and of which we have a fine panoramic view from our point of vantage here. The hills are of vast antiquity, and are simply relics of an elevated plateau which through the past ages has been deeply trenched and furrowed into its present shape by the forces of erosion and running water. Long previous to the advent of the Old



Red Sandstone area, the rocks of those hills were twisted and bent into anticlinal and synclinal folds by lateral pressure. At that remote period, vast quantities of this formation were removed by the denuding forces of nature and deposited to build up formations elsewhere. This is amply convincing on examining the famous Huttonian section near Allar's Mill on the Jed, where the Old Red Sandstone beds are lying horizontally on the upturned and denuded beds of the vertical silurian strata.

On the south side of the hill, near the side of the roadway leading up from Eildon Hall, there is a fine exposure of the conglomerate strata which forms the basement bed of the upper Old Red Sandstones in Roxburghshire. These sandstones occupy the main valley of the county of Roxburgh. Ridges of low hills protrude through the sandstone and rise above the general level, such as Ruberslaw, Dunion, Minto Hills, and those about Smailholm and Stichill. All of these are of volcanic origin. Some are simply caps of basalt resting on foundations of sandstone, like the Eildons, while others, such as Ruberslaw, are the denuded stumps of the cones of ancient volcanoes.

It is a long jump from the rocks we have been considering on the Eildons and Southern Uplands to the Ice Age, which is the last phase in the evolution of nature which the geologist has to deal with.

During the glacial period the Eildons, along with other parts of the country, suffered much denudation. The detritus laid down in the crag and tail between the north hill and the Tweed is a fine example of this, also of the enormous forces of the denuding agencies of moving ice. In the scaur on the banks of the Tweed, below Monksford House, there lie embedded in the boulder clay several blocks of conglomerate, many tons in weight. These blocks of conglomerate were torn up from the flanks of the Eildon and transported thither by the moving ice. Those scaurs are well worthy of a visit, as the composition of their formation makes one think. A fine example of what can be achieved by running water can be seen at the Gatesheugh at Old Melrose and in the ravine at Leaderfoot.

As regards archæology, there is the remains of a fine old British fort on the North Hill. The two lines of trenches can easily be traced round the whole of the hill, and also embracing the flat portion of the top of the escarpment on the south side.

This fortification, as can be seen, had a wide area and would require a large army for its defence. Looking casually at the hill, one naturally wonders from whence they derived their water supply. However, our old friends of the hill were quite alive to the importance of a good water supply, and this was derived from a spring on the edge of the escarpment, just above the Horseshoe Plantation. This spring was of a permanent nature, and the water flowing from it is now being utilised to augment the supply for Newtown village.

“The hills are shadows and they flow  
From form to form and nothing stands ;  
They melt like mists, the solid lands,  
Like clouds they shape themselves and go.”

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### THE EILDON TREE.

The Eildon Tree, connected traditionally with Thomas the Rhymer of Ercildoune, and especially with his meeting with the Queen of Fairyland, stood on a declivity of the eastern Eildon height looking across the Tweed to the valley of the Leader. Its site is believed to be indicated by the Eildon Stone, a rough whin boulder standing about a mile south-east of Melrose on the side of the highway between that place and Newtown St Boswells. How long the Stone has stood or how it came to be there no one knows. Conjecture points to it as having possibly marked a wayside Cross, or as being itself part of the socket of a Cross. Its association with Thomas, however, has been long accepted. It occurred to the Melrose Literary Society to erect a new stone bearing a suitable inscription at the side of the old one. This was carried out on 5th September 1929, when, in presence of a large gathering from many parts of the Border, it was unveiled, in an appropriate address, by Dr W. S. Crockett, minister of Tweedsmuir, a member of our Club. Dr Crockett's address was fully reported in the *Scotsman* of the following day, along with a photograph of the ceremony. The inscription reads : “ This stone marks the site of the Eildon Tree where legend says Thomas the Rhymer met the Queen of the Fairies, and where he was inspired to utter the first notes of the Scottish Muse.”



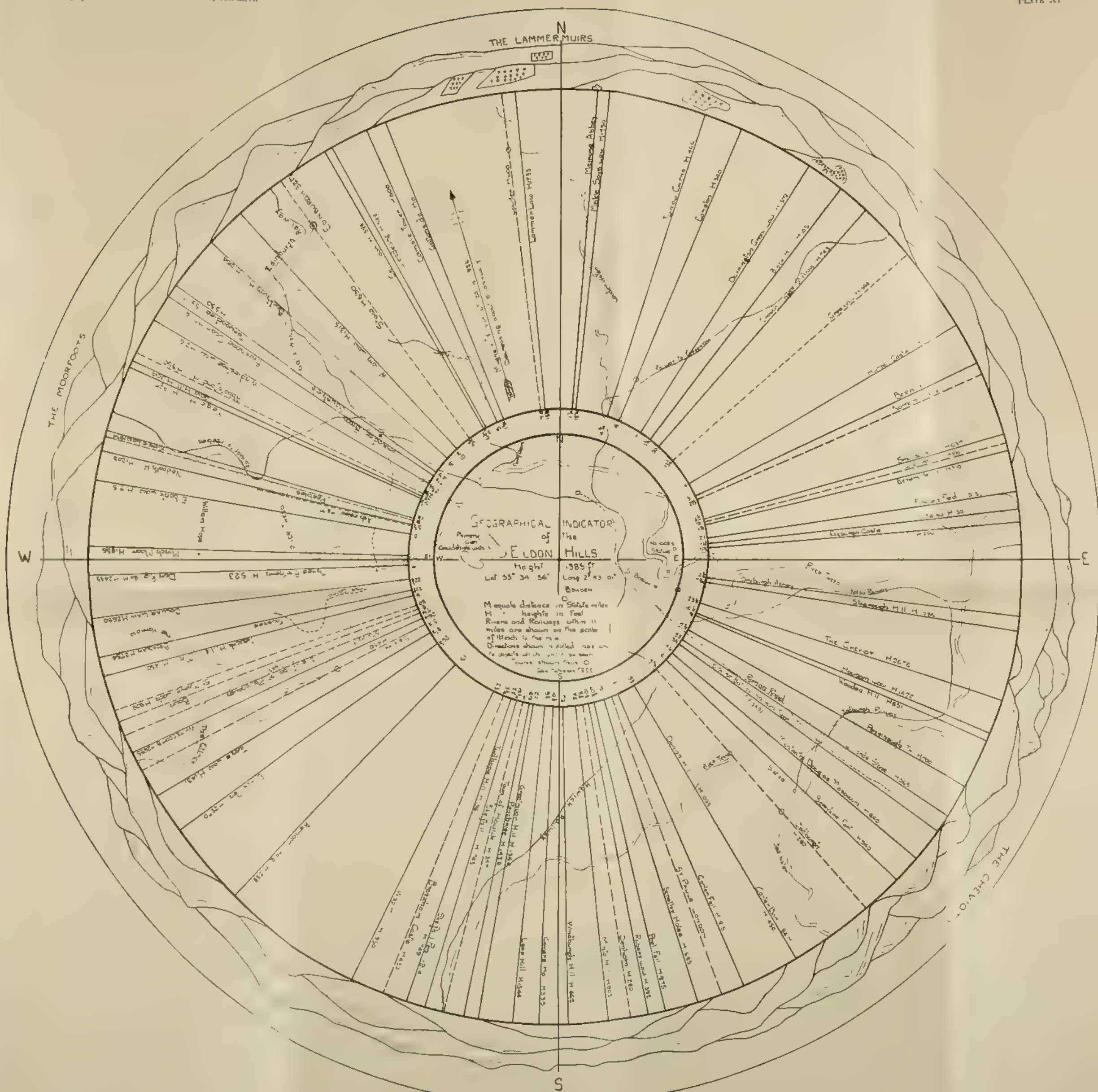
## THE EILDON MOUNTAIN INDICATOR.

By JOHN CLARKE, LL.D., Old Aberdeen.

THE Eildon Mountain Indicator, a reproduction of which appears on Plate XI, is primarily a token of the universal homage paid to-day to our great Border Minstrel. A frequent visitor\* to the district had been struck with the absence of any visible record of the part played in the daily life of Abbotsford by the Triple Height and adjacent scenes such as the Rhymer's Glen. A favourite diversion of Scott was to lead his guests to the Eildons, whence that unrivalled Pisgah view is to be had. Nor was any clue available to the forty-three sites famous in war and verse which it was his pride to point out. The idea of an Indicator to supply these gaps, once mooted, was taken up warmly, among others, by Provost Curle and the Town Council of Melrose, by Lord Dalkeith, who at once offered a site and material assistance, and by the Scott and Border Clubs. Lord Sands, at the time President of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club, acted as Chairman of the Committee in charge. The execution of the drawing, the most important part of the work, was undertaken by Mr John Mathieson, F.R.S.E., the well-known geographer, who bestowed great pains both in the survey and identification of localities and in his countless visits connected with the erection of the Indicator. Subscriptions, small and large, steadily flowed in, chiefly from the surrounding area, but also with many contributions from outside. Mr George Walker, Secretary, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, acted as Treasurer, and the necessary funds, amounting to a little over £140, were in due time procured. The bronze plate, forming the index, was cast by Mr Charles Henshaw, Edinburgh, while the pedestal of Aberdeen granite was the work of Messrs G. Sutherland & Sons, Galashiels. The scheme was first mooted in September 1925, and the unveiling took place on 3rd June 1927. The ceremony was performed by Lord Henry Scott, the address being

\* The writer, a past president of the Cairngorm Club, who acted as secretary and organiser for the Indicator Scheme.





THE EILDON MOUNTAIN INDICATOR (4).

[To face p. 68.]

delivered by the Master of Polwarth. The Indicator is a permanent map of the Border country, showing not only a ground plan, but also directions, distances, and elevations of more than double the number of sites pointed out by Scott. Directions are added of several important places not actually to be seen.

The inscription, recently attached, runs :

TO THE MEMORY OF  
SIR WALTER SCOTT

FROM THIS SPOT HE WENT TO VIEW AND POINT  
THE GLORIES OF THE BORDERLAND.

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### TRIMONTIUM MEMORIAL.

On 28th August 1928 a memorial stone, which marks the site of Trimontium, the Roman Fort and Camp on the northern slope of the Eildons, was unveiled by Mr James Curle, W.S., LL.D., Melrose.

The excavation of the Fort by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1905-1910) is described by Dr Curle in his monumental work, and the relics then found are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh.

The Memorial was erected by the Edinburgh Border Counties Association, the idea being first suggested by Bailie Hope Tait, Galashiels. The inscription is as follows: "TRIMONTIUM. | HERE ONCE STOOD THE | FORT OF TRIMONTIUM | BUILT BY THE TROOPS | OF AGRICOLA IN THE | FIRST CENTURY A.D. | ABANDONED AT LEAST | TWICE BY THE ROMANS | AND ULTIMATELY LOST | BY THEM AFTER FULLY | ONE HUNDRED YEARS | OF FRONTIER WARFARE. | ERECTED BY THE | EDINBURGH BORDER COUNTIES ASSOCIATION | A.D. 1928."

The upper stage of the Memorial takes the form of a Roman Altar, while the lettering is a reproduction of that used by the Romans in the first century. Mr Roberts of Drygrange, on whose estate the Memorial stands, readily granted a feu of the site for the nominal payment of one penny per annum, if asked only. The title is in name of Trustees for the Association.

Borderers and the general public have now a landmark which indicates the site of a once important settlement of a great Empire.

STUART DOUGLAS ELLIOT.

## REPORT OF MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE- MENT OF SCIENCE. SOUTH AFRICA, 1929.

By Mrs BISHOP.

AFTER three weeks on board the *T.S.S. Nestor* we arrived at Cape Town on 19th July.\* From the bay a gorgeous sight met our wondering eyes! Table Mountain in front, Devil's Peak to left, Signal Hill to right, and the ranges of Hottentots Holland and Ceres Mountain behind, covered with snow. In a blaze of sunshine lay the beautiful dwellings, mostly white, with red roofs. Verandas are called "stoeps," and each home is the happy possessor of at least one. I was fortunate on my first trip to Cape Town to meet Princess Alice and the Governor-General riding along Adderley Street on their way to open Parliament. I came across the Flower Market: bands of coloured people, old and young, selling the loveliest wild flowers on the street—proteas of many varieties, many different heaths, arum lilies (which grow wild everywhere), narcissi, poinsettias, large sweet-scented violets, Jackson willow, japonica, etc., etc. Such a show I never beheld. A professor of botany told me there were 2800 species of wild flowers in Cape Province and 8000 species in South Africa. He added, "The half hath not been told"! As I walked daily from Rosebank to the University, through the beautiful grounds of the home of Cecil Rhodes, the first flower I saw was the friendly wood-sorrel, of larger dimensions than the one I was wearing; but in that big country all

\* On the outward voyage we were entertained to several lectures. We were fortunate to have on board Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal. He gave a lecture on the stars. The "Eyes of Night" in the Southern Hemisphere are not those we nightly gaze upon at home. With interest did we watch for the Southern Cross, south of the Equator.

Professor Dixon gave a short talk on "The Emotions." Mrs Mellanby lectured on "The Care of the Teeth," Miss Murray on "Egyptology," and Professor Barker of Leeds on "Wool."



the home flowers were of larger size. I passed on the way, in someone's garden, a gorgeous tulip-tree—a mass of bloom, and leafless. The silver trees contrasted strikingly with the green foliage of the eucalyptus or blue gums. Perhaps the flowers that charmed us most were the brilliant, many-coloured bougainvilleas of the Transvaal.

The Presidential Address was delivered on Monday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m., in the Town Hall, Cape Town, by Mr Hofmeyr, Minister of Mines and Industries, and President of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. In that able address he told a remarkable story of the progress of science in South Africa. He said: "Africa has problems to solve and discoveries to yield, more than sufficient for all the scientific enterprise that can reach it. Despite the development of its mineral and agricultural resources it remains true that, of all the great land masses of the world, Africa has furnished least to the service of man. The work of scientific investigators," Mr Hofmeyr remarked, "is only beginning." Africa is a great laboratory—a continent of great opportunities. He declared that science could give to Africa the key to unravel her past. Science must make the country safe for the white man to live in, combating the foes of agriculture.

At this meeting such celebrities as General Smuts and the Sultan of Zanzibar were present. On Tuesday, 23rd July, the meetings at the University began. I attended the Educational meetings. Dr Kimmins of London was President. There were two most interesting papers read that morning. Dr Malherbe, appointed Director of the National Bureau of Education, gave a paper on "Poor Whites." He maintained that the Native question is in essence little more than the Poor White question, and that the Colour Bar and similar measures which checked the natural growth of the native would in time rob the luminating race of its utility. He spoke of the failure of the present system in helping the rural population to adapt itself to the revolutionary changes in the country's economic conditions.

Another paper on "Rural Schools" was read, in which were expounded the views of Dr Viljoen, a great educationist who, sad to relate, died just before the meetings began. Discussions took place afterwards, in which I took part. How astonished I was when not only this meeting but every meeting

in the University was adjourned at 11 a.m. I learned that every individual ceases work at 11 a.m. for about ten minutes in order to drink tea!

That afternoon, 'mid brilliant sunshine, Sir Carruthers Beattie held a reception at the University. Then it was I had a chance to explore the spacious buildings attached to this wonderful University—set so high upon the hill and nestling close to Table Mountain. Building operations still continue, and a wide view of the surrounding country is to be had from the University.

A visit to the Observatory was of special interest, when by day we viewed, through an immense telescope, a double star which, to the naked eye, appears as one of the pointers to the Southern Cross.

An Exhibition of Bushman Paintings was of intense interest. Photos of Rock Engravings collected in Western Transvaal included one of a Vulture engraved with stone implements over 25,000 years ago.

Among other discussions were the "Relation of Science to Industry," "Soil Fertility," and the "Importance of Organic Chemistry to the Biologist."

Sir Thomas Holland, President of the British Association, opened the discussion, and contributors to it were Dr F. E. Smith, Sir Daniel Hall, Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, and Sir Richard Gregory. Mr J. H. Hofmeyr proposed votes of thanks and pointed out, concerning the two primary industries of South Africa—mining and agriculture—that science, in the former, was faced with the problem of retardation, and in the latter with that of acceleration.

An interesting feature during the meetings was a discussion on "The Nature of Life," in which General Smuts presented to a fascinated audience his endeavour, through "Holism," to find a concept of life which will express the relation of Life to Mind on the one hand and to Matter on the other. One of our British scientists described the discussion as one of the most epoch-making in the annals of the British Association. Princess Alice and the Governor-General were present and remained till the close of the discussion.

The meetings in Cape Town lasted ten days.

A day and a night's journey found us at Kimberley. The

first part of the way was very mountainous. A day at the diamond mines proved most interesting, even though we arrived in a dust-storm. The pepper-tree, found everywhere, flourishes despite the drought and dust. A botanical companion and I, after some trouble, discovered the Botanical Gardens, and we were amused to see only pepper-trees there. Their roots go well down into the soil and consequently they find moisture, and in their graceful beauty and green, feathery fronds, with bright-red berries, make beautiful what would otherwise be a dry and uninteresting waste.

Another day's journey through the Transvaal brought us to Johannesburg, where the meetings were continued for eight days. There Sir Thomas Holland gave his Presidential Address in a large hall to a large audience. He said that science was blamed for making materials of war. "Let's hope," he added, "that science may yet provide materials of peace."

Some of our members held a session at Pretoria. I spent one enjoyable day there, visiting the Premier Diamond Mine, where a "blasting" took place. It was truly an awful sight and sound! We visited Parliament Buildings and explored Princess Alice's residence.

Then went we on our several ways. By the 9th of August, while quite early, thirty-six members, who were to be companions for three weeks to come, arrived at Victoria Falls. A most wonderful vision we beheld. To sail on the Zambesi, which at that point is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles wide; to view the tropical vegetation; to see crocodiles and monkeys in their natural habitat; to walk through the "Rain Forest"; to glide along in a canoe paddled by three natives passing a few remarks in broken English; to buy from the Kaffir his wares, baskets, and walking-sticks; and to roam over Livingstone Island and behold his initials, cut so long ago in the bark of an old tree, was a perfect feast. To see three rainbows at one time was wonderful. It was a dream of delight to stay in such surroundings for a week-end. Little wonder that the American cabled to the White House when he saw the Victoria Falls: "Sell Niagara"!

On the 6500 miles' tour that followed there was much of interest to be seen and heard. Wonderful flowers, fruit, and animals!

Several lectures were given *en route*. Prof. Reynolds of



Bristol gave a lecture on "Volcanoes" and Prof. Purser on "A Hen's Egg," at Barberton, while, at Pietersburg, Miss Grier of Oxford regaled the inhabitants with some information about "Education and Industry in England," and Dr Arkwright gave a most interesting lecture on "Variations in Bacteria." Again, at Bloemfontein, Mr Good gave an excellent discourse on the "Flora of South Africa." A day spent in the Game Reserve was of special interest. There we beheld herds of springbok, sable antelopes, impala, wildebeeste, etc. They came to Crocodile River to drink. We found monster snail-shells in the forest and also the whitened skeleton of a wart-hog which had fallen a prey to the king of beasts. We picked up his tusks and gloried in the prize. We admired, but fought shy of, the enormous thorns five and six inches long on the shrubs. We viewed with interest the "hippos" at Komatipoort and with horror the snakes at Port Elizabeth. In conclusion, like Darwin, whose words I now quote, I may say, "I have too deeply enjoyed the experience, not to recommend anyone to take all chances and to start on travels by land . . . or on a long voyage. . . . In a moral point of view the effect ought to be to teach him good-humoured patience, freedom from selfishness, the habit of acting for himself, and of making the best of every occurrence. . . . At the same time, he will discover how many truly kind-hearted people there are, with whom he never before had, or ever again will have, any further communication, who yet are ready to offer him the most disinterested assistance."

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#### CLOTH-MILL AT HARCARSE.

"About the same time (1703), William Hog of Harcarse, had a cloth manufactory at his place in Berwickshire, where he 'did make, dress, and lit as much red cloth as did furnish all the Earl of Hyndford's regiment of dragoons with red cloaths this last year, and that in a very short space.'" (Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 156.)

## THE OWNERS OF DIRLETON.

By WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

WHO were the men and women who owned and lived in the ancient castle of Dirleton? That is a question easy to answer as regards the owners, but to give to their names a living personality is another matter, for little is known of their life in connection with the castle, and for most of them not much is recorded of their public services to the state.

In compiling the following list I have endeavoured from some original documents in my possession, from the *Scots Peerage*, and from our public records, to tell something about each of the lairds.

Although my documents are not of much importance in themselves, yet, from their having been granted by some of the lairds, the brief extracts which follow may be of interest to those who care to vivify old traditions from contemporary sources.

### DE VAUX OF DIRLETON.

1150-1355.

The earliest owners of Dirleton appear to have been a branch of an English family of the name of De Vaux (Vaus, Vallibus, Wallibus, or Deueux), and it is generally stated that about the middle of the twelfth century the castle was built by one of them. Little is known of this family, though its members possessed Dirleton for more than two hundred years, and were it not that their names appear as witnesses to charters or are otherwise incidentally mentioned that little would have been infinitesimal.

About 1220, William de Vallibus, Lord of Dirleton, gave the island of Elbotle, as Fidra was then called, to the Abbey of Dryburgh;\* and in 1240 "Alexander de Vallibus, in consideration

\* Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters*, p. 329.

of the imminent dangers of times present and to come, released the Abbey of Dryburgh from the obligation of having a chantry on the island; and, instead of it, one canon was to serve and celebrate at Stotfold, and another in the abbey church of Dryburgh, for the souls of the ancestors and successors of the de Vallibus." \*

"In June 1298 Edward invaded Scotland by way of the eastern borders. No place resisted him except the castle of Dirleton (which belonged to the *de Vallibus* or *de Vaux*). After a resolute defence, it surrendered to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham." †

In 1385 the Baron Court of Dirleton was sitting, for it is recorded that a William de Fenton complained to the King of the wrongs done him by the Baron of Dirleton, and that the decree issued against him by that Court was reversed by the General Council. William de Vaus was then Baron of Dirleton, and Chalmers remarks, in commenting on this occurrence, that "the baron appears to have acted with all the outrage of a lawless age. He prosecuted his neighbour in his own court, he resisted the Sheriff's process, and he opposed pertinaciously the King in his judicial council." ‡

The account of the family has been summarised by George Chalmers in 1807-24, and as not much has been added to our knowledge since his day, this summary is given in his own words:

"William de *Vaus* or *Vallibus* enjoyed those manors of *Dirilton* and *Gullane* with a part of Fenton under William the Lion. He also held the mill of Haddington, from which he granted half a mark of silver to the monks of Arbroath. He was succeeded in these estates by his son, John de Vallibus, who flourished under Alexander II. He had a brother, William, who was rector of the parish church of Gullane. John de Vallibus was succeeded by his son Alexander, who enjoyed the manors of *Dirilton* and *Gullane*, with other lands in this constabulary, under Alexander III. Before 1290 he was succeeded by his son John, who had to struggle through the Succession war: and, in February 1305-6, he confirmed his father's and grand-

\* Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters*; p. 329.

† Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes's *Annals*, vol. i, p. 311, on the authority of Hemingford, i, 160.

‡ *Caledonia*, vol. iii, pp. 409 and 410.

father's grants to the church of Glasgow. He was succeeded by William de Vaus, whose daughter, during the reign of David II, married John Halyburton, the second son of Sir Adam Halyburton of Halyburton." \*

## THE HALIBURTONS OF DIRLETON.

1355-1515.

JOHN HALIBURTON, who married the heiress of Dirleton, was the second son of Sir Adam, and was killed at the battle of Nisbet in 1355. His son,

JOHN HALIBURTON, witnessed a charter in 1382, in which he is styled "dominus de Dirleton." † In 1402 he headed a successful expedition into England. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Cameron of Ballegarno. His son,

WALTER HALIBURTON of Dirleton, married about 1402 Isobel, one of the daughters of the Duke of Albany. His son,

Sir WALTER HALIBURTON, is the Sir Walter of my first charter. His son, John, is also included in this charter. It is interesting to note that John is styled in the *Scots Peerage*, the *first* Lord Haliburton, and that Douglas's *Peerage* (p. 321) states that Sir Walter was a peer, and that he sat in Parliament as such in 1440. As Sir Walter is styled in this charter "domini Walteri domini Haliburtoun militis," some credence may be given to Douglas's statement. Sir Walter was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. He appears as Lord High Treasurer on 5th July 1438. He married in 1403 Mary, daughter of Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, and widow of David, Duke of Rothesay. The above charter was confirmed by his son John in 1447, and it opens in the usual way with the words, "Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Johannes dominus Haliburtoun et terrarum baronie de Dyriltoun, salutem." It then narrates that John, Lord Haliburton, has seen and examined a certain charter by his father, Sir Walter, Lord Haliburton, knight, granting in 1440 an acre of land in West Fentoun to John Foular, of which charter the following is the tenor: To all who shall see or hear this charter, Walter, Lord Haliburton, and of the lands of the barony of Dirlton, knight, sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know by this my

\* *Caledonia*, vol. iii, p. 437.† *Scots Peerage*, vol. iv, p. 333.

charter that I have given to my beloved and special man, John Foular, for faithful service and homage one acre of arable land lying in the town and territory of West Fentoun and within the barony of Dirltoun which is commonly called Staggislande, lying on the east of the said town of West Fentoun and on the north part of the same at the north foot of the "crag" of the said town of West Fentoun, extending to the north part regularly in length and breadth and towards the stream, in which acre of land lies a toft on the east part of the land in which lived Jonete Gulyn, with pasturage and herbage for six cows and two horses with their followers, with free ish and entry for going and returning from the same. Paying therefor annually one penny in name of blanch farm. In witness to the truth whereof my seal is appended to this my charter at Dirlton, A.D. 6th May 1444, in presence of these witnesses: Sir John of Burgon, provost of my collegiate church of Dirlton, John Waus, George of Haliburton, and Richard Waus. And I, the foresaid John, Lord Haliburton, approve, ratify, and confirm to John Foular, his heirs and assignees, the foresaid acre of land forever. In witness whereof my seal is appended at Dirlton, 30 May 1447, in presence of these witnesses, Sir John Burgen, provost of Dirltoun, George Haliburton, John Waus, Henry Duns, Richard Waus, and William Harper, notary-public.

The acre of land here referred to is, I am told by Mr W. S. Curr, factor to Col. J. P. N. Hamilton Grant of Biel, now incorporated in the present farm of West Fenton, and from the description of its boundaries it can be easily identified by anyone acquainted with the locality.

JOHN, Sir Walter's son, was, according to the *Scots Peerage*, the first Lord Haliburton. In 1447 he was Sheriff of Berwick, and his wife Janet was a sister of the first Lord Seton. His son,

PATRICK, the second Lord Haliburton, had a charter to himself of the barony of Dirleton on the resignation of his father, 28th March 1451.\* He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, but having no issue was succeeded by his brother,

GEORGE, the third Lord Haliburton, whose wife's name was Mariota. He died about 1488, and was succeeded by his grand-

\* *R.M.S.*, vol. ii, No. 436.

son, his eldest son Archibald having died, probably with him at the battle of Sauchieburn.

JAMES, the fourth Lord Haliburton and grandson of the third lord, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his uncle,

PATRICK, the fifth and last Lord Haliburton, who was the second son of the third lord. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Pumpherstoun, and, second, Christian Wawane. He died in 1505, leaving, by his first wife, three daughters, who were co-heiresses of the Dirleton estate.

JANET, Baroness of Haliburton and Dirleton, married, about 1515, William, the second Lord Ruthven; *Mariota*, the second daughter, married, before 1531, George, Lord Home; and the third daughter, *Margaret*, married George Ker of Faudonside. Each of these daughters seems to have carried a third of the lordship of Dirleton to her respective spouse.

#### THE RUTHVENS.

1515-1604.

WILLIAM, second Lord Ruthven, provost of Perth and keeper of the Privy Seal, married the Baroness Haliburton about 1515, and greatly added to his lands by so doing. He died in 1552; and his son,

PATRICK, third Lord Ruthven, was one of the most noted nobles in the reign of Queen Mary. He married, firstly, Janet Douglas, natural daughter of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and, secondly, Janet Stewart, daughter of the second Earl of Athole. He was the chief actor in the murder of Riccio, 1566. After the murder he fled to England and died in Newcastle the same year. His second son,

WILLIAM, fourth Lord Ruthven, succeeded him. He was born about 1541, and was created Earl of Gowrie in 1581. In 1561 he married Lady Dorothea Stewart, youngest daughter of Lord Methven, the Queen conceding to him and his spouse certain lands in the barony of Ruthven which his father had resigned in their favour.\* He was associated with his father in the murder of Riccio, and fled with him to England, but receiving a pardon he at once returned to Scotland. He was one of those who waited on the Queen at Lochleven and obtained

\* *R.M.S.*, vol. iv, No. 1413.



her signature to the resignation of the Crown. He took a leading part in "the Raid of Ruthven," 23rd August 1582, and although a full remission was granted to him by the King,\* he was afterwards arrested and tried by a Convention of the Estates. At Stirling he was condemned and executed, 4th May 1584. His honours and lands were forfeited, and his widow and family left in poverty for more than two years.

Lady Dorothea Stewart, lady of the conjunct infeftment of the lordship and barony of Dirleton and widow of the first Earl of Gowrie, was the daughter of Henry the first Lord Methven by his second wife, Janet Stewart. She appears to have been born before the marriage of her parents, for letters of legitimation were granted to her, her brother, and two sisters in 1551.† Many persons have tried to prove that she was the daughter of Lord Methven's first wife, Queen Margaret Tudor, so that a claim to the throne of England might be established for her son John, the third Earl of Gowrie. Lady Dorothea had the large family of five sons and ten daughters. Her eldest son died when he was fourteen, her next two sons were killed in the Gowrie tragedy, and the two younger boys fled to England. Nearly all her daughters married into noble families in Scotland, such as Athole, Lennox, and Airlie. One daughter became the Countess of Montrose and mother of the Great Marquess, and Beatrix, the Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Anne, married Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes. When the Gowrie estates were forfeited, the King, on the 10th of May 1584, commanded that "for certane reasounable caussis" Dame Doratrie Stewart, Countess of Gowry, to surrender the houses of Ruthven, Dirltoun, Cousland, and lodging in Sanct Johnstoun to his officers within twenty-four hours after being charged,‡ and on the 11th of June following he granted to James, Earl of Arran, the Gowrie lands of Dirltoun.§ Meanwhile Lady Dorothea was in sore distress, and her petition to the King for relief met with unsympathetic coldness. William Davison, the English envoy at the Scottish Court, writing from Edinburgh on the 14th of August 1584 to Walsingham, relates—

"The poore Countese of Gowrye, who, sence her husbandis death, is wasted with greif and affliction, mett the King in a

\* *R.M.S.*, vol. v, No. 648.

† *R.P.C.*, vol. iii, p. 663.

‡ *R.S.S.*, vol. xxiv, f. 99.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 674.



lytter, beyond the water, in his coming hitherwarde, and falling downe before him, to move his pity and compassion towardis herself and her poore innocent children, hardly obteyned the heareing of the King, who departed and gave her no answer; and with what inhumanitye she hathe bene used since her coming to this towne, by such as have bene instrumentis of all her woe and callamyty, I tak shame to wryte. The same day she first compeerid, she movid the most part of her judges to teares; but finding no grace, the next day, being the last of the parliament, she returned to the place, purposing to tarry his Maiesties coming, but comaundement being sent to the Constable in his highnes name, for her removing out of the howse, the poore lady, seing no other remedy, was compelled to obey it, and being ledd fourth into the open streat, stayed there his highnes passing by, which was on foot in respect of the nerenes of his lodging, where falling on her knees and beseching his Maiesties compassion, Arane, going betwixt her and the King, led him hastely by her, and she reaching at his cloake to stay his Maiestie, Arane, putting her from him, did not only overthrow her, which was easy to do, in respect of the poore ladies weakenes, but marched over her, who, partly with extreme greif, and partly with weakenes, sowned presently in the open streat, and was fayn to be conveyed into one of the next howses, where with much adoe they recovered life of her; which inhumanity even their most affectionate frendis do utterly condempne and crye shame of." \*

From Calderwood we learn how Arran enjoyed his possession of Dirleton Castle. He records that on the 1st of May 1585 "the pest brake up in Edinburgh the 1st May, in the Flesh Mercat Closse, by the infectioun of a woman, who had beene in Sanct Johnstoun where the plague was. The King road the same day to Dirleton to a sumptuous banket prepared by the Erle of Arran. The King remained at Dirleton twelve dayes. There were in companie with him Arran, Sir Robert Melvill, Secretar Matlane, Phairnihurst, Colonell Stewart, and the Maister of Gray. They passed the time with the play of Robinhood. After the bankett was ended, Arran fell deidlie sicke." †

\* *Letters and Papers relating to Patrick, Master of Gray*, p. 2.

† *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. iv, p. 366.

Soon after this he fell from grace, and we find Sir John Selby writing to Walsingham, on the 23rd June 1585, that "my Lord of Arraine, my lady his wife, and all his brethern are commaunded from Court, with straight inhibition not to come within xii myles therof, but to remaine continually at Dirlton." \*

In 1586 the Gowrie lands were restored to the Ruthvêns and Lady Dorothea enjoyed the possession of her estates until the crowning tragedy of her life occurred on the 5th August 1600. On that date her two sons, the Earl of Gowrie and Alexander Ruthven, were killed at Perth in the affair known as the Gowrie Conspiracy, and again the lands were forfeited. Whether she was privy to the plot of the Gowrie Conspiracy, if plot there was, has never been ascertained. She had no love for the King, and indeed it was she who had aided and abetted Francis, Earl of Bothwell, when he paid the alarming visit to the King at Holyrood on the 24th of July 1593,† but it is certain she was at Dirleton on the 6th of August when she successfully accomplished the escape of her younger sons to England. The boys had been attending "the schools in Edinburgh" when the news of the tragedy reached them, and they at once rode to their mother's house at Dirleton. This is recorded by Calderwood thus :

"The same night, the sixt of August, the Maister of Orkney and Sir James Sandelands, with some horsemen, raid to Dirleton to apprehend the Erle of Gowrie's two breithrein William and Patrick Ruthven. But they were removed half an houre before, after advertisement made from court, by one Kennedie. The Countesse of Gowrie caried herself soberlie, till it was said no evill should betyde them but onlie they sould be committed to the custodie of the Erle of Montrose, chancellor ; then she burst furth in these words : ' Ah, ah, false tratour, theefe ! sall my barnes come in his hands ? ' " ‡

Accompanied by their tutor the boys fled to England, without "money, horse, or apparel," and arrived at Berwick on the 10th of August. There Sir John Carey, the governor, "considering the pitiful and lamentable case of the distressed good countess," helped them on their way to Cambridge.

\* *Border Papers*, vol. i, p. 185.

† Lang's *Gowrie Mystery*, p. 124.

‡ *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. vi, p. 46.

Although her son's estate was at once forfeited and the lands of Dirleton were given to Thomas Erskine, she appears to have retained her liferent, and had the alleged plot been successful "Logan of Restalrig" might have had more difficulty than he anticipated in getting a "grip of Dirleton," because Gowrie's holding was but a third of the lordship and that third subject to his mother's liferent.

One of Lady Dorothea's letters, written on the 1st of November 1600, probably to Lord Balmerino, tells of her financial difficulties at this time. She says :

"My Lord, efter my verie luiffing commendations, being informit that his Maiestie is cumit to Edinburgh and that your lordschip is present with him, I haif thocht guid be this present maist effecteouslie to requeist your lordschip to deall with his Hienes anent the support of my dochteris, quhais estatit is verie desolate, and I am sa overchairgit with the payments of annuel-rentis for his Maiesties dettis contractit the tyme of my husband being in office of Theasurarie, quhilk soumis of money wes taine on upoun my conjunct fie landis, that skerce I am abill to interteyne my awin estait, and mekill les to haif the burdeine of thame. In respect quhairof, except his Maiestie tak sum ordour quhairby sum moyane may be appointit for susteining prouyding of thame, it is not possibill that I can be abill longer to interteine theme : heirfoire beseikis your lordschip to interpone your credit. . . . Committis you hairltie to Godis holie protection. From Dirltoun the first day of November 1600. Youris Lordschippis effectionate and luiffing counsignis to all power. (Signed) Dorathie, Countes of Gowrie." \*

A Precept of *Clare Constat*, signed by Lady Dorothea with her own hand, is now in my possession, and dated 1604. It grants to Issebella Bagbie the same acre of land in West Fentoun which was given to John Foular by Lord Haliburton in 1440, and the following is an abridged translation :

Lady Doratheia Stewart, Countess of Gowrie and lady of the conjunct infetment of all and whole the lordship and barony of Dirlton, with annexes, parts, pendicules, tenants, tenandriis, and service of free tenants of the same lordship and barony, and from thence superior of the lands underwritten. To my belovits [John Bisset and . . .] and each of you my bailies in that part specially constituted, Greeting. Whereas by authentic

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\* *Hist. MSS. Com. Ninth Report*, pt. ii, p. 196.

documents produced before me it is clearly known that the deceased Helene Wait, grandmother of Isabella Bagbie, died last vested and seized as of fee and at the faith and peace of the King in all and whole these two acres of land with their pertinents underwritten, viz. one acre of arable land lying within the town and territory of West Fentoun commonly called Staigisland, lying at the east end of the said town of West Fentoun on the north part of the same to the north foot of the "craig" in which formerly lived Joneta Guling. And also of all and whole that other acre of land with pertinents lying in the said territory of West Fentoun on the north part of the town of the same, extending from the foot of the rock to the north and extending to the middle of the "mylne burn" between the "mylne dam gait" on the east part and the acre of land of the deceased Walter Fowlar on the west part. Also with the "buttis" lying on the north end, with a toft lying in the said town of West Fentoun on the south part of the same on the east part of the croft of the deceased Walter Foular with all their pertinents. And that Isabella Bagbie is the lawful and nearest heir to the deceased Helene Wait her grandmother. And that the foresaid acres are held of me in capite as superior of the said lands. And I commit to you and each of you my bailies in that part my full and irrevocable power to give sasine in the said lands to Isabella Bagbie.

In witness whereof to these presents, written by John Craik notary in Gulane and subscribed with my hand, my seal is appended. At Dirltoun, 20 March A.D. 1604, before these witnesses: Alex. Nychelsone in Dirltoun, William Sandiesone and James Sinetoun my indoor servants, and the said John Craik, notary. (Signed) Dorathe, Comites of Gowrye.

Sasine is given the following day on the ground of the said land by James Bisset the bailie foresaid by delivery of earth and stone to Issobella Bagbie personally in the presence of Robert Newlandis, James Sevis, John Sevis, James Brounhill, tarrying in West Fentoun, and Alex. Nycholsone in Dirlton, and certified by John Craik, notary.

This second acre has also been absorbed in the present farm of West Fenton. Mr Curr tells me that there is an estate plan now at Biel on which two acres of this farm are separately defined, and these are without doubt the two here referred to.

No more is known of Lady Dorothea, and this interesting figure in Scottish history now drops out of our ken, for there is no record of when or where she died.

THOMAS ERSKINE, EARL OF KELLIE.  
1600-1625.

For the important part Sir Thomas Erskine played in the Gowrie tragedy of 5th August 1600, when he, with his own hand,

killed Alexander Ruthven, the King rewarded him on the 15th November 1600 with the forfeited Gowrie lands of Dirleton. These lands were only the third part of the Dirleton estate, but he soon afterwards acquired from the Kers and Homes the other two-thirds, and thus the lands were again united into one barony. Sir Thomas was a grandson of John, the fifth Lord Erskine, and son of Alexander Erskine who was entrusted with the care of the young King on the death of the Regent Mar, his brother. He was of the same age as the King, and with him was brought up and educated. The King never forgot the part Sir Thomas played in the Gowrie tragedy and conferred on him many honours. He was created Baron Erskine of Dirletowne in 1604, Viscount Fentoun in 1606, and in 1619 the Earl of Kellie. He died in 1639, and was succeeded by his son Alexander who had, with consent of his father, sold the lands of Dirleton to Sir James Douglas, brother of the Earl of Angus, in November 1625.\*

On the 23rd of October 1612 the Viscount Fentoun, with consent of the Presbytery, "was authorised to demolish and cast down the Kirk of Gullane, and transport all the material of the said kirk to Dirleton, which was 'ane flourishing towne' and more convenient for the parochiners, whereas Gullane Kirk was at the outsyde of the haill parochin," and both kirk and manse were "continewallie over blawn with sea sand."†

Illustrating the Erskine ownership of the Dirleton estate, there is a charter in my possession written in the vernacular and dated 1st September 1630. It is granted by Alexander, Lord Fentoun, as commissioner for the Earl of Kellie, his father. It opens with these words: "Be it kend till all men be this present charter: Me, Alexr. Lord of Fentoun, and haveand power of ane noble Erle, Thomas erle of Kellie, Viscount Fentoun, Lord Dirilton my fayder, superior of the tenement and lands underwritten by letters granted 24th May 1624," and goes on to relate that "for onerous causes done to me by Issobeall Baigbie oy and aire of umqle, Helen Waitt her guid dame heretabill fewar of" the two acres and ane piece of land of West Fentoun (as previously described in Lady Dorothea's Precept), "I have confirmed all previous charters," and "for better security have granted of new in feu farm, and heretablie dispones" to

\* *R.M.S.*, vol. viii, No. 924.

† Scott's *Fasts*, vol. i, p. 368.



Isobell Baigbie and her spouse David Home, etc., to be holden of my father and his heirs forever. In witness thereof (written by Geo. Tod, notar in Elbottell) "I have subscribed thir presents with my hand and my said fayder's seall is appensit hereto. At Fentoun Tour, 1 Sep. 1630—Before these witnesses: George Runsieman and Robert Boutscheor, my servants, William Oliver in West Fentoun, and Geo Tod, notary.

"(signed) Alexr. Areskyne."

To carry the history of these Fentoun acres to a later date.

In 1655 Sasine was given to George Home, as son of Isobella Bagbie.

In 1703 William Nisbet of Dirleton granted a charter to Christina Home as heir to George Home, her father, and to Patrick Smith, her spouse; the charter is signed Will. Nisbett.

In 1761 Sasine was given to Patrick Smith, son of Chas. Smith and grandson of Patrick Smith.

• SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, LORD MORDINGTOUN.

1625–1627.

Sir James Douglas does not seem to have held the lands for any length of time. They were sold in 1627 to Alex. Moriesone, one of the senators of the College of Justice, for £100,000. Sir James was a younger son of the Earl of Angus and, being delicate in his youth, had to undergo a course of baths at Lorraine. In 1612 he challenged Ker of Ferniehurst to single combat, but, on the intervention of the King, the quarrel was made up and they heartily embraced each other. Sir James married Ann, only daughter and heiress of Lord Oliphant, and the Oliphant peerage was continued to their heirs, but the designation thereof was changed to Mordingtoun.

ALEX. MORISON, LORD PRESTONGRANGE.

1627–1631.

"Son of John Morison, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John Preston, Lord President. Being bred to the Bar, he was admitted advocate on the 25th January 1604; and an Ordinary Lord on the 14th February 1626. Lord Prestongrange was elected Rector of the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh in 1627, and attended before the Town Council to give his oath *de fidei*, but, according to Crawford,\* nothing came of it. He died at Prestongrange on the 20th September 1631 in the fifty-second year of his age."†

On 18th May 1627, "Mr Alexander Moriesone of Prestongrange" got a charter of confirmation of the Earl of Kellie's charter of April 1627, of the lands of Dirleton. The Earl of Kellie's son Alexander Erskine and Sir James Douglas acquiescing in the confirmation.‡ And on the 4th June 1631 the King granted, on Morison's resignation, the lands of Dirleton to James Maxwell of Innerwick.

JAMES MAXWELL, EARL OF DIRLETON.  
1631–1663.

James Maxwell, who purchased Dirleton from Alex. Moriesone in 1631, was the third son of Robert Maxwell of Kirkhouse, a staunch loyalist and a man of great energy and enterprise. He entered the King's household as a young man and became one of the grooms of the bedchamber. He acquired the lands of Innerwick in 1630 and Dirleton in 1631. He with others obtained a charter to trade on the west coast of Africa in 1634, and in 1636 got a lease of all the minerals in Scotland for twenty-one years, and a charter which gave them the right to erect a lighthouse on the Isle of May, and to exact a duty of 10s. a ton on Scottish and 4s. a ton on English ships. He was created Earl of Dirleton, Lord Fentoun and Elbottle in 1646, and died about 1650.

He was succeeded by his second daughter, Diana, who had married Viscount Cranbourne in 1639. Her son James, who became Lord Salisbury on the death of his grandfather in 1668, acquiesced in the sale of Dirleton to Sir John Nisbet in 1663.

Illustrating the Maxwell ownership, I have a Sasine of certain lands in Gullane to William Plennimure, of which the following is an abstract :

1645, June 7. Instrument of Sasine, following on Charter and Precept of Sasine by James Maxwell of Innerwick, one of

\* *Hist. University*, p. 110.

† Geo. Brunton and David Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, 1832, p. 275.

‡ *R.M.S.*, vol. viii, No. 1077.



the grooms of the King's bedchamber, baronet of the barony of Dirleton and superior of the lands and others underwritten, to infest William Plennimure and Janet Wallace his spouse in a tenement of land with gardens lying in the town of Gulane on the western part thereof, between the lands of John Mureheid on the west and the lands of the laird of Saltcotts on the north and east, etc. The Precept is directed to Walter Marshall, and is written by Wm. Bradie, servant to Mr Wm. Maxwell, advocate. Dated at the Castle of Dirltoun, 7th June 1645. Sasine is given before these witnesses: Robert Duncan, Patrick Logan, Geo. Thomson alias Cheifeot, John Foggo in Gulane, and testified by William Gawrayth, notary.

The castle of Dirleton was, some three months after the battle of Dunbar, besieged by a portion of Cromwell's army under the command of Major-General Lambert and Colonel Monk, and it surrendered on the 8th of November 1650. Mr W. S. Douglas points out that the newspaper story of the siege may be taken as illustrating the measures adopted to check the depredations of the Scottish irregulars. "Those cut-throat Scots called moss troopers, ranging abroad in a body of 80 horse, were met with by a party of ours, who pursued them home to their lurking-hole called Darlington (*sic*) Castle (*Mercurius Politicus*), and were evidently numerous enough to blockade them there till artillery could be brought up. Cannon made little impression on the walls, but a 'mortar-piece'—one of a couple that had lately been sent to Edinburgh from the great arsenal at Hull—was of more avail. Its 'granadoes' or shells tore the inner gate, beat down the drawbridge into the moat, and killed the lieutenant of the moss troopers so that they called for quarter.\* They took in it many arms, sixty horses which they had taken from the English, released ten English prisoners, and demolished the House (Whitelocke)." †

Some six years later, viz. on the 18th November 1656, the Sheriff Court of Haddington was sitting in the Castle of Dirleton instead of the usual place, the Town Hall of Haddington. A detached page, or a contemporary copy, from their minute-book is in my possession, and, as far as I can read the somewhat illegible writing of the time, it runs thus:

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\* *Cromwell's Scottish Campaigns*, 1898, p. 168.

† *Ibid.*, p. 168 n.

“Shereffcourt of the shereffdome of Haidingtoune, haldine within the Castle of Dirltoun be me, Hary Murray, shereff deput of the said shereffdome, specialle constitut the eightein day of Nov. 1656 : Court affirmed.

“The which day the roll and persons of Inquest being callit, the judge unlawis the persons eftirnamit in ane unlaw ane amerciament of courtt :

Inquest.

Wm. Guylett.	John Thomson.	Joh. Nicelson.
Wm. Cowden.	Jon. Veith, elder.	Pat. Smith.
Geo. Oliver.	Pat. Moor.	Alexr. Smith.
Wm. Hoesburgh.	Geo. Cromoelie.	Joh. Bigartoune.
Geo. Thomson.	Jon. Waker, elder.	David Cowane.

“The samen day comperit James Congiltoune perservar and Wm. Daill defender and askit and took instruments upon the swouring and admisionne of the said inquest.

“The hail inquest and Alexr. Smith chancler found by the despositionne of the witnesses that the balk wes over the march as it presentlie lyes, and that the well did ever pertain to James Congiltoun’s predecessors. (signed) Alexr. Smith, Schancler.”

SIR ROBERT FLETCHER.

1659.

In 1659 the lands of Dirleton again changed hands. The Protector on the 11th February granted a charter to Sir Robert Fletcher of the lordship and barony of Fentoune, comprehending, among other lands, the third part of Dirleton which had been conquest by the deceased Earl of Kellie from George Ker of Fadunsyde, the third part which pertained to the deceased Earl of Gowrie, and the third part which had been conquest by the deceased Earl of Kellie from the deceased Alex., Earl of Home. Apprised on 7th October 1658 from James Maxwell, at the instance of Sir Robert Fletcher, for the sum of £125,466, 4s. 8d. Scots, with £6271 of sheriff’s fee.\*

\* *R.M.S.*, vol. x, No. 681.

## THE NISBETS OF DIRLETON.

1663 onwards.

Sir John Nisbet purchased Dirleton in 1663. He was a son of Sir Patrick Nisbet, Lord Eastbank, and was called to the bar in 1633. Shortly after he distinguished himself as one of the counsel for Lord Balmerino, and as Lauderdale's adviser became prominent in the legal history of his time. He acted as Sheriff-depute of the County of Edinburgh in 1639, and was appointed Lord Advocate and raised to the bench as Lord Dirleton, holding both offices at the same time. Sir John was forced to resign his office in 1677, having disobliged Lord Haltoun, Lauderdale's brother. He died in April 1687 at the age of about seventy-eight.

As the author of *Doubts and Questions in the Law of Scotland*—a book methodised by Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, including Lord Dirleton's Decisions from 7th December 1665 to 26th June 1677, and published in 1698—his name is still familiar to all Scots lawyers. Of this book Lord Chancellor Hardwicke was wont to remark: "His *Doubts* are better than most people's certainties."

By the Covenanters he was considered a hard and relentless judge, and he pursued those concerned in the Pentland Rising with extreme rigour. Wodrow tells of him an unlikely story of sharp practice, which runs, that Sir John took a ring from the finger of an obdurate witness and sent it to the man's wife with a message that he had confessed, and in token of the ring she was charged to do likewise, which ruse was successful.

Burnet characterises him as "a man of great learning both in law and many other things, chiefly in the Greek learning: he was a person of great integrity, only he loved money too much, but he always stood firm to the law."\*

He bought the estate of Dirleton from the heirs of the Earl of Dirleton in 1663, and full details of the lands are given in the *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. xi, No. 556.

The price paid is not mentioned, but it is recorded in Lamont's *Diary*, August 1663, that "it stood him a great sowme of money, and was looked on as a great bargaine and purchase at that tyme."

\* *History*, vol. i, p. 484.

He married one of the Monnypennys of Pitmelly, and his town house, situated at the head of Reid's Close, has figured in many books on Old Edinburgh. He was succeeded in the estate by his cousin,

WILLIAM NISBET of Dirleton, who was a son of William Nisbet of Craigentinnie; and his son was

WILLIAM NISBET, the next heir. His son was

WILLIAM NISBET, who married in 1747 Mary Hamilton of Belhaven, Pencaitland, and Barncleuth, who succeeded to the estates of James, fifth Lord Belhaven, in 1777. She died in 1797, her husband having predeceased her in 1783. Their son was

WILLIAM HAMILTON NISBET, who was born in 1747, and died in 1822. He married Mary Manners, who succeeded to the estate of Bloxholm on the death of her brother. Her father was Lord Robert Manners, son of the second Duke of Rutland and husband of Mary Digges, whose portrait by Laurence is in the Scottish National Gallery. Mr Hamilton Nisbet's portrait by Battoni is at Winton and that of Mary Manners by Gainsborough is in the Scottish National Gallery. Their only child and heiress was

MARY NISBET, who was born in 1777 and married in 1799 the seventh Earl of Elgin. Her letters, written to her parents from the East, were published in 1926 under the title of *Letters of Mary Nisbet of Dirleton, Countess of Elgin: Arranged by Lt.-Col. Nisbet Hamilton Grant*. Lord Elgin died in 1841 and his widow married Robert Ferguson of Raith. She was subsequently known as Mrs Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson, and died in 1855. Her daughter was

LADY MARY BRUCE. She was born 1801 and succeeded to the estates of Dirleton and Biel on the death of her mother in 1855. She married in 1828 Robert Adam Dundas of Bloxholm Hall, who had assumed the name of Christopher and subsequently the surnames of Nisbet Hamilton. He died in 1877 and his widow in 1883. Their daughter was

MARY GEORGINA CONSTANCE NISBET HAMILTON OGILVY, who married Henry Thomas Ogilvy, and died without issue in 1920. She was succeeded by the present owner, her cousin once removed,

COL. J. P. NISBET HAMILTON GRANT, grandson of C. T. C.

Grant of Kilgraston and a great-grandson of Mary Nisbet and the seventh Earl of Elgin by their younger daughter, Lady Lucy Bruce, who had married, in 1828, John Grant of Kilgraston.

The maintenance of the castle was made over to the Ancient Monuments Commission in 1923.

Such are the names of the lairds of Dirleton; but, unfortunately, most of them are little more than names to us now, for hardly a scrap of writing exists to tell us of their social and domestic life in the castle, their manners and customs, their dress and amusements, their loves and hates; all such interesting things are left wholly to our imagination. The different periods at which each portion of the castle was built and its varying architectural features are very simply and perfectly set forth and explained in the East Lothian volume of the Commission on Ancient Monuments. With such help, and as we wander among the ruins of this imposing building we can see, arising unbidden, visions that furnish and decorate the now deserted halls, and people them anew with the old-world heroes who in bypast times called this castle their home.

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### THE DARIEN SCHEME.

The following Border names occur in a list of the subscribers to the ill-fated Darien Scheme, 1696: Andrew Fletcher of Salton, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Yester, Sir David Home of Crossrig, Sir John Home of Blackader, William Hay of Drumelzier, Sir James Hall of Dunglass, William Nisbet of Dirleton, the Countess of Roxburgh, Lord Ross, Sir John Swinton, the Marquis of Tweeddale, James Pringle of Torwoodlee, William Lord Jedburgh, and Sir William Scott of Harden.

## CRACHOCTRESTRETE: A FORGOTTEN BERWICKSHIRE ROAD.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot.

THE earliest statement of the boundaries of the lands of the Priory of Coldingham is contained in a charter of the reign of David I.—No. XIV in the Coldingham Appendix to Raine's *North Durham*. Here the boundary with the lands of Bonkyl is defined as running "from midlesdeneheued by meresburnesheued towards the west as far as crachoctre and by that road to Eiford." In charter No. XXXVI, in the reign of William the Lion, the reading of the third-named place is "Crhac hoctrestrete." In No. XLVI, in the same reign, the complete boundary is given as running from the boundary between Berwick and Lamberton "as far as bilie, thence by drieforde, mereburne, Crachoctre, and Eiforde to the stream which flows into the sea at Aldchambuspethe." In the reign of Alexander II—charter No. LXII—the Bonkyl marches are again given "from midlesdeneheued by mereburnesheued to the west as far as Crhachoctrestrete, thence by the same road as far as Eiford."

The same sequence of names occurs in a sasine of Patrick Home, dated 1674, which is preserved in the Register House among the Forfeited Estate Papers of Robert Craw of East Reston: ". . . all and haill the lands of Horslie within the bounds, meithes, and limits following, viz. midlisdean head be muirburne, ascending . . . westward ay and while ye come to the Crawbockchaster-street, and thence be the same street to Ifuird, with housses yeards woodes meadowes pairts pendicles and their pertinents with the teynd sheives personage and viccarage thereof included."

Mr Thomson has considered the question of this boundary in his work on Coldingham.\* Drieforde, he says, was "probably a causeway across Billie Mire." Middlesdenehead, "without

\* *Coldingham: Parish and Priory*, p. 3.



doubt the dean leading up to the top of Bonkyl Edge, behind Mayfield" (the Fosterland burn). "Mere Burne is Mire Burn; Crachoctre, the *cross by the oak tree* (?), may have been at Prestoncleuch."

It will be seen that the perambulation in charter No. XLVI is much more definite where the lands adjoin those of Bonkyl than at other parts. From the boundary between Berwick and Lamberton to Billie no details are given; the lands of Prendergust and Ayton at least were included, and we may suppose that the boundary followed the line of Billie Mire. As Drieforde is mentioned after Billie it can hardly have been a causeway across Billie Mire; it was probably a ford across the Lint Burn some distance above Billie. The present boundary of Coldingham parish runs through Billie Mire and past the ruins of Billie Castle. If, as is not unlikely, it continues to follow the old line, we should look for Middlesdenehead midway between the heads of the Fosterland and of the Lint Burns. The 1674 perambulation gives the name Mereburne as Muirburn; it is probably the branch of the Brockholes Burn which passes the east end of the Fawcett Wood. The next point has a curious and variously written name—Crachoctre, to give the earliest rendering. Even this form has the appearance of being a copyist's error. I suggest that Cracheater or Crawcheater is the correct form, two letters "es" having been misread as "oc" in copying an earlier perambulation. We actually find the name Croucheater in charter No. CCCIV, and Crauecheater in No. CCCXIII, "*in campo de Coldingham*."\*

Where, then, was Crawcheater? The first part of the name suggests Auchencrow, still locally known as "The Craw." The nearest fort now traceable is at Warlawbank, on the top of the hill to the north of Auchencrow. I suggest that Crawcheater-street was an old road crossing the ridge near the fort of Warlawbank. We do, in fact, find a deeply worn pack-horse track (Plate XII) crossing the Brockholes Burn (the Mere or Muir Burn?) at the east end of the Fawcett Wood and running up the slope to the south-east for several hundred yards, close to

\* It is associated with Prestrikel and Redelaneside or Riddelawesyde; the former name is possibly derived from the large Bronze Age Cairn or *rickle* (*anglicé*, a heap of stones) which formerly lay on the ridge 300 yards east of Warlawbank fort. It is described in Carr's *History of Coldingham* (p. 8).





CRAWCHESTER STREET.

[To face p. 94.]



the line of the present boundary of Coldingham parish. It seems to run in the direction of Warlawbank fort, and in the opposite direction, though not now traceable beyond the Muir Burn, it points towards the natural crossing-place of the Eye—the present ford—south of Butterdean: this, doubtless, is Eyeford.

Beyond this point the details in the charters are scanty, but the boundary doubtless followed the line of the Pease Burn to the sea.

Plate XII shows Crawchester Street looking south-east from the Fawcett Wood. A line indicates the course of the track as it winds up the slope. It is here some 10 feet wide and 1 to 2 feet deep. The track is in Bunkle parish, but beyond the wire fence on the left is the parish of Coldingham. Warlawbank fort—"Craw Chester"—lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile beyond the arrow on the horizon.

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### BLACK DYKES.

In *Antiquity* for June 1929 Dr Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum of Wales, contributes a paper on "Dykes." To ascertain the age of these constructions, Dr Fox carried out excavations at Fleam Dyke and Devil's Ditches in Cambridge-shire. At both places he found Roman remains in the original surface soil beneath the mound, thus proving them to be later than the Roman occupation. Similar results were got by General Pitt-Rivers at Bokerly Dyke and Wansdyke in Wiltshire and Dorset. Dr Fox regards the Dykes as dating from the Dark Ages, and points out that in a ninth-century document, Offa's Dyke on the Welsh border is ascribed to the eighth century.

This evidence serves to strengthen the suggestion made a year ago \* that the Black Dyke which crosses the Roman Camp at Pennymuir is later than the rampart of the camp.

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxvi, p. 359.

## JET NECKLACES FROM THE BORDERS.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary, Soc. of Ant. of Scot.

THERE is no relic of the Bronze Age in Britain that is equal in artistic merit to the necklace composed of beads and plates of jet, lignite, or some allied substance.

Of these necklaces, rather over fifty examples, most of them mere fragments, have been recorded. Thirty-six are from Scotland, sixteen from England, one from Wales, and a fragment or two from Ireland; none has been found outside the British Isles. Dr Joseph Anderson describes them as characteristic of the Bronze Age in Scotland; \* from the large proportion that have been found in the county of Angus it is probable that the chief centre of origin was in that district. The poor condition of the English examples likewise suggests a distant source, with the accompanying difficulty of replacing breakages. The necklaces are found in the short cists of the period, and are usually associated with urns of the food-vessel type; they have, however, also been found with the earlier beaker urn, which dates from the beginning of the Bronze Age.

The first jet necklace to be recorded was from Assynt in Sutherland in 1824.† It was not till 1848, however, that an attempt at reconstruction was made, when Bateman figured examples of the ornament in *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*. That reconstruction has in its main principles been generally accepted, and the necklace has appeared in that form in all the textbooks of archæology dealing with the Bronze Age.

Attention, however, has again been directed to the matter by the discovery of another example in Argyll.

In August 1928, during excavations carried out by Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G., at Poltalloch, when it was my privilege to superintend the work, a necklace consisting of six plates,

\* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxxv, p. 271 (1900-1901).

† *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii, p. 49.

110 barrel-shaped beads, and one small triangular bead, was found in a short cist along with a cremated burial and a flint knife. In an adjoining cist was a food-vessel. The beads were embedded in a tangled mass of tree roots, much obscuring the original arrangement; the position of the small triangular bead, however, suggested that it had not acted as a pendant, as



FIG. 1.—Jet necklace found at Tayfield, Fife.

usually figured. Later investigation of the evidence in earlier discoveries led me to conclude that the so-called pendant was in fact a fastener, and that the true construction of the type is as in fig. 2, and not as in fig. 1. In many of the fasteners the actual signs of wear, where the loop passed round the bead, may still be clearly seen. The chief confirmation, however, of this method of reconstruction is found in the rather surprising fact that the design was actually copied in another neck ornament of the Early Bronze Age, the *lunula*.

This is a thin plate of gold of crescentic form, near the points

of which are engraved some three groups of ornament similar in form and ornamentation to the plates of the necklaces, and having at their edges a zigzag design suggesting the points of beads (fig. 3). As these ornaments have been mostly found in Ireland, the type has been accepted as of Irish origin. Their

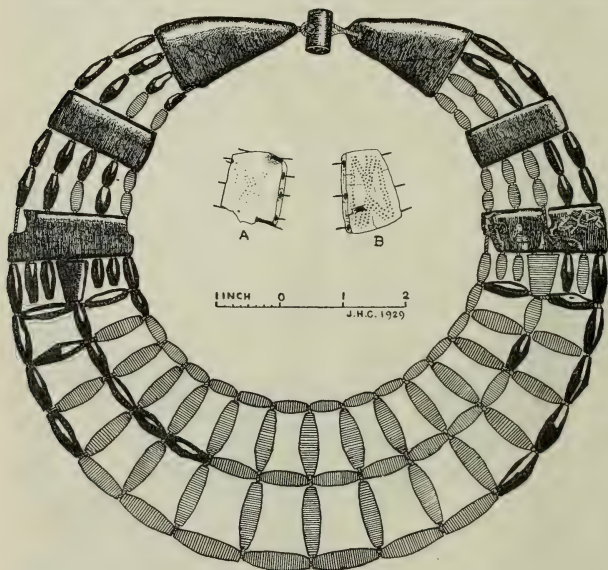


FIG. 2.—Jet necklace from Kylvoe.  
A, B, Plates of a necklace from West Morriston.

derivation, however, from the Scottish jet necklace would seem to suggest a Scottish origin; and this theory is strengthened by the fact that most of the Irish examples exhibit a distinct decadence from the necklace design, while the Scottish examples adhere to the original type.

Several examples of these necklaces have been found in the area covered by the Club's activities; in fact, all the examples found between Yorkshire and the Firth of Forth come from Berwickshire, East Roxburgh, and North Northumberland.

1. *Kyloe*.—In June 1927, while some workmen were engaged in clearing the surface soil from the top of a quarry at Kyloe, they uncovered a short cist of the Bronze Age. In it were found the fragments of a food-vessel and a jet necklace. Mr Hogg, West Kyloe, kindly informed me by telegram of the

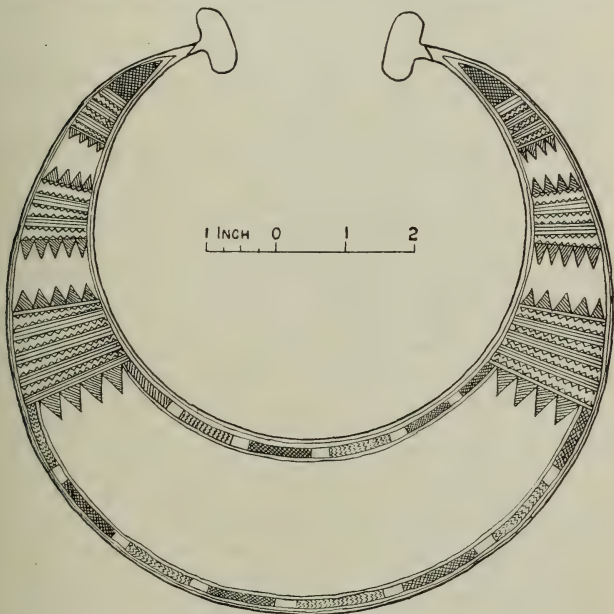


FIG. 3.—Gold *lunula*.

discovery, but as another engagement took me elsewhere, I asked Colonel Leather of Middleton Hall to visit the site. Unfortunately, the beads of the necklace had been distributed among the workmen and others; and although Colonel Leather, with commendable zeal, traced and recovered a large number, others doubtless were lost. The necklace and urn were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne by Sir Percy Loraine, the owner of the ground.



The necklace consists of six unornamented plates of the usual type, a billet-shaped fastener of unique form with a perforation passing through it from side to side, a small triangular bead pierced with two holes at the base which pass out as one at the point, and a number of barrel-shaped beads. The triangular terminal plates are pierced for four strings at the base, while at the apex the perforation has entered at the point coming out at the back. One of the points, however, has been broken, and another hole has been more rudely bored from front to back. The middle plates, which are well preserved, have been drilled for four strings, which pass out as five. The front plates, one of which is much damaged, have five string-holes, which pass out as eight towards the front.

Fig. 2 shows a reconstruction employing 120 beads, of which 48 were actually found; the missing beads are shown with hatched lines. A complete necklace probably contained from 100 to 140 beads, but only six with this number are in existence. The small triangular bead with two holes at the base was probably one of two which served to bring two strings from the front plates into one central string; \* but the actual method of stringing this fringe of beads adjoining the front plates is not quite clear.

The necklace in this its original form testifies to the technical skill and artistic powers of the people of the Bronze Age in a measure hitherto insufficiently recognised. The cutting, shaping, and polishing of the beads and plates, without the help of a lathe, and the drilling of the holes with a small bronze drill, required the skill of a practised workman. The conception and arrangement of the component parts testify alike to careful thought and calculation and to artistic appreciation of proportion, line, and form. This, too, at a period certainly over 3000 years before our time, and as remote to our Roman invaders as their relics are to us.

2. *Crookham Dean*.—The record of a much earlier discovery is to be found in the second volume of our *History*.† The

\* Two beads of this type, one being longer than the other, are to be seen in the Tayfield necklace (fig. 1). The short bead probably united strings 2 and 3, and the long bead strings 5 and 6; there being two similar beads at the other side of the necklace.

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ii, 343 (1849); see also vols. iii, 104, v, 196.

necklace was found with a broken urn in a gravelly mound "near to the south of Crookham Dean." It consisted of lozenge and axe-shaped pieces of jet, which are stated to have been strung alternately on a metallic wire. This record of stringing appears to be unique. It is not quite clear whether this is the necklace mentioned by Canon Greenwell \* as being "very beautiful and elaborate," with ornamented plates.

3. *Cocklaw*.—In 1900 a cist was found on High Cocklaw † farm near Berwick, in a field called Cocklaw Hill, where three cists had previously been found. It contained a food-vessel, a jet necklace, and "two flint beads." The relics remained in the hands of the finder, Mr Sanderson, then tenant of Cocklaw, by whom most of the beads were distributed to friends. I recently brought the facts to the notice of the Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and the relics have now been acquired from Mr Sanderson for the Museum: the remains of an urn, a fine flint knife (doubtless one of the "flint beads"), 4 plates, and 21 beads of the necklace (Plate XIII, 1). In order to help the restoration, another plate and a bead were presented by Mr John Ovens, Foulden, to whom they had been given by Mr Sanderson. The number of beads originally found is said to have been about 80.

The right ‡ terminal of the necklace is broken, so that the number of string-holes is not evident; at the point the hole has entered at the end, coming out at the back. The ornamentation seems to have consisted of a double row of dots forming a lozenge. The middle plate at the right side is plain, with 4 holes passing out as 5. The front right plate is plain, with 5 holes passing out as 7 in front. The middle left plate bears two lozenges outlined with two rows of dots; it has 3 string-holes passing out as 4. The front left plate is plain, with 5 holes passing out as 8. The flint knife is also shown on Plate XIII, 1; it measures  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and is beautifully flaked on one side.

4. *West Morriston*.—In Hawick Museum are preserved two plates of a necklace. The label bears the description, "From tumulus near Earlston,—A. Currie, Esq." This seems to be

\* *British Barrows*, p. 403.

† See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xvii, p. 198 (1900).

‡ I.e. on the right side of the wearer.

the necklace mentioned in our *History* \* when Mr Andrew Currie, Darnick, exhibited a drawing of a jet necklace found in a cist on the farm of West Morriston, in the parish of Legerwood, Berwickshire, in 1846. The plates (A and B, fig. 2) show much sign of wear. A, which is broken, is the upper part of the front plate on the right side, and is pierced with 5 holes. B is the middle plate on the left side, and is pierced with 3 holes. Both plates are ornamented with two triangles, placed apex to apex and outlined by two or three rows of punctulations. This method of ornamentation is usual on the plates of necklaces of this type. The punctulations seem in many cases to have been made with the point of the drill used in making the string-holes, and would appear to have been originally filled with a white substance, which in some cases still remains, and which would much enhance the appearance of the ornament.

6, 7, 8. *Eckford (Roxburgh), etc.*—Among the antiquities in the collection of the late Lady John Scott of Spottiswoode, presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland by Miss Alice H. Warrender in 1920, were several plates and beads of jet labelled “Found in a cist on the Priest’s Crown.” †

In 1857 there was found in a cist at the Priest’s Crown in Eckford parish, Roxburgh, “a few beads of shaly coal and part of a fibula of the same material.” ‡ As Lady John Scott resided for a time at Kirkbank, in Eckford parish, the contents of a cist found at the Priest’s Crown would be not unlikely to come into her possession.

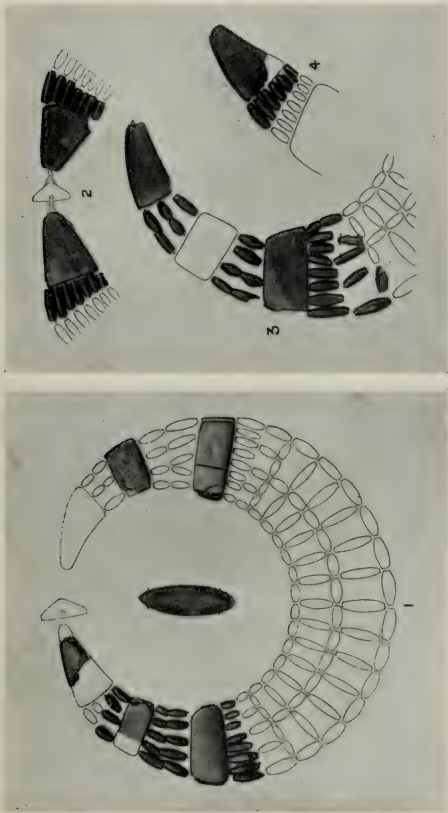
When recently reconstructing the jet necklaces in the National Museum of Antiquities, I had the opportunity of examining the beads and plates in the Spottiswoode Collection. These I found to be parts of three distinct necklaces; they are shown on Plate XIII as reconstructed. It is unlikely that all the beads and plates came from the Priest’s Crown. § Jeffrey’s description seems to refer to a single necklace. The two other fragments may have come from other cists, of which a large number were

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix, p. 49 (1879).

† See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lv, p. 20 (1920–21).

‡ Jeffrey’s *Hist. of Roxburgh*, vol. iii, p. 331. See also *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix, p. 23 (1879), and vol. xi, p. 181 (1885).

§ Beads from different necklaces, however, were frequently brought together to make good loss by breakage. This is specially the case in English examples, which often include beads of an alien type.



JET NECKLACES FROM THE BORDERS.

1. FROM HIGH COCKLAW, BERWICK. 2, 3, 4. IN THE SPOTTISWOODE COLLECTION.



opened by her Ladyship on her own estate of Spottiswoode and elsewhere. The labelling of the Spottiswoode relics was not in a satisfactory state, many labels having been lost or displaced.

The collection contained 39 barrel-shaped or "fusiform" beads; the plates are now arranged as follows:

6. Two terminals without ornamentation, pierced for 7 strings (Plate XIII, 2). The right plate has 2 holes emerging at the point. The point of the left plate is broken, and has been subsequently pierced with a hole from front to back.

7. Two plates with similar ornamentation (Plate XIII, 3): (*a*) is a right terminal with 3 holes, the point is broken, and has a hole passing from front to back. The ornamentation consists of four lines of dots forming a chevron, which follows the outline of the plate. Another chevron of two or three lines is placed with the apex in the opposite direction, the two chevrons combining to form a figure resembling the letter A. (*b*) is a right front plate with 4 holes passing out as 8. The ornament has mostly flaked off; it seems to have consisted of three lines of dots along each end of the plate. In the middle are three chevrons, all pointing in the same direction; each chevron consists of three lines of dots.

8. The third Spottiswoode necklace is represented by a right terminal having no ornament (Plate XIII, 4). It has 2 holes emerging at the point, and is pierced with 7 string-holes. This, being alone, may be the "fibula" mentioned by Jeffrey.

Other records of finds are not definite enough to be quoted as dealing with relics of this type.

Some time before 1885 a "jet fibula" was dug up by peat casters in Bedshiel Moss, in the parish of Greenlaw.\* Before 1870 "a number of beads and other relics" were found in a cist at Blinkbonny, Eckford parish. Objects of the same character came from another cist at Spittal-on-Rule.†

I am indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for the use of the block for fig. 1, and for the photographs reproduced on Plate XIII; to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for permission to illustrate the Kylloe necklace in their Museum; and to the Hawick Archæological Society for permission to figure the plates of the West Morriston necklace.

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xi, p. 67 (1885).      † *Ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 347 (1872).

\* Addendum, see p. 106.

## NOTES ON EXCAVATIONS AT FALLA CAIRN, OXNAM.

By PETER B. GUNN, M.A.

THIS cairn is situated on the summit of a rising slope, locally known as the "Kip," on the farm of Falla, in the parish of Oxnam, near Jedburgh. It is visible from every point of vantage in the neighbourhood, and stands at approximately 750 feet above sea-level. In shape it is circular, having a diameter of 70 feet and a height of 5 feet. The west side has been broken by rabbit-holes, and the top is irregular.

Excavation was carried out on 5th and 7th August 1928. Five persons were engaged in the work, which was commenced by cutting a trench across the cairn through its centre. Thereafter the work was divided, so that two persons excavated below and on each side of the trench, whilst other two removed and examined the debris, and one worker noted the positions and riddled the soil. The time occupied in the work extended over a period of seventeen hours.

The cairn was composed of surface stones and soil, and there was a layer of loose stones on some parts of the bottom as if to level up the low parts. The soil on the west side was finer than the remainder.

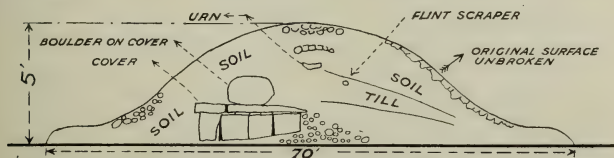
The cist was situated on the original surface of the ground, lying north-east and south-west. It was on the east side of the cairn, away from the centre and 4 feet below the surface of the cairn. It was 41 inches in length, 27 inches in breadth near the north-east end, and 17 inches at the opposite end. The depth was 17 inches. The stone cover measured 4 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, and was 8 inches thick. There was a boulder 2 feet in diameter on the top of the cover. The ends of the cist were composed of single slabs, and at each side were three slabs with a layer of thin slabs on the top.



The floor was unpaved, and the interstices of the slabs were filled up with small stones.

The cist contained fragments of incinerated bone. Nuts, beech and hazel, were lying on the floor, also fragments of an iron plate; these had doubtless been introduced at some recent opening: the irregularity of the top of the cairn suggests such an occurrence. An urn may possibly have been removed at that time.

To the west of the cist was a heap of stones without soil, measuring 4 feet in breadth at the north end and 18 inches at the south end. The length of this heap extended 18 inches



Section of Falla Cairn.

past the north end of the cist and 12 inches past the south end. The stones gradually sloped westwards from the grave. These loose stones lay almost north and south.

The fragments of an urn were found directly above this, only 18 inches from the surface, with a small arch of stones built over it. It contained a quantity of incinerated bone and dust.

On the top of the heap of stones and below the urn there was a quantity of incinerated bone.

A flint scraper was found near the surface on the west side of the cairn, and charcoal was present in small pieces throughout the cairn.

The urn is of cinerary type, and represents a burial of a later period than that in the cist below. It has an overhanging rim  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and below that a hollow moulding  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches high. The total height of the urn has probably been 15 or 16 inches, and the diameter of the mouth about 11 inches. The rim bears an impressed design resembling a W or double chevron, vertically arranged. The hollow moulding has an impressed design, made with a notched tool, each impression making a row of short lines. The design consists of three of these rows arranged vertically,

alternating with three arranged horizontally. Below the lower shoulder of this moulding the urn is plain.

The scraper is a thumb-scraper of grey flint,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, and shows the bulb of percussion.

The relics were deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

### JET NECKLACES (*Addendum*).

While the paper on Jet Necklaces was in the press, the record of a ninth example from the Borders came to my notice. This necklace was found in a cist in a field called Stoney-vage near Humbledon House, Wooler, about 1803. It may thus claim to be the earliest recorded discovery of a jet necklace, being found some twenty years before the Assynt necklace. The cist was beneath a large tumulus of earth, clay, and stones, 15 feet in height and some 50 feet in diameter. "A large tulip-shaped urn, 16 inches in height, stood in the cist; and within it were found twenty-five beads of polished cannel coal. Thirteen of them were flat and quadrangular, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch across, and having a thickness of  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch; one of the largest was studded over with gold points, arranged in zigzag order; the other twelve were cylindrical, being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter."\* As the above description was written in 1853, the details and measurements may not be free from inaccuracy. It is not quite clear whether the beads were in the urn or merely in the cist. The thirteen flat beads may have been made up either of six plates, six small contracting beads (like the one in the Kyloe necklace), and a fastener; or of eight plates (as in a necklace from Blinmill, Aberdeenshire),† four contracting beads, and a fastener. It is curious that the feature of plates similarly "studded with gold spots" is recorded in the description of the Assynt necklace.‡ There is now no trace of gold in the Assynt plates, which are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities.

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii, p. 154.

† *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 203 (1864-65).

‡ *Arch. Scot.*, vol. iii, p. 50.

## ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.

By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun.

THE following notes are of birds seen for the most part in the neighbourhood of Coldstream from January to September 1929. Except where otherwise stated, the observations were by myself.

1st January.—Smew (female) feeding near Coldstream Bridge.

20th January.—Twelve Wild Geese and two Redshanks (Lennel Estate), Shoveller, Golden-eye, Pochard, Mallard, Tufted Duck, and Gooseander swimming on Hirsell Lake. A Water-rail feeding near Dunglass Bridge (Hirsell Estate).

29th January.—Black-headed Gull in full spring plumage on Tweed at Coldstream. A Green Sandpiper shot near Ladykirk about 22nd January; handed in to W. Hardie, Coldstream, to be stuffed.

5th February.—Red-throated Diver on stretch of Tweed above Coldstream Bridge; was there till 11th February.

6th February.—A Great Grey Shrike (var. *Lanius excubitor*) on Tweed banks above Coldstream Bridge.

8th February.—Two Goldfinches near Coldstream.

12th February.—Great Crested Grebe exchanged places with Red-throated Diver.

13th February.—A Hawfinch near Coldstream Bridge.

14th February.—Two Hawfinches, two Goldfinches, and a Woodcock near Coldstream Bridge. A Scaup Duck (female) and a Sheldrake about a mile further up Tweed than Coldstream.

19th February.—A Black-throated Diver on Tweed at Leetmouth; stayed for several days.

20th February.—Two Reed-buntings feeding near Leetmouth.

21st February.—Two Whooper Swans on Tweed (Lees Estate); two Hawfinches on Lees Farm.

22nd February.—A male and a female Smew seen near Kelso (W. Forrest).

22nd February.—Three male and a number of female Smews seen near Kelso (I. Murray).

22nd February.—*Scotsman* reports pair Ferruginous Ducks seen near Melrose.

22nd February.—Group of Sheldrake seen on Till near Tilmouth (R. Wood).

24th February.—Smew (female) on Tweed at Coldstream.

25th February.—Whimbrel feeding near Coldstream Bridge ; was there till 28th February.

1st March.—Report from district that birds were being frozen to death while roosting at nights (T. Smart).

3rd March.—Golden-crested Wrens in Cornhill Woods. Teal, Wigeon, and Mallard on " Dry Tweed " near Cornhill.

5th March.—Jay in Hirsell Woods.

13th March.—Hawfinch in Ford Castle grounds.

14th March.—Eight Whooper Swans on Teviot near Roxburgh Castle.

15th March.—Ten Whooper Swans on Tweed near Sprouston.

16th March.—Great Crested Grebe on Tweed above Coldstream Bridge ; stayed till 20th March.

17th March.—A Green Sandpiper feeding at a burn-side near Presson, Cornhill.

18th March.—Twelve Bramblings near Duns.

21st March.—Eleven Whooper Swans (two or three immature) on Tweed near Sprouston.

29th March.—Small White Butterfly.

31st March.—Three Hawfinches in Hirsell Woods ; also twenty Shoveller Ducks on Hirsell Lake (nearly all in pairs) ; also male and female Great Spotted Woodpecker at Dunglass Bridge in Hirsell policies. (A third Woodpecker flew across Leet, but this might have been one of the pair.) Saw also Goldcrests, Bullfinches, Long-tailed Tits, Tree Creepers, Reed-buntings, etc.

6th April.—A Martin (Sand ?) reported by Mr Archibald to have been seen near Wark on 23rd March.

13th April.—Oyster-catchers reported to be frequenting gravel banks on Lees Water, by A. Cossar.

16th April.—Swallow in Coldstream.

19th April.—Sand Martins at Kelso.

24th April.—Large numbers of Fieldfares still feeding near Ramrig.

25th April.—Cormorant heard by one or two near Coldstream.

2nd May.—A number of Swifts at Banff Mill near Sprouston.

3rd May.—A number of House Martins at Edenmouth. Went to Hirsell Woods to see a strange Owl that had been reported; it turned out to be a Barn-owl with a grey back.

5th May.—Dipper's nest with young in it near Birgham.

9th May.—Heard a Cuckoo at East Gordon. A Nightjar was shot by a keeper near Coldstream, having been mistaken for a Sparrow-hawk. About four years ago the same thing happened.

15th May.—B.N.C. Meeting at Mutiny Stones. Among birds seen there were Wheatears, Stonechats, Whinchats, Cuckoos, Ring-ouzes, Meadow Pipits, Sandpipers, etc.

25th May.—Mr D. Orr, Coldstream, was struck on head by an old Tawny Owl while looking at the young ones in a nest near Coldstream Bridge.

27th May.—While fishing on Birgham Water an Otter came down to within about 9 feet of me. Saw a female Gooseander on Birgham Water. Though able to fly, this must surely have been a wounded bird, as I have not observed gooseanders on Tweed in any previous summer. Ringed Plover on banks of Birgham Water.

9th June.—A Peregrine Falcon near Moss-paul.

10th June.—A House Sparrow with cinnamon plumage. I understand that some young ones of the same colour are going about.

11th June.—Goldfinch in Hirsell grounds; also Lesser White-throat. Female Gooseander on Lees Water (doubtless the same bird that was on Birgham Water).

16th June.—Hawfinch in Hirsell grounds.

19th June.—Several Goldfinches seen in a piece of waste ground in Coldstream by A. Watson and G. Ford.

23rd June.—Large numbers of Sedge-warblers near Cornhill.

While walking along a burn at Presson, Cornhill, I saw a rat run along the bank and disappear. On my reaching the spot the rat emerged from the water with a small trout in its mouth. On my throwing a stone the rat dropped the fish and made off, while the trout managed to reach the water again and swim away.

21st July.—Saw a Buzzard near Stirling.

23rd July to 3rd August.—Notes of Bird Life, etc.; Scourie, Sutherland. Red Deer Stags with antlers still in velvet. Saw several clumps of Royal Fern at loch sides. Saw many Ravens—once, twelve flying together. Saw female Merganser and young on Loch Eileanach. Saw many Red-throated Divers. Two pairs Eagles nested near Scourie in spring 1929; and, while there, six Eagles were seen—unfortunately I didn't see any. Very great numbers of Dragon-flies, some of large size, and large numbers of Lizards. Saw two "Hoodies" mobbing a Buzzard. Greenshank seen by Dr Connell. Saw many Deer and watched two Stags boxing with their fore-feet; possibly their antlers would be too tender to use. Was told by one of the visitors, a Mr Wright, living near Manchester, that during the keen frost a Great Spotted Woodpecker came daily to his window-sill and fed on suet with the other birds. Saw a Godwit near Inverness.

11th August.—A pair of Buzzards were seen by A. Cossar near Ruthven, Coldstream, on two consecutive days.

15th August.—Three Fulmars at St Abbs.

23rd and 24th August.—Hoopoe seen at West Mains, Milne-Graden, by Messrs W. and J. Mather and J. Craig. It was very tame and being mobbed by sparrows constantly.

25th August.—A Kingfisher at Hirsell Lake and a Great Spotted Woodpecker in Hirsell grounds.

27th August.—Saw a single Swift flying over Coldstream.

1st September.—Three Red Admiral Butterflies.

6th September.—Mr Hardy, Redheugh, reports a White Swallow reared at Redheugh.

9th September.—Two Goldfinches seen near Coldstream by W. Hardie.

16th September.—Saw at Cheswick beach several Sanderlings, Sandwich Terns, Great Black-backed Gulls, and one Great Skua.

18th September.—A Hornet in Coldstream.

24th September.—Wild Geese flew over Coldstream.

27th September.—A Goldfinch near bridge.

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"A crested grebe, shot by a Barmouth sportsman, is being sent to the Welsh National Museum. We think that accommodation should also be found for the Barmouth sportsman."—*Punch*.



## THE RETURN OF THE GOLDFINCH.

By the Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

The fluctuating fortunes of the goldfinch—its complete disappearance from parts of the country where it once was abundant, and its reappearance and increase in recent years—make one of the romances of our bird-life. During the earlier part of last century goldfinches were comparatively plentiful in the area covered by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. There are records of its nesting at Duns (1821), and in Lauderdale (1844). We are indebted to Mr Muirhead for a fuller account of the Duns record in his valuable work, *The Birds of Berwickshire*. Here he says: "Mr W. Duns, builder, Duns, states that when the castle was being built there in 1821, a goldfinch nested in a big plane tree near its site and that they were so plentiful at that time in the neighbourhood that some men about Duns made their living by catching them with bird-lime between harvest and spring and selling them as cage birds."

The *New Statistical Account of Scotland* for the Parish of Manor in Peeblesshire (1845) reported goldfinches as being very rare, but added that "a great many had been seen that winter." About this time, however, in other places like Lauderdale, they continued to occur.

After the middle of the century, on the other hand, they had become a tradition and little more. The same fact was remarked from districts widely apart in England, their increasing scarcity being set down to the work of the bird-catcher and the destruction of their favourite weed by improved methods of cultivation. According to Mr G. Bolam in his *Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders* (1911), "the goldfinch had become so scarce in the N.E. of England that Hancock in 1874 had only seen it on one or two occasions, and these in autumn and winter, and knew of no case of its breeding either in Durham or Northumberland." Going a little farther south,



the growing scarcity of the goldfinch is noticed by Mr T. H. Nelson in another valuable work, *The Birds of Yorkshire* (1907), where he writes: "This charming little finch which was formerly abundant in most cultivated districts is becoming very rare." After giving the two generally accepted explanations of its decrease, he goes on to add: "The result is that only in few places can it at the present time be found nesting."

In 1886 two pairs of these birds were brought from the south of England and liberated in the policies of Milne-Graden, near Coldstream. They remained and appear to have nested for two or three seasons. Earlier than this time, as mentioned by Mr Bolam, goldfinches had nests in another garden—that of Gainslaw House on the Tweed nearer the town of Berwick—during the summer of 1880 and probably in that also of 1886.

Towards the close of last century the goldfinch reappeared in places from which it had been absent for more than half a century. Mr Bolam no doubt gives the real explanation of this happier change in the fortunes of the bird when he remarks: "The fact that its rehabilitation dates from the time of the passing of the first Wild Birds' Protection Acts is likewise significant."

Even yet, however, the goldfinch was very rarely to be met with to the north of the Borders. We know this from an address given by the President of the Club, Mr James Smail, F.S.A.Scot., in October 1899, where, alluding to the changes in the distribution of bird-life in the district during a period of sixty years, he said: "Some of the birds that were fairly numerous in the earlier part of the period named are now very scarce, the goldfinch having, for instance, disappeared or all but disappeared." In the same address, he continues: "Long ago I now and then came across goldfinches in Roxburghshire, and I have seen their nests often. They now seem extinct in that county."

His words might have been as aptly used of Lauderdale. There also the goldfinch had become virtually unknown, except as a cage-bird, about the beginning of the present century. In January of 1907 I came upon two male birds feeding among hardheads by an upland road. It was April of 1912 before another was seen in the glen beside my house, but about October of 1910 an observant roadman who kept goldfinches watched a score near East Mains, where he happened to be

working. By the year 1917, during autumn and winter, these birds were much oftener seen, more particularly in the glens where there is abundance of thistles and other weeds.

From the year 1925 onward the increase in their numbers became very marked. During June of that year a pair of goldfinches were seen by the river Leader. Later in the season a number came to the glen by my manse for thistle seeds. Succeeding years saw this increase more than maintained. Little flocks or charms of a dozen birds or thereby began to visit the seeding thistles, and there were other places where one could generally look for goldfinches without being disappointed. Before this time they had been comparatively common in some parts of the south-west of Scotland. It is just possible that many of our goldfinches reached us from this quarter, finding their way along Moffatdale and Yarrow or other analogous routes through the hills to the valleys of Tweed and Leader.

For the last three years, at least, these birds have been nesting in Lauderdale. During 1929 they became quite familiar. Every day throughout the summer they visited our grounds, and the song—a weaker reproduction of the canary's—was often heard. One morning in early August we listened to three birds singing loudly from the park trees. A number of old and young came every evening to roost in an ivy-clad tree by the avenue. Another pair often visited the garden, although it appeared to be too late in the season for their nesting, but on 3rd August the hen was noticed with a tuft of wool in her bill.

A search in the tree which they seemed to visit most assiduously brought nothing more to light than a chaffinches' nest with the dead body of a young bird. Although the pair had, to all appearance, left the garden during a period of very wet weather, some days as many as a score continued to visit the grounds. One cock bird was in song until the middle of August.

Another evening, 7th September, I happened to be in the garden. Two goldfinches suddenly appeared in the apple tree where they had been noticed earlier, and remained for a while uttering their sweet notes. A low twittering was heard all the time from another tree by the same path. There, carefully hidden away among the leaves, in a fork of the tree, a nest was found ten feet from the ground. There were young in

it—gray, insignificant-looking creatures, with no promise of the grace and beauty of the older birds. A slight disturbance caused by the search made them leave the nest and flutter into the trees about; but they were fully fledged, and no harm came to them. For a week or more the parent birds carefully tended them until they were able to go further afield. They were evidently a second brood, young goldfinches having come earlier to the grounds with the two birds that nested. The nest itself was a typical one, cosily lined with wool or down, and as dainty and neat in its own way as the builders themselves.

During the twenties of the present century goldfinches have shown the same tendency to increase and spread in other parts of the two south-eastern Border counties. In the *History* of the Club two instances are given of their nesting for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr James Hewat Craw, F.S.A.Scot. In the summer of 1922 a nest of the goldfinch was found in the garden of Mr J. Prentice at Berwick-upon-Tweed. There also the birds built in an apple tree. Unfortunately this nest was destroyed by a cat, but an egg was identified, as well as the birds themselves. A young goldfinch which must have been reared in the neighbourhood was observed near Yetholm about the end of June 1925. To Mr A. M. Porteous, Jun., who has already laid me under a deep obligation for most useful facts about the hawfinch received for a paper in vol. xxv, pt. iii, of the *History*, I am greatly indebted a second time for an interesting letter, dated 28th October 1929, on the occurrence of the goldfinch near Coldstream. During great part of this year some of these birds were seen from time to time in the neighbourhood, and on 24th October as many as thirteen, old and young, at Learmouth, Cornhill.

There is little question that more effective protection accounts for this increase in their numbers, and all lovers of wild life will be grateful for it. The present law which protects the goldfinch throughout the year should be rigorously enforced. There is no bird more harmless, nor any which for its size is more useful in the way of destroying noxious weeds. Its own dainty appearance and beautiful colouring, when perching or on the wing, its happy twittering and confiding ways, do much to enhance the charm of a countryside.

# THE LEPIDOPTERA OF NORTHUMBER- LAND AND THE EASTERN BORDERS.

By GEORGE BOLAM.

*Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 358.*

## TORTRICINA.

(Page references are given to *The British Tortrices*,  
by S. J. Wilkinson.)

1. *TORTRIX* *PODANA*, Scop., Hein., =*PYRASTRANA*, Hb., Gn., and *LOZOTÆNIA* *FULVANA*, St. Manual; Wilk. p. 60.—Common and well distributed over the district. Ayton, 1877; Berwick, 1878; Chillingham, Kyloe, Houxty, etc., for Northumberland; Yetholm, Kelso, etc., for Roxburghshire.

2. *T. CRATÆGANA*, Hb., =*ROBORANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 61.—Apparently a very local species and not easily collected. Allerdale Mill, a few miles south of Berwick, where we first got it in 1878, remained the only station known to me, and it was never plentiful there. Maling recorded it from the Newcastle district in 1875, and Robson was able to give no other locality for Northumberland. In Berwickshire, Shaw once took it at Eyemouth, prior to 1877, but never saw it again.

3. *T. XYLOSTEANA*, L., Wilk. p. 62.

4. *T. ROSANA*, L., =*LÆVIGANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 63.

Both common throughout the district, the last-named usually the more abundant.

5. *T. SORBIANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 55.—Has not, apparently, been previously recorded so far north. I took it at Kyloe in 1890, and afterwards at Haggerston Mead, our only Northumbrian localities; but Buglass had reported it from Ayton, Berwickshire, in 1877.

6. *T. COSTANA*, Fab., =*SPECTRANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 58, and p. 57 where his *L. LATIORANA* is now regarded as only a variety of this. —It was the latter form which we used to take at Kyloe and Newham Bog; but Maling found the type prevalent on Newbiggin Moor in south Northumberland, and Robson regarded it as "rather a common marsh-insect." William Evans recorded it as abundant at Luffness, East Lothian, and about Duddingston.

7. *PANDEMIS CORYLANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 50.—Well distributed and fairly common in some localities on both sides of the Border. For Northumberland, Selby recorded it from Twizell; about Berwick we had found it since 1878, not rare and very variable in hue, Allerdean, Haggerston, Kyloe, etc. In 1918 I took it at Houxty; and Robson gives Meldon, Morpeth, and other stations for the south of the county.

For Berwickshire, Hardy got it at Oldcambus; and Mr Grant Guthrie and others have recorded it from Hawick and elsewhere in Roxburghshire.

8. *P. RIBEANA*, Hb., =var. *CERASANA*, Hb. and Dup., Wilk. p. 48.—Generally common over the district. We used to rear it from lively black pupæ found under the bark of trees from our earliest collecting days.

9. *P. CINNAMONEANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 49.—Occurs in Durham, but has not previously been recorded for our district. I took it on Newham Bog, Northumberland, in July 1903.

10. *P. HEPARANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 47.—Common over the district.

11. *P. DIVERSANA*, Hb., =*TRANSITANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 52.—I took this at Belshill, Northumberland, in July 1893, the only record for the district known to me.

12. *LOZOTÆNIA UNIFASCIANA*, Dup., Wilk. p. 59.—Reputed to be abundant, locally, over the district, but the only locality in which I happen to have seen it is Kyloe. Mr George B. Routledge finds it commonly in Cumberland.

13. *L. MUSCULANA*, Hb., =*TRIFASCIANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 56.  
14. *PTYCHOLOMA LECHEANA*, L., Wilk. p. 67.  
15. *LOPHODERUS MINISTRANA*, L., =var. *FERRUGINEA*, Hb., and *SUBFASCIANA*, St., Wilk. p. 17.—All common in suitable places throughout the district.

16. *LOPHODERUS POLITANA*, Haw., =*LEPIDANA*, H.-S., and *SYLVANA*, Tr., Gn., Wilk. p. 271.—Common enough, locally, in Northumberland, Kyle since 1887, Twizell, Doddington, Wooler, and Alwinton later; once at Berwick. No records for Berwickshire.

17. *IDIOPHAPHIS INOPIANA*, Haw., =*CENTRANA*, H.-S., Hein., Wilk. p. 100.—Has been recorded from the Clyde area and from Durham, but ours seems to be its most northern station as yet noticed on the east coast. We first got it at Berwick on 7th July 1887, several specimens, but did not see it again there for twelve years, though this was, perhaps, owing to its not having been specially looked for. The locality was the banks below Castle Vale.

In 1888, William Shaw took a single specimen on Ross Links when he and Dr MacLagan were looking for Lyme Grass. *Pulicaria dysenterica*, the only observed food-plant of the larva, has never been found at Ross, but it still grows not far away on Holy Island. It is a very local plant about Berwick, but has been known there for a hundred years.

18. *HETEROGNOMON FOSTERANA*, Fab., =*ADJUNCTANA*, Tr., Gn., Wilk. p. 45.—Barrett says "abundant throughout England and Wales with the exception of Northumberland." He was probably relying upon Robson, who wrote to the same effect, but the exception is unwarranted. I took the moth at Kyle many years ago and have seen it there since. Probably it occurs elsewhere but has escaped notice. Robson recorded it for Durham, and Mr George B. Routledge tells me it is common on his Hayton Moss, which is only a few miles south-west of the Northumberland march.

I find no Berwickshire record. In Roxburghshire, Adam Elliot found it not rare in the pine woods about Jedburgh.



19. *H. VIRIDANA*, L., Wilk. p. 44.—A pest over a great part of the district, denuding trees, especially oaks, of their foliage. Rooks often join the tits and other birds in raiding the larvæ, when some other and larger caterpillars are curiously disregarded.

I have sometimes seen the moth fairly numerous on our open moors, far away from any trees, and have wondered what the food-plant was in such situations. On 17th July of the present year (1929) I picked up several of them almost on the summit of Kilhope, at over 2000 feet above sea-level!

20. *H. ICTERANA*, Fröl., = *PALEANA*, Hb., and *FLAVANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 43.—Generally common over the district, and sometimes abundant.

21. *H. VIBURNIANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 44.—Locally common on most of our moors.

22. *DICTYOPTERYX LÖEFLINGIANA*, L., = var. *PLUMBANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 152.

23. *D. BERGMANNIANA*, L., Wilk. p. 153.

24. *D. CONWAYANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 148.

25. *D. HOLMIANA*, L., Wilk. p. 155.

26. *D. FORSKALEANA*, L., Wilk. p. 154.

27. *D. CONTAMINANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 150.

All well distributed over the district and generally common in suitable places; often abundant.

28. *BATODES ANGUSTIORANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 65.—Common throughout the district, sometimes to the extent of actually damaging yew-trees, as was the case in my late friend W. T. Hindmarsh's garden at Alnwick, in July 1887 and subsequent years. Often troublesome on fruit-trees.

29. *CLEPSIS RUSTICANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 41.—Common, locally, over a large part of the district. Kyloe, Doddington Moor, Twizell, etc., in Northumberland. Hawick, Roxburghshire; no records for Berwickshire, where *Myrica Gale* does not grow, but occurs again in East Lothian.

30. *AMPHYSA GERNINGANA*, Schiff., = *GERNINGIANA*, Wilk. p. 13.—Generally common over moors in the district.



31. *A. PRODROMANA*, Hb., = *WALKERANA*, Curt., Wilk. p. 14.—Not rare, but local, in many places in Northumberland: Cheshire Links, Kylee, Allerdean, Alwinton, etc. William Evans recorded it from Ravelrig and Callendar for the Edinburgh district.

32. *DICHELIA GROTIANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 39.—I found this at Belshill in 1893; a new record for Northumberland. It was taken by Backhouse near Durham long ago.

33. *TERAS CAUDANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 180.—Generally common over the district, the larvæ feeding on *Saugh*s and other willows, and therefore never lacking pabulum with us.

34. *LEPTOGRAMMA LITERANA*, L., Wilk. p. 160.—Seems to be a scarce insect; has only occurred singly in my experience, though that may perhaps have been due to lack of observation. I took one at Kylee in August 1894, and had a second specimen from Chillingham Park the same year. The only other Northumbrian records are that Finlay found it rare in Meldon Park, and Mr Henderson got it in Jesmond Dene, Newcastle, as mentioned by Robson.

Mr Grant Guthrie took one at Hawick, Roxburghshire, some time prior to 1895. William Evans another single moth at Biel, East Lothian, on 1st October 1894.

35. *L. NIVEANA*, Fab., = *TREVERIANA*, Schiff., *SCOTANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 162.—A specimen taken by Miss Balfour at Tynninghame, East Lothian, on 3rd October 1919, "the first ever seen south of Perthshire" (*Scot. Nat.*, 1920, p. 20), remains the only occurrence for our district or its vicinage.

36. *PERONEA UMBRANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 173.—Not previously recorded for the district. I took a single specimen at Kylee in October 1888, and another at Haggerston Mead in 1898, both in Northumberland.

It is apt to be mistaken for *hastiana*, but is decidedly *umber*-brown, or fuscous, in all its parts, as opposed to *purple*-brown in that species. Any examples of *hastiana* inclining to umber should be critically examined.

37. *P. HASTIANA*, L., Wilk. p. 171.—Generally distributed over the district ; often abundant in autumn round Berwick.

38. *P. MACCANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 171.—Does not appear to be common with us, but has a wide distribution. We first got it at Kyloe in October 1888, and afterwards used to take it, occasionally, about Berwick, Scremerston, etc., sometimes at sugar. Maling got it at Hexham, and there may be other records from south-west Northumberland.

Elliot got it about Jedburgh and elsewhere in Roxburghshire, but always looked upon it as scarce. William Evans recorded it from Biel, East Lothian.

39. *P. LOGIANA*, Schiff., =*TRISTANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 167.—Not rare at Haggerston in 1898, and once taken at Kyloe ten years earlier. Finlay reported it from Morpeth, the only other Northumbrian station known to me.

Adam Elliot added it to the Roxburghshire list.

40. *P. MIXTANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 159.—Common on most of our moors throughout the district, and not ill to collect on account of the lateness in the autumn on which it remains on wing—sometimes into December in an open season. Like most of its congeners it hibernates in the perfect state.

41. *P. PERMUTANA*, Dup., Wilk. p. 174.—Not previously recorded for the north part of the district. We got it at Kyloe in 1889, and several times subsequently, generally about the base of the whinstone crags. Finlay reported it from Morpeth.

42. *P. VARIEGANA*, Schiff., =*ABILDGAARDANA*, Fröl., Wilk. p. 175.—Lives up to its reputation in being, perhaps, the most variable member of a notoriously inconstant family. It swarms about every hedge and garden, and I have seen large cotoneasters against a house entirely defoliated by its larvæ.

43. *P. RUFANA*, Schiff., =*AUTUMNANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 168.—We took this rather freely at Kyloe in 1888, and got it later at Haggerston and Scremerston. Robson recorded it from Meldon, near Morpeth (Finlay), but there are no other records.

44. *P. SPONSANA*, Fab., =*FAVILLACEANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 170.—Common all over the district.

45. *P. FISSURANA*, Pierce and Metcalfe, who recorded it as a new species from Morpeth, Darlington, etc., in 1915.—*Vasculum*, vol. ii, p. 32.

46. *P. PERPLEXANA*, Barrett.—Was found to be not uncommon about the garden at Scremerston Sea House on 22nd September 1888 and in subsequent years, but we did not happen to meet with it elsewhere, nor later than 1892. It constitutes a first record for Northumberland, and there are no others for the district except that Evans got it at Luffness in 1892, and at Tynninghame, East Lothian, two years later.

47. *P. SCHALLERIANA*, L., =*LATIFASCIANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 165.—Fairly common in many parts of the district, from Berwick to Morpeth and Houxty; and to Ayton, Hawick, and Galashiels.

48. *P. COMPARANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 166.—Generally common throughout the district in September and October.

49. *P. CALEDONIANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 179.

50. *P. FERRUGANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 178.

About equally common and well distributed over the district.

[51. *P. COMARIANA*, Zell., =*PROTEANA*, H.-S., *POTENTILLANA*, Cooke.—Introduced to the British list after the publication of Wilkinson's work.

A moth I took at Kylee in 1898 was passed as being this species and was in my collection when it went to Newcastle. In my old catalogue the entry is still marked "probably right"; one could wish that doubt had been removed, or that the specimen had been available for re-examination; but allowing the record to stand (within brackets) may encourage others and some day prove of interest.

Robson records that Gardner took a single specimen on the Teesdale Moors.]

52. *P. SHEPHERDANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 151.—Taken by William Evans at Ormiston, East Lothian, 5th July 1898—the first for Scotland—otherwise we have no good record for the district, although an insect I took at Broomhouse, a few miles south of Berwick, in 1891, was believed to be this. It was not, however, a good specimen, and was never replaced by a better.

53. *P. ASPERSANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 177.—Abundant locally, and widely spread over Northumberland. It was found commonly at Allerdean in 1888, and later at several other places in the neighbourhood of Berwick. Plentiful about Houxty, Meldon Park, etc. In East Lothian, Evans regarded it as common.

54. *CAPUA FAVILLACEANA*, Hb., = *ochraceana*, Steph., Wilk. p. 113.—Well distributed over Northumberland; rather common about Berwick; abundant at Murton, Houxty, Meldon Park, etc.

55. *ABLABIA OSSEANA*, Scop., = *pratana*, Hb., Wilk. p. 257.—Abundant on many of our moors, as well as along the coast on both sides of the Tweed from Burnmouth to Bamburgh, and no doubt beyond them. It extends far up amongst the Cheviots, swarming to the tops of the hills above Langleyford and Alwinton; Houxty, Rothley Lakes, Meldon, etc.

Elliot recorded it for Jedburgh, Roxburghshire; and Evans as abundant in East Lothian.

56. *A. ARGENTANA*, Clerck., = *gouana*, L. and Gn.—We took a single example at Berwick in 1888, but never got another.

[57. *SPHALEROPTERA ICTERICANA*, Haw., = *longana* and *lewiana*, Haw., Wilk. p. 247.—A moth taken below Berwick Castle, in June 1888, was believed to be this, but we never got another.]

58. *SCIAPHILA BELLANA*, Curt., = *penziana*, Hb., Wilk. p. 256.—I took a beautiful specimen on the whin-sill west of Belford, Northumberland, in July 1887, and another near the same place six years later: the only records for the district, but Evans used to take the moth occasionally on Arthur's Seat.

59. *S. COLQUHOUNANA*, Sta.—Buglass got this at Ayton in 1877, and Shaw one at Eyemouth the same year, and two at Highlaws, adjoining, a year or two later.

60. *S. OCTOMACULANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 254.—Berwick in 1893, Cheswick Links fairly common. Maling found it in the New-castle district. Probably widely distributed.

61. *S. CONSPERSANA*, Dougl., =*PERTERANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 254.—We took this on Scremerston Links, south of Berwick, in June 1892, and again three years later, but saw no more of it. No other records for our district, but Evans took it near Edinburgh in 1895, the first time for Scotland.

62. *S. COMMUNANA*, H.-S.—The only record for the district known to me is that we took it at Kyloe, Northumberland, in 1898, but it is not generally regarded as a rare species.

63. *S. CHRYSANTHEANA*, Dup., =*ALTERNELLA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 252.—Buglass got this at Ayton, Berwickshire, in 1877; we found it about Berwick in 1889, and later at Kyloe.

64. *S. PASCUANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 253.—I took this at Kyloe in 1898; Finlay found it generally distributed but scarce in the Meldon (Morpeth) district.

65. *S. VIRGAUREANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 251.

66. *S. SUBJECTANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 250.

Both common over the district.

67. *S. NUBILANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 256.—Usually considered a common species. We took it at Berwick in 1889, but never met with it again.

68. *CHEIMATOPHILA HYEMANA*, Hb.—Not included by Wilkinson as a Tortrix, and regarded doubtfully by Stainton, but we are following Barrett, who was a later authority.

A common species in Northumbrian woods—Kyloe, Belford, Houxty, Morpeth—and in Berwickshire at Foulden, Ayton, Cockburnspath, and doubtless elsewhere.

69. *OLINDIA HYBRIDANA*, Hb., =*CURVIFASCIANA*, Steph. ♂, and *RECTIFASCIANA*, Haw. ♀, Wilk. p. 249.—I have only met with this in Northumberland, at Kyle, where it was not scarce in 1893, and was noticed in several subsequent years. Finlay found it generally distributed in the Morpeth neighbourhood.

70. *O. ULMANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 190.—Kyle Wood is again the only station in which I have taken this species in Northumberland, and we only found it once there—in July 1898. In Berwickshire it has occurred at Ayton and Cockburnspath.

71. *CONCHYLIS MACULOSANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 297.—Fenwick Wood, Northumberland, June 1895, and afterwards found to be fairly common there. Evans got it in the Forth area.

72. *EUPÆCILIA ATRICAPITANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 298.—Has been found to be not uncommon in the Forth area, and Elliot got it in Roxburghshire. I took it on Holy Island in July 1900, but have not chanced to meet with it elsewhere.

73. *E. PALLIDANA*, Zell., =*ALBICAPITANA*, Cooke.—Two moths got at Scremerston Sea House, on 16th July 1887, Mr South thought belonged to this species, but they were a little damaged. However, I took it again on Cheswick Links, adjoining, in 1901. The only records for anywhere in the district known to me.

74. *E. DUBITANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 298.—Occurs with some frequency on the sea-banks at Scremerston, as well as along the cliffs north of Berwick, where I first got it in 1889. Evans found it abundantly on the East Lothian coast.

75. *E. ANGUSTANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 303.—Distributed all over the district, and common in many places—Berwick, Kyle (first got there 18th June 1877, abundantly), Scremerston, Hoxty, Morpeth, and doubtless elsewhere in Northumberland. Common about Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso in Roxburghshire; and equally so in East Lothian (Evans).



76. *E. VECTISANA*, Westw., Wilk. p. 306.—We took this on Cheswick Links in 1888, and at Goswick two years later, but only a few.

77. *E. AFFINITANA*, Dougl., =*CANCELLANA*, Zell., Wilk. p. 307.—We took this at Castle Hills, Berwick, July 1887, but not common there. Larvæ on *Aster tripolium*. No other records for the district.

78. *E. RUPICOLA*, Curt., =*PHALERATANA*, H.-S., Wilk. p. 305.—I took a single example at Kyloe, Northumberland, in July 1896; our only record.

79. *E. IMPLICITANA*, Wocke, =*HEYDENIANA*, H.-S.—I took this at Kyloe, 28th June 1887, about sallows, in the "Crow Plantation"; our only record, but it was not uncommon there at that time.

80. *E. CILIELLA*, Hb., =*RUFICILIANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 310.—I first took this on Cheswick Links, 13th June 1887, and afterwards found it to be not uncommon there. Finlay (Robson's correspondent) reported it as "generally distributed and plentiful around Morpeth," a description that probably applies to a good deal of Northumberland, where cowslips are common.

In 1889, and later, we found it frequent along the sea-banks from Berwick to Burnmouth. Adam Elliot reported it as not rare in Roxburghshire, and William Evans as common in East Lothian.

81. *E. NANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 301.—Kyloe since 1889, not rare, sometimes in numbers. Finlay found it plentiful in the Old Park, Netherwitton, and I have taken it about Houxty on North Tyne.

Not reported from the Scotch Border, but probably occurs there; Evans got it in East Lothian.

82. *LOZOPERA FRANCILLANA*, Fab., =*FLAGELLANA*, H.-S. (*nec. Dup.*), Wilk. p. 312.—Allerdean, 1892, our only known Northumbrian locality; but Mr Grant Guthrie got it at Hawick, and Elliot about Jedburgh, for Roxburghshire.



83. *L. STRAMINEA*, Haw., = *TISCHERANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 313.—A widely spread species and generally common; abounds about Berwick, Hope Nurseries, Whitadder banks, Scremerston, etc., and I have seen it at Houxty. Common about Morpeth (Robson). Recorded by Elliot for Roxburghshire, and by Evans for East Lothian.

84. *ARGYROLEPIA BADIANA*, Hb., = *RUBIGANA*, Hein., Wilk. p. 291.—Rather a common species with us and widely distributed. For Northumberland, about Berwick, Haggerston, Kyloe, Bamburghshire, etc. In Roxburghshire, at Hawick and Jedburgh; Luffness, etc., in East Lothian (Evans).

85. *A. CNICANA*, Dbld., Wilk. p. 292.—Widely spread, but not so common as the abundance of its food-plant, thistles, might warrant. Plentiful about Berwick and northward along the sea-banks. Bamburghshire, Morpeth, Houxty, and doubtless elsewhere in Northumberland; a rather unexpected locality being Langleyford at the foot of Cheviot, where I have seen it abundantly in August in several years since 1888.

Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it as common at Hawick, Roxburghshire; and Evans at Luffness, East Lothian.

86. *A. TESSERANA*, Schiff., = *ALCELLA*, Schulz., Wilk. p. 285.—Not rare about Kyloe, Northumberland, where we first found it in 1877, and have frequently seen it since. Not noticed elsewhere, probably from want of attention?

87. *A. BAUMANNIANA*, Schiff., = *HARTMANNIANA*, Staud. Cat., Wilk. p. 289.—Common and generally distributed over the district, about rushy places. An entry in my journal for 28th June 1877 records it as "in swarms at Kyloe" on that date.

Mr George B. Routledge tells me that he finds the larvæ on the roots of Devil's-bit Scabious in his meadows.

88. *A. SUBBAUMANNIANA*, Wilk. p. 290.—I took this at Kyloe in 1887 and had its identity duly confirmed. It has occurred once in Durham, but we have no other records for our district.

89. *A. ÆNEANA*, Hüb., Wilk. p. 287.—The only record for the district is of a moth which came in at my window in Berwick, 11th July 1887.

90. *XANTHOSSETIA ZÆGANA*, L., Wilk. p. 316.—Not rare and widely spread over the district, but has not been met with in any numbers. I took several at Kyloe, 28th June 1887, and have seen it there since; also at Houxty, North Tyne, in 1918. Finlay found it scarce about Meldon (Robson).

Shaw took one at Eyemouth, Berwickshire, in 1876, and another a year or two later. Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it from Hawick, Roxburghshire.

91. *X. HAMANA*, L., Wilk. p. 316.—Well distributed over the district, but seldom numerous. I first took it by the side of Trickley Wood, 20th June 1877; at Kyloe ten years later; and at Houxty in 1918. Mr Robert Craigs sent me a specimen for identification from Catcleugh, Redewater, in 1928. Finlay found it general but not plentiful in the Meldon neighbourhood, which completes the circuit of Northumberland. In Roxburghshire, Mr Grant Guthrie got it near Hawick; Elliot at Jedburgh. For Berwickshire, Shaw took it at Eyemouth in 1876, Ayton in 1877; and Evans recorded it from Ormiston, East Lothian.

92. *PTHEOCHROA RUGOSANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 281.—I took two specimens at Kyloe in June 1887, and have seen it there since, not uncommonly, about dwarf sallows, but that is our only record known to me. It probably only needs looking for elsewhere.

93. *BRACHYTENIA SEMIFASCIANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 19.—My only locality for Northumberland, or the district, is Kyloe, where I took it in July 1887. Finlay found it in Meldon Park, but always scarce (Robson).

94. *PÆCILOCHROMA CORTICANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 185.—Abundant in some places, as in the Hope Nurseries at Berwick, but I do not happen to have noticed it anywhere far from the Borough, except at Kyloe in 1888, and have no other records. William Evans found it commonly in the Lothians.

95. *P. OCCULTANA*, Dougl., =*PINICOLANA*, Zell., and *DINIANA*, Staud. Cat., Wilk. p. 223.—Rather commonly amongst the fir-woods at Kyloe in 1899 and later; Houxty, 1918. Needless Hall Moor (Robson). Evans got it in East Lothian.

96. *ANTITHESIA SALICELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 35.—Appears to be a rare species. I took it at Langleyford in 1887, but have no other record for the district.

97. *PENTHINA PICANA*, Fröl., =*CORTICANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 21.—Local, but widely distributed; we got it at Kyloe and Haggerston, and I have seen it at Houxty. Finlay found it plentifully at Netherwitton.

Elliot took it in the Jedburgh district, and reared it from larvæ.

98. *P. BETULÆTANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 22.—Commonish at Kyloe, not rare Houxty.

99. *P. SORORCULANA*, Zett., =*PRÆLONGANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 24.—Taken by Shaw at Ayton, Berwickshire, in 1877; and by Evans, pretty freely, in East Lothian. In Northumberland we got a few at Kyloe in 1887, and found it there again later; I have taken it at Houxty, and at Williamson on South Tyne; Finlay found it rather plentifully at Netherwitton.

100. *P. PRUNIANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 27.—Not rare about Berwick, Kyloe, and Houxty; Finlay at Netherwitton; and doubtless occurs elsewhere in south Northumberland.

In Roxburghshire, Mr Grant Guthrie got it at Hawick, Elliot about Jedburgh. Evans recorded it for East Lothian.

101. *P. OCHROLEUCANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 25.—Common about Berwick, on both sides of Tweed, also at Alnwick, and at Houxty.

102. *P. VARIEGANA*, Hb., =*CYNOSBANA*, D.L., and *CYNOSBATELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 26.—As common as the last; Berwick, 1887 and later, Houxty, Twizell, Morpeth, etc. Evans found it frequent in East Lothian.

103. *P. DIMIDIANA*, Sodof., = *OCHROMELANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 28.—On the moor above Twizell House, and at Buckton, Northumberland. Evans got it in the Forth area.

104. *HEDYA OCELLANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 118.—I took a single specimen at Kyloe, Northumberland, in 1896, but we have no other records, though it has occurred once in Durham, and in Midlothian.

105. *H. LARICIANA*, Hein.—This we also took at Kyloe in 1896 and once or twice later, but it seems to be rare there. Robson gives a Durham record (Sang's) and one for "West of Northumberland," but I know no more of it.

106. *H. ACERIANA*, Mann.—We got this at Allerdean in 1889, and at Adderstone Hall later. It ought not to be so rare as this paucity of captures would seem to indicate. Sang took it at gas lamps at Darlington in 1860. There seems to be no record for Scotland.

107. *H. DEALBANA*, Fröl., Wilk. p. 120.—Another species for which Kyloe is our only locality: we took it several times there in 1896.

108. *H. NEGLECTANA*, Dup., Wilk. p. 121.—Was numerous round some sallow bushes at Hope Nurseries, Berwick, on 1st July 1887, but was never noticed again in such profusion. Robson mentions its occurrence at Meldon Park, Morpeth, as well as possibly another station for south Northumberland, and John Gardner showed it to be not rare in Durham (*Nat. Hist. Trans., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol. xv, p. 269).

Elliot got it in Roxburghshire, but not commonly; and it is recorded from Midlothian.

109. *H. OPPRESSANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 189.—I took two specimens at Kyloe in 1896, and others during the next few years. The only other record for Northumberland (or the district) is Robson's—"Mr Finlay took it regularly, and not rarely on Needless Hall Moor."

110. *SPILONOTA TRIPUNCTANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 70.—Universally common in gardens, etc.

111. *S. ROBORANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 71.—Not rare at Berwick, doubtless occurs elsewhere. Recorded for Edinburgh.

112. *S. ROSÆCOLANA*, Dbld., Wilk. p. 72.—Haggerston Mead, July 1898, fairly common in the garden.

113. *S. SUFFUSANA*, Zell., =*TRIMACULANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 73.—Fairly common at Berwick, doubtless elsewhere. Finlay found it plentiful in the Morpeth district, and Elliot in Roxburghshire.

114. *S. INCARNATANA*, Hb., =*AMÆNANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 74.—Cheswick Links, a few 1889, not seen later. Our only record. It has not been recorded from Scotland, but occurs on the Cumberland coast.

115. *ASPIS UDDMANNIANA*, L., Wilk. p. 69.—Fairly frequent on railway-banks north of Berwick since 1888; Horncliffe Dean, 1902.

Recorded for Roxburghshire by Mr Grant Guthrie from Hawick, and for East Lothian by William Evans as common. No doubt overlooked elsewhere.

116. *ORTHOTÆNIA ANTIQUANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 264.—Probably occurs elsewhere in Northumberland, but I happen to have met with it only once—in the dene at Longridge near Berwick in 1887—and find no other published records.

Across the Border it seems to be nearly universal. Shaw got it at Eyemouth in 1876, the larvæ on *Stachys palustris*, and has also recorded it from Galashiels. I took it on the road to Lauder, 3rd August 1902.

In East Lothian, Evans found it at Luffness and elsewhere, more commonly nearer to Edinburgh.

117. *O. STRIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 262.—I took this near Belford, Northumberland, in 1898, which seems to be our only record, though it is usually considered rather a common species.

118. *O. ERICETANA*, Bentley, =*TRIFOLIANA*, H.-S., Wilk. p. 262.—I took a single specimen on the road over Doddington Moor, Northumberland, in 1887, which seems still to be unique for the district.

119. *O. ARBUTELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 260.—Berwick seems a curious place for this mountaineer to turn up, nevertheless I took a well-authenticated specimen in the town on 30th June 1887, and bred another from a larva collected at Allerdean the same year.

120. *RETINIA BUOLIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 217.—Several taken at Kyloe, Northumberland, August 1899, where it appeared to be not very uncommon.

121. *R. PINICOLANA*, Dbld., Wilk. p. 218.—Taken with the last at Kyloe in August 1899, where it was certainly pretty numerous. Adam Elliot recorded it from the Jedburgh neighbourhood.

122. *R. TURIONANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 222.—Another species which we took at Kyloe in June 1899. It had already been recorded by Elliot from Roxburghshire. Evans got it not rarely in the Forth area.

123. *R. PINIVORANA*, Zell., Wilk. p. 219.—Took a series at Kyloe, 28th June 1887, where it was flying in profusion round the pine-trees late in the afternoon.

Evans got it in East Lothian, and it is on record for Durham and Cumberland, as well as widely over Scotland.

124. *MIXODIA RATZEBURGIANA*, Sax., =*TENERANA*, Dup., Wilk. p. 186.—Kyloe in 1898, rather commonly; Belshill, Belford, 1904; Houxy, 1918; seems to be widely distributed amongst spruce-firs. Finlay got it not very uncommonly on Needless Hall Moor (Robson).

Evans found it in East Lothian on silver- as well as spruce-firs.

125. *M. SCHULZIANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 276.—Not uncommon at Kyloe and Houxy. For Roxburghshire, Mr Grant Guthrie



noted it as common at Branhholm; Elliot as scarce in the Jedburgh district; Evans as locally common in the Forth area.

126. *M. PALUSTRANA*, Lienig., Wilk. p. 277.—Another fir-tree species which is probably more widely distributed in Northumberland than is indicated by our sparse records. Kyloe in 1888, not rare, and Langleyford the same summer; I have also taken it at Houxty.

127. *SERICORNIS MICANA*, Hb., =*OLIVANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 268.—I took this at Adderstone Hall in 1893, and Kyloe in 1898, but only sparingly; our only known Northumbrian records. Evans got it in the Forth area.

128. *S. LACUNANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 266.—Rather common about Berwick, and no doubt elsewhere though seldom noted. Common in East Lothian (Aberlady, etc.); doubtless overlooked in the other counties.

129. *S. URTICANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 267.

130. *S. RIVULANA*, Scop., =*CONCHANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 266.

131. *S. CESPITANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 270.

All more or less common over the district.

132. *EUDEMIS FULIGANA*, Haw., =*ABSCISSANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 270.—One in the garden, Berwick, July 1888; no others.

133. *E. LITTORALIS*, Curt., Wilk. p. 272.—Not uncommon along the sea-banks north of Berwick, 7th July 1887.

134. *E. BIFASCIANA*, Haw., =*DECREPITANA*, H.-S., Wilk. p. 274.—Kyloe, June 1887, and again a year or two later.

135. *ERIOPELA FRACTIFASCIANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 283.—One emerged from a red pupa, 3rd July 1887, collected at Allerdean a few miles south of Berwick.

136. *E. QUADRANA*, Hub., Wilk. p. 284.—One emerged from a pupa collected, I think, at Kyloe in 1887, and was submitted to Mr South. Taken at Alnwick in 1889, and one or two of the moths at Kyloe later.



137. *STEGANOPTYCHA RUBIGINOSANA*, H.-S., = *BOUCHARDANA*, Dbld., Wilk. p. 186.—One at Berwick in 1887 ; not uncommon at Kyloe in 1898 : other Northumbrian localities being Needless Hall Moor (scarce, Finlay) and Rothbury (one, 27th June 1909, by Mr T. A. Lofthouse) as given in Robson's Catalogue. Evans noted it as common in young fir-plantations in the Forth area.

138. *S. CRUCIANA*, L.—This and the next species (No. 139) were long confused with one another, and by some authorities are still held to be not specifically distinct ; Barrett, however, separated them and gave good grounds for his belief, and we may unhesitatingly follow him. *Cruciana*, as differentiated by him, is probably common over the district ; we used to find it so at Kyloe, and Finlay (Robson's correspondent) did the like in the Morpeth neighbourhood ; while Evans gave it as common in the Edinburgh district, and Elliot in Roxburghshire.

139. *S. AUGUSTANA*, Hub. (see Wilkinson, p. 16).—I always considered that we took this, occasionally, also at Kyloe, and have no cause to alter my belief. Mr Routledge tells me that they get it commonly in Cumberland ; while Robson gave several localities for Durham.

140. *S. NIGROMACULANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 295.—Seems to be rare, but shows a considerable distribution. We took one at Berwick in 1888 ; Evans got one on Longniddry Links in July 1895 ; and Mr Routledge says it occurs in Cumberland.

141. *S. RAMELLA*, L., = *PAYKULLIANA*, Fab., Wilk. p. 117. We got it at Kyloe in 1889 ; Finlay took it occasionally on Needless Hall Moor, Morpeth (Robson) ; and Evans recorded it from Presmennan, East Lothian.

142. *S. TRIMACULANA*, Don., Wilk. p. 125.—Common about Berwick and in both Northumberland and Berwickshire, as well as further afield.

143. *S. NÆVANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 128.—Berwick, 1887 ; generally common over the district.

144. *S. GEMINANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 129.—Moor above Twizell, 1887, and probably elsewhere in Northumberland, but no records. It occurs in Durham.

145. *PHLÆODES TETRAQUETRANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 80.—Common over the district.

146. *CARTELLA BILUNANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 114.—Alnwick Park, close to Brislee Tower, 10th July 1887; Allerdean near Berwick, 1889; Houxty, 1918. Probably throughout Northumberland. Finlay found it, but scarce, at Netherwitton (Robson). Evans recorded it from the Forth area.

147. *LITHOGRAPHIA SUBOCELLANA*, Don., =*CAMPOLILIANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 76.—Probably not rare over the district. We got it at Kylee in 1887, later near Berwick and Houxty. Evans found it locally common round Edinburgh.

148. *L. NISELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 78.—I got a specimen at Allerdean, south of Berwick, 16th July 1887; Finlay met with it plentifully in Coal Law Wood, Morpeth (Robson), and no doubt it only wants looking for elsewhere in Northumberland. Evans recorded it for Edinburgh district.

149. *L. CINEREANA*, Haw., =*CINERANA*, Wilk., p. 77.—We got this at Kylee in 1887, and at Haggerston ten years later. Finlay found it not uncommon at Meldon.

150. *L. PENKLERIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 78.—Fairly common over Northumberland; Berwick, 1887; Langleyford, Houxty, Morpeth.

151. *ANCHYLOPERA UNGUICELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 143.—Quite as common as the last and as well distributed over Northumberland and the Border counties.

152. *A. BIARCUANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 136.—Commonish about Berwick, Allerdean, Ord, Belford Moor, and Bolam, but I find no records for the district beyond Northumberland.

153. *A. MYRTILLANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 138.—Widely distributed over our moorlands; Kyle since 1887, Eglington (common), 1893, Whitsunbank, and probably elsewhere in Northumberland.

Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it as common about Hawick, and Elliot from the neighbourhood of Jedburgh for Roxburghshire.

154. *A. LUNDANA*, Fab., = *BADIANA*, Hein., Wilk. p. 138.—Common about grassy banks all over the district.

155. *A. PALUDANA*, Barr.—I took this at Berwick in 1893, and at Newham Bog, and Campfield Bog, near Cornhill, a little later; all in Northumberland. We have no other records for the district, but Robson recorded it for Durham, otherwise it was supposed to be confined to the fens of Norfolk and Cambridge.

156. *A. MITTERBACHERIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 132.—Not uncommon in Northumberland: Scremerston, 16th July 1887; Kyle and Chillingham later; Houxty, 1918.

157. *A. LÆTANA*, Fab., = *HARPANA*, Hein., and *RAMELLA*, Wilk. p. 132.—Hope Nurseries, Berwick, 1st July 1887, but only a single specimen, and it was some years before a second was secured, but a few more were collected later, all at Berwick; not noticed anywhere else in the district.

158. *BACTRA LANCEOLANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 145.

159. *B. FURFURANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 147.

Both equally common about Berwick and in most other parts of the district, *furfurana* perhaps the least abundant and more restricted in its range.

160. *PÆDISCA OPHTHALMICANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 87.—Not uncommon at the west side of Goswick Farm, five or six miles south of Berwick, doubtless overlooked elsewhere. Finlay found it at Needless Hall, Morpeth; and Evans at Luffness, East Lothian, in 1892, though only a single specimen.

161. *P. SOLANDRIANA*, L., Wilk. p. 86.—Common and generally distributed over the district.

162. *P. SEMIFUSCANA*, Haw., =*PICEANA*, Wilk. p. 85.—Another common species, almost as universal in our district as the last.

163. *P. SORDIDANA*, Hb., =*STABILANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 86.—Not rare, but easily overlooked. I have taken it at Twizell, Newham Bog, and Houxy in Northumberland, and Yetholm in Roxburghshire. Evans recorded it for East Lothian.

164. *HALONOTA SIMILANA*, Hb., =*BIMACULANA*, Don., Wilk. p. 93.—Well distributed over the district, but has never been found except singly or in small numbers. At Kyloe, several were taken together at sallows on 28th June 1887, and I have seen it occasionally elsewhere in Northumberland, as at Houxy and near Bolam. Finlay took a few in the Meldon district; Shaw at Eyemouth, as well as at Galashiels; Mr Grant Guthrie at Hawick, Elliot at Jedburgh, and Evans at Luffness.

165. *H. PFLUGIANA*, Haw., =*SCUTULANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 96.—Not rare about Berwick; Ord Common, 1885; Haggerston, 1898; and Houxy. Finlay got it commonly at Meldon.

Elliot found it in the Jedburgh district; Evans, commonly, in East Lothian.

166. *H. CIRSIANA*, Zell., =*LUCTUOSANA*, Dup., Wilk. p. 95.—A common insect over the district; Berwick, Wooler, Morpeth, etc. Jedburgh, Eyemouth, and East Lothian.

167. *H. BRUNNICHIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 98.—Another well-distributed species over the whole of the once well-cultivated portions of the district, the spread of its food-plant, "*Dishylagies*" (*Tussilago farfara*), being as favourable to it as to the decline of agriculture!

168. *H. GRANDÆVANA*, Zell., =*TUSSILAGINANA*, H.-S.—Found at Scremerston—near the railway-station—in 1887, the only known locality for the district, the insect having been hitherto regarded as almost a monopoly for Co. Durham in this country.

169. *H. TURBIDANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 99.—Discovered by my brother at Berwick in 1887, our only known locality. It was found at Duddingston by R. F. Logan nearly a hundred years ago as an addition to the British list.

170. *H. FÆNELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 101.—Berwick and Eyemouth, but very local and scarce.

171. *H. TRIGEMINANA*, Steph., Wilk. p. 94.—Not rare, Berwick, Kyloe, Twizell, since Selby's day. Jedburgh district, common (Elliot).

172. *CARPOCAPSA POMONELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 236.—No other records for the district known to me, and I have only once met with it—a specimen sitting on my office window in Ravensdowne, Berwick, on 12th July 1887.

173. *C. SPLENDANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 234.—I took a specimen at Kyloe in 1888, and another in Fenwick Wood, adjoining, in 1895, a third at the same place in 1898; both in Northumberland. No other records.

174. *C. JULIANA*, Curt., Wilk. p. 233.—Our only occurrence is a specimen I took at Lamberton (on the Berwickshire side) on 8th July 1888.

175. *SEMASIA POPULANA*, Fab., =*EPHIPPANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 193.—I took it at Kyloe in August 1896; Robson mentions that Finlay found it scarce at Meldon. No other records.

176. *S. OBSCURANA*, Steph., =*RAVALANA*, H.-S., and *TOMIANA*, Zell., Wilk. p. 195.—We took one at Kyloe, Northumberland, in 1888, and got one or two others at same place later. No other local records, but William Evans took one in the Edinburgh district (Aberfoyle) in 1896.

177. *S. WÆBERIANA*, Schiff., =*WÆBERANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 195.—I found this at Haggerston Mead in 1898, and took it at Belshill two years later. The only other Northumbrian record is, as mentioned by Robson, that Maling had included it amongst

his captures in the Newcastle district in 1875. Is on record for Edinburgh.

178. *S. RUFILLANA*, Zell., =*GALLICANA*, Staud. Cat., Wilk. p. 197.—This I also took at Haggerston in 1898; several specimens along the banks of the Lowe.

[179. *ASTHENIA COSMOPHORANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 213.—A Scotch species, on record for Edinburgh, by Evans, and taken in the Carlisle district, but not known nearer to us.]

180. *A. SPLENDIDULANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 215.—I took a single example at Kylee, Northumberland, in June 1888. No other records, but it has occurred in both Durham and Cumberland.

181. *A. ARGYRANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 203.—Not a rare species generally and occurs in the Lothians, but I know of no record for our district except that I got it at Kylee in 1896, and at Haggerston Mead two years later. Mr Routledge tells me he takes it in Cumberland “at rest on oak trunks in May and June.”

182. *A. USTOMACULANA*, Curt., Wilk. p. 130.—One at Kylee in 1893. No others for the district.

183. *A. NANANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 198.—We first took this at Allerdean near Berwick in June 1887, afterwards finding it at Scremerston and Kylee in the north, and Sweethope Lough and Houxyty in the south of Northumberland. Finlay got it at Meldon, and Evans at Winton in East Lothian.

184. *A. VACCINIANA*, Fisch., Wilk. p. 198.—Common on Kylee Moor in June 1896, and afterwards found to be numerous along the borders of Holburn Moss adjoining. Probably must occur elsewhere, but no other records.

185. *COCCYX NEMORIVAGA*, Tgstr., =*FINITIMANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 110.—Taken at Berwick in 1888; no other records. Evans took one in Midlothian in 1891.



186. *C. TÆDELLA*, L., = *COMITANA*, Schiff., *HYRCINIANA*, Fröl., Wilk. p. 112.—Abundant about Berwick, especially about fir-plantations; and, generally, over the district.

187. *C. DISTINCTANA*, Bent., = *PROXIMANA*, Staud. Cat., Wilk. p. 111.—Scremerston, 1887; Kyle, 1896; Houxty, 1918; Needless Hall Moor, "very scarce," Finlay. On record for the Lothians by Evans.

188. *ENDOPISA NEBRITANA*, Tr., = *PISANA*, Gn., and *NIGRICANA*, Staud. Cat., Wilk. p. 230.—Alnwick, 1887; Berwick in 1889; and Cheswick Links, 1898. Not rare, probably overlooked elsewhere; Evans got it at Ormiston, East Lothian.

189. *PAMPLUSIA MERCURIANA*, Hb., = *MONTICOLANA*, Mann., Wilk. p. 224.—A common moorland species all over the district.

190. *CATOPTRIA SCOPOLIANA*, Haw., = *HOHENWARTHIANA*, Schiff. (?), and *PARVULANA*, Wilk., Wilk. pp. 88 and 91.—Not rare over a large part of Northumberland: Kyle, 1887, round Berwick, Bolam, Houxty; and Morpeth (Finlay), Ayton (Buglass) 1877, Luffness (Evans).

191. *C. FULVANA*, Steph., = *JACEANA*, Hein., *CARDUANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 89.—As common as the last in some places, but few records. Kyle, 1887; Haggerston, 1898; Berwick, etc.

192. *C. CANA*, Haw., =(in part) *HOHENWARTHIANA*, Wilk. p. 90.—Generally common over the district where enough of thistles exist to support it.

193. *GRAPHOLITHA CITRANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 245.—At Berwick in 1889; no records from elsewhere.

194. *G. PUPILLANA*, Clerck., Wilk. p. 244.—Not rare on coast south of Berwick; on 28th June 1887 we took some numbers off sallows at Kyle which Mr South thought rather unusual.

195. *G. HYPERICANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 241.—Probably not rare, but no records. I took it at Alnwick, in some profusion, in July 1887, Haggerston in 1898, and about Houxty in 1918.



196. *G. ALBERSANA*, Hb., Wilk. p. 239.—In numbers at Kyloe in 1895; perhaps the same remarks might apply to it as to the last.

197. *G. MICROGRAMMANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 242.—I took several specimens of this in Alnwick Park, Northumberland, 9th July 1887.

198. *G. ULICETANA*, Haw., =*SUCCEDANA*, Fröl., Wilk. p. 240.—Common everywhere over the district, often abundant.

199. *PYRODES RHEDIELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 157.—Not rare, and well distributed over the district. Langleyford, under Cheviot, in 1888; Kyloe, 1898; Houxty, 1918. Jedburgh district (Elliot); Forth area (Evans).

200. *STIGMONOTA DORSANA*, Fab., =*LUNULANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 211.—Near Belford, Northumberland, in 1893, our only local record. Mr George B. Routledge takes it just over the march into Cumberland, and it occurs elsewhere in that county. Sang took it in Durham many years ago.

201. *S. CONIFERANA*, Ratz., Wilk. p. 212.—Mr T. Ashton Lofthouse took a specimen at Sweethope Lough during the summer of 1924. Finlay took it at Needless Hall Moor, Morpeth; the only previous Northumbrian record. Evans recorded one from the Edinburgh area; in Scotland, generally, it is not uncommon.

202. *S. COROLLANA*, Hb., =*HEEGERANA*, Wilk. p. 206.—Another insect which in Wilkinson's time was looked upon as exceedingly rare in this country. We took it in some numbers at Allerdean, Northumberland, on 5th June 1897.

203. *S. PERLEPIDANA*, Haw., Wilk. p. 208.—Berwick, 1888, not uncommon about the banks; at Kyloe, in later years, we found it to be numerous in several places.

204. *S. INTERNANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 208.—Not uncommon, and widely distributed. We first took it at Kyloe on 28th June

1887, when it was pretty numerous along the outcrop of basalt, and frequently saw it there in later years, as well as at Allerdean. Mr Grant Guthrie added it to the Roxburghshire list in 1895, taken at Hawick. Evans found it common about Edinburgh.

205. *S. NITIDANA*, Fab., =*REDIMITANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 205.—Numerous along the sea-banks north of Berwick, first observed in 1887; even more abundant on Whitadder banks above Hutton Mill, Berwickshire; occurs in similar places amongst the western hills.

206. *S. REGIANA*, Zell., Wilk. p. 202.—Berwick, 1887; Kyloe, 1896, in fair numbers. Maling got it in 1875, presumably in the Tyne valley. Mr Grant Guthrie took it once, prior to 1895, at Humbleknowes, Hawick.

207. *S. GERMARANA*, Hb., =*PUNCTICOSTANA*, St., Wilk. p. 231.—We took it in more than one place at Kyloe in 1896.

208. *S. ROSETICOLANA*, Zell., =*GERMARANA*, Wilk. p. 229.—Allerdean, and down the burn to Scremerston, 1892, where wild roses abound.

209. *TRYCHERIS AURANA*, Fab., =*MEDIANA*, Schiff., Wilk. p. 200.—Murton Moor, near Berwick, in some quantity, July 1887. Evans recorded it from Winton, East Lothian, in 1897.

210. *LOBESIA PERMIXTANA*, Hb., =*RELIQUANA*, Wilk. p. 280.—We took a single specimen at Kyloe, Northumberland, in 1887, and never happened to get another, but it has probably been overlooked elsewhere. It occurs in Cumberland.

211. *DICHRORAMPHA PETIVERELLA*, L., Wilk. p. 103.—Barrett gives this as being plentiful throughout the country *except in Northumberland*, a quite unmerited distinction since it is more or less common over the whole district and often abounds on sunny banks.

212. *D. ALPINANA*, Tr., =*POLITANA*, Gn., Wilk. p. 104.—Seems to be somewhat local, but is widely distributed over the

district. I took it at Wark-on-Tweed in 1887, and have seen it elsewhere since, though not in any numbers. Near Langley, South Tynedale, in 1917. Elliot got it about Jedburgh, and I have taken it at Hoselaw, also in Roxburghshire.

[213. *D. FLAVIDORSANA*, Knaggs, =*QUÆSTIONANA*, Zell., *ALPINANA*, Wilk. p. 105.—We were never quite sure about this, but thought we had it at Berwick. It needs further investigation.]

214. *D. CONSORTANA*, Wilk. p. 109.—In some numbers at Alnwick in 1888, amongst the grass along with *D. ACUMINATANA*. Perhaps overlooked elsewhere. It occurs in Durham, and Evans got it in the Edinburgh district.

215. *D. PLUMBAGANA*, Tr., Wilk. p. 107.—I took it in numbers at Kyloe in 1887, but did not meet with it again, and we have no other local records. It occurs very locally in Durham, and Evans got it in the Forth area.

216. *D. HERBOSANA*, Barr., =*TANACETI*, Stainton.—Appears to be generally common over the district. Berwick, Alnwick, Lamberton, Ayton, Jedburgh.

217. *D. ACUMINATANA*, Zell., Wilk. p. 108.—Probably common over the district. Was plentiful at Alnwick in 1888, and at Cheswick in 1897. It occurs in Durham, and Evans found it at Pettycur and Biel in East Lothian.

218. *LIPOPTYCHA PLUMBANA*, Scop., =*ULICANA*, Stn., Wilk. p. 228. I found this fairly numerous at Kyloe, Northumberland, 28th June 1887, but have no other local records. It is not rare in the south of Durham according to Robson, and is abundant in East Lothian according to Evans.

*(To be continued.)*

## OBITUARIES.

THE VERY REVEREND DAVID PAUL, D.D., LL.D., F.L.S.

By the Rev. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, M.A., B.D.

THE year ending 2nd October 1929 took heavy toll of the Club's senior members, the last to be lamented being the Very Reverend David Paul, D.D., who died at Edinburgh on 12th July.

In the manse of Banchory-Devenick, of which parish his father, Dr William Paul, was minister, David Paul was born on 28th August 1845; and having received large part of his education at home, he entered the University of Aberdeen at the age of fifteen, being the first Bursar of his year. In the course of his curriculum in Arts he attained very high distinction, graduating at length with honours in Classics and Mental Philosophy. Of his subsequent theological course he passed two sessions at Aberdeen, and the third at Edinburgh. On receiving licence he was appointed to the chaplaincy of the Scots Church at Dresden. In 1869 he was presented to the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire, as assistant and successor, and in 1876 was translated to Roxburgh, where he ministered for twenty years with great acceptance. A call from the congregation of Robertson Memorial (Grange) Church in 1896 brought him to the Scottish capital; and in that sphere of ministerial activity he laboured till nearly the close of 1919, "giving diligence to present himself a workman that needed not to be ashamed."

In 1909 he was appointed Depute-Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and on the death of Dr Norman Macleod in 1912 he became Principal Clerk, a position which he held till 1928. His crowning honour was conferred in 1915, when he was chosen Moderator; and in the discharge of the duties of that high office he bore himself with that dignity and gracious courtesy which marked his whole

ministerial career. Academical awards also were accorded, as in 1894 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and in 1915 that of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh, while in 1927 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, a distinction which he greatly prized.

Throughout a long and busy life he was an ardent lover of Nature, and a diligent student of botany in all its branches. His acquaintance with the *flora* of his native country and also of the Continent was extensive and peculiarly accurate, and fully justified his election to membership in the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1870. He was appointed its President in 1886, and held the same office in the Edinburgh Botanical Society from 1899 to 1901, and in the Scottish Alpine Botanical Club from 1923 to 1927. To mycological botany he devoted much of his leisure time, and gained for himself the reputation of an authority, having been President of the British Mycological Society in 1918, and of the Cryptogamic Society of Scotland from 1922.

His contributions to the *History* of our Club are numerous, and deal for the most part with the *Fungi* of the south-eastern border of Scotland; but a notable exception may be found in his list of Communion Tokens, with illustrations, which has rendered vol. xvi, part 1, of the *History* distinctly scarce. These are as follows:—

List of Fungi found in neighbourhood of Roxburgh, vol. ix, p. 537.

Note on Fungi found in neighbourhood of Roxburgh, vol. x, p. 83; *ibid.*, p. 339; *ibid.*, p. 530.

Note on Fungi found in neighbourhood of Roxburgh, 1886, vol. xi, p. 529.

Presidential Address, vol. xii, pp. 1–12.

List of Fungi, vol. xii, p. 115; *ibid.*, p. 188.

List of Fungi, vol. xiii, p. 218.

On Injuries done by Frost, May 1894, vol. xv, p. 41.

Communion Tokens of the South-eastern Border of Scotland, vol. xvi, p. 109.

Notice on two Early Ministers of the Parish of Roxburgh, *ibid.*, p. 385.

Botanical Notes, vol. xvii, p. 49.

Obituary Notice—the Rev. George Gunn, M.A.—*ibid.*, p. 153.

Address in Coldingham Church at Unveiling of Memorial Window to the late Dr Hardy, *ibid.*, p. 300.

Obituary Notice—the Very Reverend Thomas Leishman, D.D.—vol. xix, p. 209.

An old Roxburgh Charter, vol. xxiv, p. 224.

A Plea for the Study of Fungi, *ibid.*, p. 324.

While residing at Roxburgh Dr Paul married a daughter of the late Mr Alexander J. Kinloch, proprietor of Park and Altries, Aberdeenshire; and he has left to mourn his loss two sons and two daughters, the elder of whom proved the devoted companion of his closing years.

As a member of the Club he was esteemed for his power of quick perception and precision in determining species, and even varieties, of plants; for his acquaintance with the stations of those less common within the Club's area; and for his readiness to put his knowledge at the disposal of inquiring enthusiasts. Possessed of a retentive memory and exact mind, he was seldom at fault in identifying gatherings made at Field Meetings, and always prepared to call in question any hasty decision that might have been come to. To those, in particular, on whom he bestowed his friendship he endeared himself, his companionship being infused with warmth and kindness. And so, as a friend of long standing has borne testimony, in him there has passed away a faithful minister, a scholar, and a gentleman.

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## SIR ARCHIBALD BUCHAN HEPBURN, BARONET.

By J. H. MILNE HOME.

SIR ARCHIBALD BUCHAN HEPBURN died on 17th May 1929, after a prolonged illness.

He had a long connection with the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, becoming a member in 1876 and President in 1902. He made two contributions to the Club's *History*, viz.:

1876. "List of a few captures of Coleoptera in East Lothian,"  
vol. viii, p. 132.

1877. "Notes of some captures of Coleoptera in East Lothian,"  
*ibid.*, p. 134.

In 1902 the Presidential Address was entitled "Smeaton: The Lake and the Conifers." This address appears in vol. xviii, p. 201.

The members of the Club visited Smeaton in 1901, and subsequently Sir Archibald permitted a facsimile reproduction of the letter of Mary Queen of Scots to the Laird of Smytoun



(1568) and an engraving of the contemporary portrait of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, to appear in the Club's *History*.

The Queen Mary relics at Smeaton have been bequeathed to the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities.

Sir Archibald had a deep interest in almost every branch of science—more particularly in natural history. Botany claimed his greatest attention in later years, but he also had an extensive knowledge of entomology, zoology, geology, and chemistry. Plants, trees, and shrubs gave him never-ending pleasure, and he had a wide and accurate knowledge of names, classification, and cultural methods. Many of his friends will recall with pleasure the memory of going round the garden and grounds at Smeaton, and seeing with him the wonderful collection of plants which had been gathered with such care and enthusiasm during many years. Sir Archibald also possessed a fine botanical library, to which he made constant reference.

Public duties in his own county and in Scotland claimed much of his attention. He had been a member of East Lothian County Council since 1892, and Chairman of the Eastern District Committee for thirty-two years. He became Vice-Convener of East Lothian in 1894, and Convener in 1906. Following on his retirement in December 1928, a portrait painted by Mr David Alison, R.S.A., was subscribed for by members of the County Council and numerous other friends, and now hangs in the County Buildings at Haddington.

Sir Archibald was a Director of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from 1899 to 1917, Vice-President in 1918-19, and Chairman of Directors in 1912-13. He seldom missed a "Highland" Show, and greatly enjoyed meeting many friends there.

He had a great love for travel and, with the exception of Australia, had visited every continent. In early days he spent some time in Mexico and the United States. In later years he travelled extensively in Eastern Europe and Asia, while shortly before his last illness he had visited East Africa and South Africa. His keen observation and wonderful memory rendered travelling an especial pleasure, and every country visited provided some new plants or seeds brought home for the collection at Smeaton.

Sir Archibald was born in 1852, and had thus reached the



age of seventy-seven. He succeeded his father Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, the third Baronet, in 1893. He married Edith Agnes, daughter of Mr Edward Kent Karslake, Q.C. She died in 1923. Their eldest son Thomas died the same year, having never recovered from severe illness contracted on service during the early part of the war. Sir Archibald leaves two sons and a daughter, the elder son, John, succeeding to the baronetcy.

It is not possible within the compass of a short notice such as this to do justice to such a striking personality and many-sided character. He had a great gift for friendship, warm and generous sympathies, geniality of manner, and up to the last an abounding vitality and a great courage. There must be many hundreds of people in all ranks and classes who heard of his death with sincere sorrow, and will cherish his memory for some kindly and helpful word or action.

## GEORGE PRINGLE HUGHES, D.L., J.P.

By G. G. REA, C.B.E., OF DODDINGTON.

DURING 1929 the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club suffered the loss of its oldest member\* in the person of Mr George Pringle Hughes, who died at his residence, Middleton Hall, Wooler, on the 11th of March, in his ninety-sixth year.

Mr Hughes was born at Middleton Hall on the 27th of October 1833, and was the eldest son of George Hughes Hughes, who was descended from Humphrey Hughes, who was appointed a Captain in the Coldstream Guards on the formation of that regiment in 1651, and, after serving with distinction as a Colonel under General Monck, settled at Middleton Hall on the restoration of Charles II.

Mr Hughes was educated at the Institution Academy and Edinburgh University. After leaving college he settled at home for a time and assisted his father in the management of his farm

\* On the occasion of the Club's visit to Threestoneburn on 26th May 1927 the members stopped *en route* at Middleton Hall, and through their President, Captain Fullarton James, congratulated Mr Hughes on his having completed seventy years of membership—a record in the history of the Club.

and estate, but soon evinced the taste for travelling which distinguished his whole career, and in 1867-68 visited France, where he spent some months.

During the year 1871 he made a more extended tour in France and Southern Europe. In 1874 he visited Australia, Tasmania, and America, and traversed an immense amount of territory that was much less fully explored in those days than it is now.

Mr Hughes was all his life a keen lover of art and the sciences. He became a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1856, and thereafter was closely connected with its proceedings, acting as its President in 1883. A Life Member of the British Association, he represented the Club as delegate on that body for many years, and in that capacity attended the meetings of the Association at Montreal and Toronto in 1884 and 1897, when he read papers before the Botanical and Zoological sections.

As befitted one with his love of travel, he was for many years a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr Hughes was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1870, filled the position of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1891, and at the time of his death was almost the Senior Magistrate in the County.

Mr Hughes for many years farmed Middleton Hall, and at one time had there an outstanding herd of pedigree shorthorn cattle, with which he won many prizes at the more important shows. By the distribution of his young bulls he helped to improve the character of the stock in the district.

As in all his other activities, his farming methods were thorough and up to date.

Mr Hughes was an authority upon forestry matters, and improved his estate enormously by the judicious planting of trees, including many specimens he brought back from his American tours. In 1919 he wrote for the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club a most interesting and instructive pamphlet on "Arboriculture at Home and Abroad." He took a keen interest in the welfare and mental equipment of the young men in the district, and for a long period was President of the Wooler Mechanics' Institute, frequently contributing to the advancement of that organisation by the reading of papers on his world's travels, by the gift of books, and in other ways.

But Mr Hughes was not only a scientist and a scholar. He

was also a prominent sportsman, and in his day a hard rider to hounds, an expert shot, and a skilful fisherman.

In addition, he found time to take his full share in local affairs, and for many years was a member of the Glendale Board of Guardians and Rural District Council. Kind-hearted and generous to a degree, he was a firm friend to those whom he admitted to his confidence, and no appeal for a good cause was made to him in vain.

He passed away full of years and honour, and was laid to rest in his family vault at Ilderton in the presence of a large gathering of friends and neighbours.

#### LIST OF PAPERS CONTRIBUTED BY MR HUGHES TO THE CLUB'S *HISTORY*.

- 1879. Obituary Notice of Mr George Shield (vol. ix, p. 181).
- 1880. On the Effects of the Winter of 1879-80 at Middleton Hall, Wooler (vol. ix, p. 332).
- 1883. Presidential Address (vol. x, p. 225).
- 1896. Notes on the Red Deer (vol. xvi, p. 81).
- 1898. Obituary Notice of Major Alexander Henry Browne (vol. xvi, p. 373).
- 1900. Report to the President and Members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club of the British Association and Meetings of Delegates at their yearly Congress from the 5th to the 12th September 1900 (vol. xvii, p. 265).
- 1919. Arboriculture at Home and Abroad (vol. xxiv, p. 111).

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#### JAMES LINDSAY HILSON.

By W. WELLS MABON.

JAMES LINDSAY HILSON, who died at Jedburgh, his native town, on 1st December 1928, was a loyal member of the Club, and during his membership, which covered a period of thirty-two years, he contributed a number of papers to its *History*. Among these were articles dealing, exhaustively, with Border Typography, including one on the Typography of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Mr Hilson was an eager and painstaking student of local history, as chronicled in the written records of old-time societies

and public bodies; and in the numerous papers which he wrote for the Scottish press—both metropolitan and provincial—he has brought to the light of day much valuable information. In his *Yesterdays*, wherein interesting happenings in the burghal life of Jedburgh, in particular, are faithfully recounted, there is a great wealth of material which local historians of the future will find useful. And in his more ambitious essays, such as his article on the early history of “The Convention of Royal Burghs,” Mr Hilson showed that he could weave together an interesting story.

Until middle life Mr Hilson was engaged in business—his forefathers were the pioneers of the tweed trade in Jedburgh—but the bent of his mind lay in other directions. He spent many years in the public service, and was specially interested in work among the young. In the Jedburgh Ramblers Club, once a flourishing institution in the old county town, Mr Hilson was for a long time the moving spirit, and its outings provided full scope for his excellent organising abilities, while the *Transactions* of the Club form a permanent memorial of his editorial qualifications.

Always fond of good literature—a former editor of the *Scotsman* has put on record his “admiration for his literary tastes and wide knowledge of books”—Mr Hilson found congenial occupation in the supervision of public libraries, first at Jedburgh, where he did much to place the public library on a sure foundation, and afterwards at Kelso, where he also gave conspicuously successful service.

Mr Lindsay Hilson was thorough and methodical in all his work, and while he had not much patience with anyone who did not come up to his own standards in these respects, he was always ready with friendly counsel and the helping hand. In a strong character, absolute sincerity and unsullied integrity were shining features.

THE FOLLOWING ARE MR HILSON'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO  
THE *HISTORY* OF THE CLUB.

- 1907. Lintalee Glen (vol. xx, p. 202).
- 1907. Fernieherst Castle (*ibid.*, p. 204).
- 1915. Kelso Typography (vol. xxii, p. 385).
- 1915. Jedburgh Typography (*ibid.*, p. 395).
- 1917. Memoir of Mr Robert Turnbull Aitken of Jedburgh (vol. xxiii, p. 377).

1917. Berwick-upon-Tweed Typography (vol. xxiii, p. 432).  
1919. The Barony of Ulston (vol. xxiv, p. 93).  
1920. Berwick-upon-Tweed Typography. Supplementary List (*ibid.*, p. 239).  
1925. Border Typography (vol. xxv, p. 463).  
1926. A Scottish Border Library (vol. xxvi, p. 51).  
1927. A Phase of Border History (*ibid.*, p. 266).

Papers contributed by Mr Hilson to other publications included : The Convention of Royal Burghs ; A Border Burgh of Barony ; Wool and its Manufacture ; A Noteworthy Border Bridge (Berwick) ; Yesterdays in the Middle Marches ; An Interesting Border Centenary (Meeting of Scott and Wordsworth at Jedburgh) ; Border Fairs ; Yesterdays, More Yesterdays, and Further Yesterdays in a Royal Burgh (Jedburgh) ; Some Happenings in Old Kelso ; Some Earlier Border Magazine Literature ; Yesterdays in Border Parishes ; " Vagabonds " on the Borders ; The Freeholders of Roxburghshire ; Jedburgh Public Library and its Collection of Photographs ; Border Festival (St James') ; Queen Mary's Visit to the Borders ; Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh ; Associations of an Old Coach Road ; Yesterdays in the General Assembly of the Kirk in Scotland, etc.

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### MERSE WEATHER.

The meteorological charts facing p. 384 in the *History* for last year (vol. xxvi, 1928) require the addition of the following notes :—

*Rainfall Chart.*—The figures give the average daily rainfall during fifty-five years.

*Temperature Chart.*—1 and 2 show the absolute maximum and minimum readings during fifty-four years. 3 and 4 show the average monthly maximum and minimum readings. 5 shows the mean of 3 and 4.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1929  
Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.						Bright Sunshine.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Swinton House.	Manderston.	Duns Castle.	Marchmont.	Cowdenknowes.	Whitchester.	Hours.		Days with Sun.		
									Days with Sun.	Hours.	Days with Sun.	Hours.	
			Swinton House.	Manderston.	Duns Castle.	Marchmont.	Cowdenknowes.	Whitchester.	Swinton House.	Marchmont.	Duns Castle.	Swinton House.	Coldra.
January	50	18	14	14	22	24	28	28	21	27.6	13	33.2	14
February	49	9	8	6	19	20	22	20	19	50.8	16	57.4	15
March	69	26	13	10	12	13	17	21	18	161.8	26	171.6	28
April	67	26	24	24	10	12	23	12	10	145.2	27	142.3	24
May	73	25	27	24	2	1	4	1	2	201.9	31	176.5	30
June	69	38	36	38	..	..	..	..	..	196.3	30	179.8	30
July	78	35	38	39	..	..	..	..	..	179.2	27	162.7	25
August	69	41	41	42	..	..	..	..	..	151.5	29	142.7	28
September	73	40	38	40	..	..	..	..	..	122.6	28	121.2	29
October	58	34	27	27	4	4	6	4	5	78.8	21	112.1	25
November	55	28	20	23	9	11	9	11	8	51.9	19	72.3	19
December	53	20	20	20	25	13	13	10	14	38.9	19	43.4	21
Year	78	9	8	6	12	12	124	112	91	1406.5	286	1415.2	288
		7	7	12	12	12	6	8	105	90	305	1248.8	297

The figures for sunshine at Swinton House during the summer months are too low owing to the shade of trees.



# RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE 1929.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R. Met. Soc.

Station.		Blythe Rig (Burncastle).	Cowdenknowes.	Marchmont.	Coldra.	Lochton.	Coldstream School.	Hirsel.	Swinton House.	Nisbet House.	Duns Castle.	Manderston.	Edrom School.	Ayton School.	St Abb's Lighthouse.
Height above sea-level .		900'	360'	500'	380'	150'	100'	94'	200'	280'	500'	356'	248'	150'	200'
January .	. .	1·51	2·11	2·22	1·88	1·39	1·37	1·17	1·53	1·91	2·34	1·91	2·38	2·28	1·66
February .	. .	1·85	1·71	1·84	1·41	1·14	1·15	1·13	1·56	1·77	1·79	1·68	? ·62	1·90	·95
March .	. .	·16	·12	·17	·13	·02	·02	·03	·13	·12	·13	·11	·03	·40	·39
April .	. .	2·24	1·77	1·54	1·32	1·49	1·52	1·42	1·41	1·19	1·57	1·45	1·34	1·82	1·77
May .	. .	2·03	1·18	1·71	1·18	1·09	·78	·97	1·30	1·21	1·49	1·18	1·16	1·32	·80
June .	. .	2·59	1·95	2·12	1·69	1·90	2·00	1·82	2·05	1·69	2·19	2·13	1·97	1·93	2·11
July .	. .	3·78	4·91	3·88	3·73	2·98	3·04	2·12	3·35	3·52	4·04	2·69	{ 2·24	{ 7·34	1·86
August .	. .	5·11	4·39	4·74	3·78	4·42	3·70	5·17	3·90	4·17	4·52	4·39	} ·24	} 7·34	4·34
September .	. .	·27	·20	·21	·20	·42	·36	·17	·19	·24	·28	·30	·16	·32	·34
October .	. .	4·03	2·84	2·90	2·79	2·57	2·47	2·54	2·71	2·99	2·95	2·96	2·79	2·73	2·51
November .	. .	4·60	3·07	3·61	3·20	2·72	2·81	2·22	2·67	3·25	3·27	2·91	2·60	3·28	2·23
December .	. .	5·49	4·14	3·34	3·09	3·14	3·53	2·80	2·72	3·06	3·22	4·09	3·55	3·35	3·60
Total .	.	29·57	28·39	28·28	24·40	23·15	22·75	21·56	23·52	25·12	27·79	25·80	18·84	26·67	22·56



# TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1929.

## RECEIPTS.

<i>Subscriptions—</i>					
400 Members at 10s.	£200	0	0		
7 Arrears at 10s.	3	10	0		
27 Entrance Fees at 10s.	13	10	0		
Donation	1	0	0		
<i>Sale of Club Badges</i>					
Extra received from Members to cover Bank Charges		0	0	8	
Sale of Proceedings		4	15	2	
Interest on Bank Deposit		9	16	4	

£218 0 0  
1 10 0  
0 0 8  
4 15 2  
9 16 4

## PAYMENTS.

Debit Balance from 1928					£10 4 0
<i>Printing and Stationery—</i>					
Neill & Co., Edinburgh—					
1928 Proceedings	£122	3	9		
(Bartholomew)	5	0	0		
Field Notices	20	0	0		
" (Munn)	17	2	0		
	3	4	3		
				£167	10 0
G. C. Grievie	{	1	11	9	
	{	1	8	3	
	{	1	0	9	
	{	0	8	9	

<i>Library—</i>					
Rent, Light, etc.				10	0 0
Cleaning				1	0 0
<i>Clerical Expenses</i>					11 0 0
<i>Sundries</i>					8 0 0
<i>Club Badges (Reid)</i>					0 10 0
<i>Postages and Officials' Expenses—</i>					5 8 4
Secretary				£19	18 4
Editing Secretary				2	0 0
Treasurer				4	0 0
Librarian				0	6 4
<i>Commission on Cheques, Bank Interest, and Cheque Books</i>					26 4 8
					0 14 7

Credit Balance at 30th September 1929	£234	1	1
	0	1	1
	£234	2	2

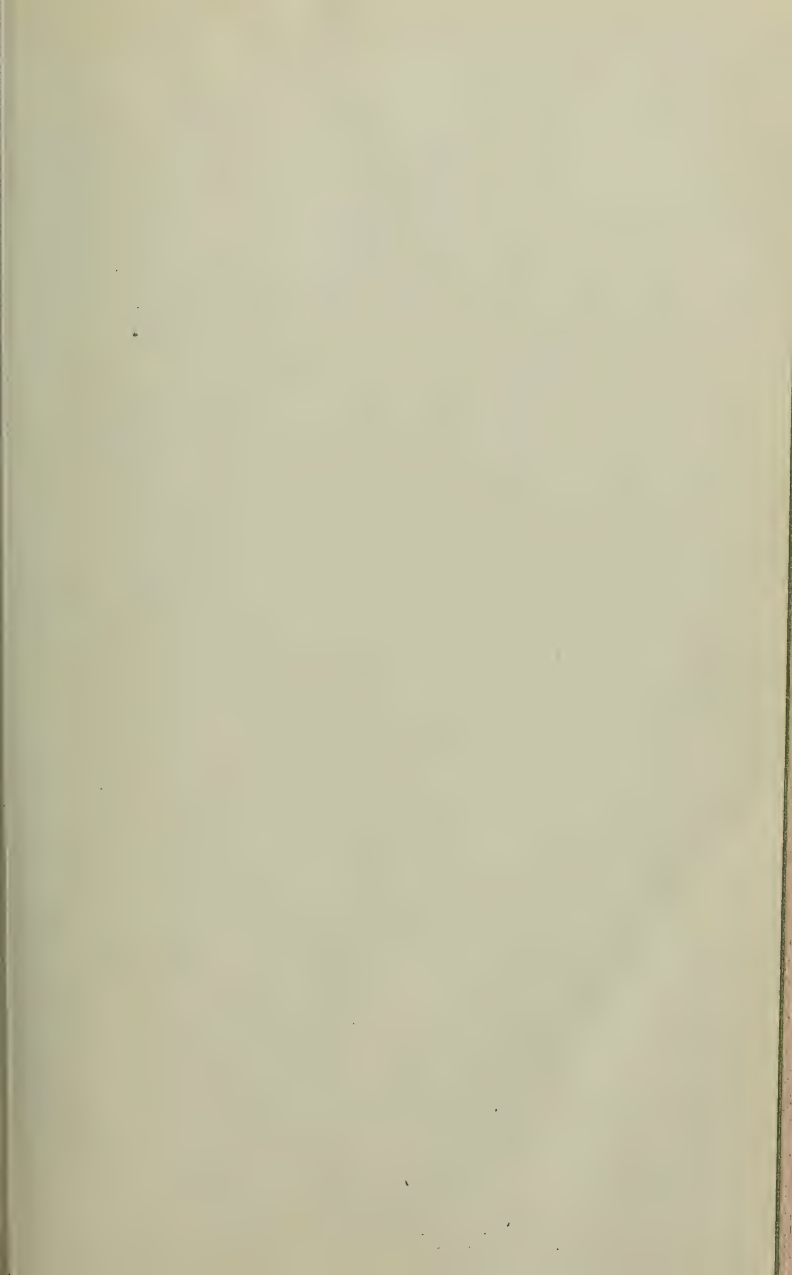
## APPROXIMATE BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Neill's Estimated Account for 1929 Proceedings	£135 0 0	Amount on Deposit at 30th September 1929	£310 0 0
Approximate Balance in Club's favour at date	175 1 1	Amount on Current Account at 30th September 1929	0 1 1
Debit Balance 1928	£10 4 0		
Credit Balance 1929	0 1 1		
Profit on Year	£10 5 1		

1st October 1929.—I have examined the above Financial Statement with the books and receipted accounts, and find it correct. The Bank Pass-Book and Deposit Receipt have been exhibited to me.

J. FRISING, Auditor. (Signed)













HISTORY  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE  
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

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"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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VOL. XXVII. PART II.  
1930

EDINBURGH  
PRINTED FOR THE CLUB  
BY NEILL AND CO. LTD., 212 CAUSEWAYSIDE  
1931

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# HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

## CONTENTS OF VOL. XXVII.—PART II.

1930.

	PAGE
1. Agriculture and the Land: A Century of Retrospect. Annual Address by the President, J. H. Milne Home, delivered 1st October 1930 . . . . .	155
2. Travelling 200 Years Ago . . . . .	165
3. Reports of Meetings for 1930 :—	
(1) AKELD, HAREHOPE, AND HUMBLETON . . . . .	166
(2) DUMFRIES, CAERLAVEROCK, RUTHWELL, SWEET- HEART ABBEY, SHAMBELLIE, AND LINCLUDEN . . . . .	168
(3) WRANGHOLM, BROTHERSTONE HILL, AND MELLERSTAIN . . . . .	172
(3A) ORNITHOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL MEETING— ALNWICK PARK . . . . .	174
(4) BEWICK AND EGLINGHAM . . . . .	174
(4A) GEOLOGICAL MEETING—ST ABB'S HEAD . . . . .	176
(5) SOUTRA AISLE, THE ROMAN ROAD, AND CHANNEL- KIRK . . . . .	176
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	182
4. Bustards in the Merse . . . . .	187
5. Caerlaverock. By G. W. SHIRLEY . . . . .	194
6. Excavations . . . . .	195
7. New Abbey. By the Rev. GEORGE DUNCAN, D.D., F.S.A. . . . .	196
8. LINCLUDEN. By R. C. REID . . . . .	202
9. Mellerstain: Its Owners, especially the Haitlies. By the Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A. . . . .	210

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
10. Hounam Law Fort. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.SCOT. . . . .	218
11. The Lepidoptera of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders. By GEORGE BOLAM . . . . .	221
12. Witchcraft at Hilton . . . . .	265
13. St Abb's Head in May 1930. By WILLIAM DOUGLAS . . . . .	266
14. Ancrum Bridge . . . . .	268
15. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun. . . . .	269
16. The Border Tongue . . . . .	270
17. The Mosses and Hepatics of Berwickshire and North Northumber- land. By J. B. DUNCAN . . . . .	271
18. Coldingham Priory Well . . . . .	274
19. Obituary Notice: Stuart Douglas Elliot, v.D., D.L., S.S.C. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.SCOT. . . . .	275
20. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire during 1930. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.MET.SOC. . . . .	276
21. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1930. By the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.MET.SOC. . . . .	277
22. Treasurer's Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th Septem- ber 1930 . . . . .	278

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

### PART II—1930.

Mortsafe, Channelkirk . . . . .	page 181
XIV. Caerlaverock Castle about 1790 . . . . .	„ 188
XV. Sweet Heart Abbey about 1790 . . . . .	„ 196
XVI. Lincluden in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century . . . . .	„ 202
Hounam Law Fort . . . . .	„ 219



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club  
at Berwick, 1st October 1930. By J. H. MILNE  
HOME.*

AGRICULTURE AND THE LAND:  
A CENTURY OF RETROSPECT.

I HAVE had some difficulty in deciding upon a suitable subject for the annual Presidential Address. I am anxious not to cover ground that has been already gone over by past Presidents. I cannot overlook the fact that our Club is now entering upon its one hundredth year, and that this important event should be recognised in some way in the annual address.

I propose therefore to give you as the title of my remarks—"Agriculture and the Land: A Century of Retrospect."

It is true that the Club is concerned primarily with scientific, antiquarian, and historical subjects, rather than with the economics of any particular industry. We must not, however, overlook the fact that the industries connected with production from the soil—agriculture, horticulture, and silviculture or forestry, are themselves sciences, and are closely interwoven with the more specialised sciences of botany, zoology, and geology. The practical and successful man, gaining his

living from these occupations, is well aware of the debt which he owes to the allied sciences.

The cultivation of the soil, primarily for the production of food, is nearly as old as the human race itself. There are few persons who have not implanted somewhere in their character a love of the soil and a desire to make plants grow, whether for the mere beauty of a flower or for human food and sustenance.

It is a useful and salutary thing for us, whether as individuals or as a community, to pause from time to time and take stock of our position; to review the past and to try to learn the lessons which it has to teach us; to look forward to the future and to see in what way we can improve upon the past by the lessons of experience. It is in that aspect I would ask you to view the remarks I now have to make. These remarks must necessarily be brief for such a wide subject, and I will endeavour to deal merely with salient points.

The past century has perhaps brought about nearly as many changes in agriculture as in other industries. It is true that in the actual processes of cultivation there has been little change. Ploughing, cultivation, sowing, and reaping have changed, not in their character, but in the method of performance, and the substitution of machinery for manual work. Many now living can remember the time when shearing the corn was common, and when the manual delivery reaper was only just coming into general use. The self-binder, a wonderful piece of mechanical ingenuity, which has so greatly reduced labour in the harvest field, has developed more particularly in the last half-century. Similar labour-saving machinery now deals with the harvested grain. The flail is now only seen as a curiosity in our museums. It was replaced by the threshing-mill in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Water power was utilised where possible for driving these mills, or else the horsegang, which can still be seen on a

few farms in the south-west of Scotland. The large boiler for generating steam-power and the tall chimney were characteristic features of the large arable farms of Berwickshire and the Lothians down to recent times. Steam is in turn giving way to oil as a more convenient and economical form of power. It is quite likely that in another generation electricity will be the motive power for the threshing-mill and farm machinery.

The swing plough was invented by John Small of Dalkeith in 1750, now nearly two hundred years ago. There has been little change in design, but the modern wheel plough has advanced greatly in favour in recent years.

The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of considerable activity in agricultural improvements. I often feel admiration for and wonder at the vast and laborious improvement and reclamation work undertaken by our forefathers, converting hill or moorland into arable soil. Many hundreds of tons of stones were sometimes removed from a single acre, stone dykes built or hedges planted, tile drains laid, and the soil limed, houses and buildings were erected and roads formed.

The records of many of the large estates in Scotland furnish interesting reading in their description of these works. Large sums were borrowed by the owner, and charged upon the lands for periods up to thirty years. In many cases the tenants of the land seem to have been equally keen in taking a share in the work.

Between 1840 and 1870 a very large amount of land reclamation was undertaken, especially tile drainage and liming, and on a scale which would not be possible at the present time, except at very high cost.

There was considerable controversy, about the time referred to, as to the respective merits of what were known as the Deanston and the Parkes systems of drainage. Smith of Deanston advocated close drainage at



what was then considered a shallow depth—30 inches. Stones were commonly used instead of tiles or pipes. The Parkes system advocated wider drains at a depth of 4 ft. with pipes of 1 in. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. Smith of Deanston was of opinion that the removal of surface water was all important, whereas Parkes theory was that superfluous soil water should also be removed. Experience has shown there were merits in both systems. There can be no question much money has been lost in deep drainage.

Land drainage is not a branch of agricultural practice in which we can flatter ourselves that we have advanced greatly during the past century. The men who did the improvement work of seventy or eighty years ago probably knew as much or more about their business than we do to-day.

A branch of agriculture in which there have been remarkable developments is that relating to the manufacture and efficient application of artificial manures. Indeed, this industry may be said to be the product of the last century. About 1840 Peruvian guano was first imported and its use extended very rapidly. At a later date nitrate of soda from Chili began to reach this country, and between 1880 and 1890 the consumption in Great Britain had risen to over 100,000 tons per annum. At a later date sulphate of ammonia, another valuable nitrogenous manure, was produced, mainly as a by-product from gas and shaleworks. Other more modern forms of nitrogen for agricultural use are nitro-chalk and nitro-lime.

About the year 1840 Sir John Bennet Lawes, the great agricultural chemist, made the discovery that soluble phosphate of lime could be obtained from mineral phosphates. This was a momentous discovery for agriculture, and within fifty years the production of super-phosphates—as this manure is called—had reached half-a-million tons per year. Another phosphatic manure

which came into great favour at a later date was basic slag—a by-product from steelworks.

A further discovery of the century was the finding of vast deposits of potash salts in 1859 at Stässfurt and Leopoldshall in Germany. The manurial value of these salts was quickly appreciated, and the consumption of kainit and other forms of potassic manures is now large.

Another development of the period has been the manufacture of feeding stuffs for cattle and sheep, more particularly in the form of cakes. These cakes are in most instances a residue product in the preparation of oils—linseed, cotton, palm-nut, earth-nut, etc. Another important type of feeding stuffs consists of bran and various products from the milling of wheat; dried grains from breweries and distilleries. The extensive use of purchased feeding stuffs has become such an important part of modern farming, that it is difficult to visualise the time—not so remote—when the farmer was practically dependent upon the food-stuffs raised on the farm.

I may refer briefly in passing, to agricultural seeds. Much has been done, and is being done with regard to plant breeding. Those of us who happen to have a special interest in this branch of botany and scientific agriculture realise how much still remains to be done. The improvement of the cereal grains—wheat, barley, oats—is a slow and laborious process, involving much patient research and study. It is a somewhat startling fact, not perhaps realised by many, that our staple cereal grains are now so far removed from their natural ancestry, that if the hand of man failed to cultivate and tend, these food grains would probably disappear in a few years, or deteriorate into mere grasses.

The more valuable pasture grasses and clovers perhaps show greater improvement in the century than the cereal grains. Great advances have been made in the preparation of grass and clover seeds by the seed merchant. The percentage of purity and germination

in these seeds has been vastly raised, and much more is now known about the best strains of seed and types of any particular species. Not so long ago rye-grass and red clover formed the regular mixture for temporary or rotation pastures. After one or two years poor pastures resulted and the land had to be ploughed again. Perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of our own time in this branch of agricultural practice has been that of "wild white clover." I make special reference to this for the reason that the great value of this plant was first, I think, demonstrated within our own district. Messrs Laing and Mather, Kelso, were pioneers, and they were able to demonstrate at Ellemford the soundness of the conclusions they had reached. The use of a comparatively small quantity of wild white clover seed, together with the seeds of some of the more enduring pasture grasses, has altered the whole problem of temporary pastures, and has enabled medium or even poor land to lie in grass for a much longer period than was thought possible even thirty years ago.

Turning now to animal husbandry, it is of great interest to compare the drawings of the horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs of one hundred years ago with those of to-day. There may be room for argument whether some of the modern types are much better than those they have displaced, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the progress made in reaching earlier maturity and a higher average standard of breeding and quality. In no branch of animal husbandry has there been more advance than in veterinary science and the treatment and prevention of animal diseases. Some diseases, such as braxy in sheep, which is age old and world-wide in its occurrence, have in quite recent years been successfully combated, and preventive treatment has been discovered. Tuberculosis in cattle is now much better understood, and it is a reasonable expectation that the disease can be stamped out in due course.

Foot-and-mouth disease still eludes the research worker, but cattle plague, the terror of the stock-owner of fifty years ago, is now a thing of the past.

I would now ask your attention to the kindred industry of horticulture. The advances in gardening and garden culture have in some ways been greater than in agriculture. Amidst much that must give rise to concern or even misgivings in the study of national tendencies and habits at the present day, there is surely nothing so encouraging as the undoubted fact that a far larger number of persons in our country to-day have a love of flowers and plants and take a pleasure in their successful cultivation.

The members of our Club are perhaps more particularly interested in the natural flora of our area, and the present membership includes many botanical enthusiasts. The recording of rare or uncommon species, and observations relating to such species, have formed an important and valuable item in the Club's *History*. I am, however, alluding to a wider field, and more particularly to the great increase in the number of both amateur and professional gardeners. The production of new and improved strains of flowering plants, and the introduction of new species from other parts of the world having a climate somewhat similar to our own, have been noticeable features of the opening years of the twentieth century. I may instance as an example the extent to which the Chinese and Indian rhododendrons are now cultivated and the introduction of many delightful flowering shrubs and plants from Asia, South America, and New Zealand. The herbaceous border in its modern form, the cultivation of alpine and rock plants, and of bulbs (especially the genus *Narcissus*), all indicate the same tendency.

The developments in fruit and vegetable growing have perhaps been less spectacular. This interesting and valuable branch of horticulture may receive less

than its fair share of attention. There is perhaps a tendency among nurserymen and seedsmen, as there is among many professional gardeners, to strive too much after mere size and quantity, without sufficient regard to quality. There are so many good vegetables to-day, the cultivation of which is easy and the seed cheap, that it is a matter for regret the average cottage garden shows so little variety.

I turn lastly to another industry connected with the cultivation of the soil, and one which has assumed increasing importance in recent years—the cultivation of trees and the production of timber. In a review of the past century there is more change in forestry or silviculture than in agriculture. One hundred years ago the predominant timber crop in England was still the oak, and the prices obtained for oak timber and the small wood from coppice still made woodlands a source of revenue. In our own district hardwoods were extensively grown, although with a considerable mixture of coniferous trees.

With the gradual substitution of steel for wood in shipbuilding, and the ever-increasing imports of timber of all kinds from abroad, home production gradually decreased, accompanied by a steady fall in prices. At the end of the nineteenth century few people knew or cared about the cultivation of trees as a crop. The woods of the country had decreased in area, and still more in the quality and quantity of the growing stock.

A series of severe gales in the last twenty years of the century were responsible for large windfalls of timber, which could only be realised at nominal prices. This proved a further discouragement to the owners of woodlands. The period of the war (1914–18) made heavy demands on the stock of home timber, and large areas of woodland were felled without being replanted.

The last thirty or forty years have shown a gradual



revival of interest in forestry. The public are better informed to-day as to the facts and problems relating to national and private forestry than ever before. In the past the standard of good forestry management has been set by many of the larger private estates. In the last ten years the Forestry Commission has been established by Act of Parliament, and undertaken re-planting and new planting on a large scale. In the ten-year period just closed the Commission has actually planted 130,768 acres as against a projected programme of 150,000 acres. In the next ten years the Commission contemplates planting 353,000 acres. The Commission now owns or administers 87 separate forest areas in England and Wales and 65 in Scotland. The centres within the counties in which we are specially interested are at Rothbury, North Tyne Valley, and Harwood in Northumberland, Edgarhope in Berwickshire, and Kershope in the extreme south of Roxburghshire.

One important feature of present-day silviculture in Great Britain is the extent to which non-indigenous species of trees have been utilised in planting the younger crops. Strictly speaking, the Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) is our only indigenous coniferous timber tree, but both the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*) and the European larch (*Larix europea*) have been grown for a sufficiently long period to be thoroughly acclimatised. The new species to which I refer are the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*), the Sitka or Menzies spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and the Japanese larch (*Larix leptolepis*), all of which are being extensively used both by the Forestry Commission and in private planting. I have endeavoured to avoid figures or statistics in addressing you to-day, but it may be of interest to state that in the ten years ending September 1929, the Commission has planted in Scotland  $14\frac{3}{4}$  million trees, and in England and Wales  $34\frac{1}{2}$  million trees. In England about one-half of the total has been Scots pine and Corsican pine (*Pinus*

*laricio*), and in Scotland about one-half has been Norway spruce and Sitka spruce.

In closing I would like to refer in a word to land tenure, housing, and social conditions. The system of tenancy in connection with agricultural land was fairly general one hundred years ago, and continued without much change down to the commencement of the twentieth century. The pressure of increased taxation, during and subsequent to the war years, has resulted in an exceptionally large amount of land coming into the market for sale. There has been a considerable increase in the number of owners of land and houses, and especially of occupying owners of land. The break-up of the larger estates is accompanied by both advantages and disadvantages to the rural population, and we are probably too close to the actual transition period to form a clear and accurate judgment as to the final outcome. A majority of those more immediately concerned probably regret the changes which are so evident on all hands.

The decline of certain rural trades and industries has been a feature of the last thirty or forty years. The country mill, usually driven by water-power, has had a hard struggle to maintain its existence in the face of competition with the large town mills equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of flour, meal, and other products. The country blacksmith and joiner, so valuable to the agricultural industry, are also finding it difficult to maintain themselves in many places.

On looking back to the plans and designs of what were considered the best cottages of a hundred years ago, it is quite evident what a great advance has been made in rural housing to-day. While recognising that fact, we must also recognise that on the whole rural housing has not quite kept pace with urban housing, and effort is still required to overcome the admitted difficulties which beset this question.



A remarkable development has taken place within the last generation of what I may term the social side of country life. The coming of the bicycle, the motor car, and the motor omnibus have much to do with this, but the rapid spread of wireless transmission must not be overlooked. The erection of Village Halls in most rural parishes, and the Women's Rural Institutes, now so widespread over the country, are both indications of the desire for closer co-operation and social intercourse in rural communities as a whole.

I am aware of how much more might have been said upon all these topics on which I have touched. I trust that what I have said may be of some interest and value to you in surveying the wide field of "Agriculture and the Land," and enabling each one of us to do our part in our common rural citizenship.

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#### TRAVELLING 200 YEARS AGO.

"IN April 1722, George I being about to visit Hanover, certain Scottish lords, amongst others, were appointed to attend him. It is intimated in a London paper of April 28, that they set out from Edinburgh for this purpose on the previous Monday, the 23rd; and 'the roads being laid with post-horses, they are expected here as to-morrow.' That is, the journey would occupy in the way of posting from Monday to Sunday, or seven days. It was one day more than the time occupied in a journey from London to Edinburgh by the Duke of Argyle in September 1715, when he posted down in the utmost haste, with some friends, to take command of the troops for the resistance to the insurgent Earl of Mar."

Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 407.

*Reports of Meetings for the Year 1930.*

1. AKELD, HAREHOPE, AND HUMBLETON.

THE first meeting of the year 1930 was held on Thursday, 15th May.

The morning was bright and warm with a soft southerly breeze—a pleasant change from the unkindly weather of cold winds and fierce showers of which May so far had largely consisted.

Eighty-six members and friends met the President—Mr J. H. Milne Home—at Akeld, and it is of interest to note that nine ex-Presidents attended the meeting. Akeld Tower was first inspected, and in describing it Dr M'Whir mentioned that the name Akeld means "a marshy place." The Tower dates probably from 1522, and what is to-day a bare and unpretentious cattle-shed was described in 1541 as "a castle house without a barmekyn." Between eighty and ninety years ago the Tower had a flat roof, but the vaulted lower chamber, with walls  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in thickness, now supplies the only shelter. The earliest reference to Akeld is in the Pipe Rolls in 1177. But what was once a village of some consequence is now represented only by farm buildings and a few cottages. A grass-grown patch of ground about an acre in extent, open to the road leading to Kirknewton, is the site of the old graveyard. On the opposite side of the road is the Chapel Park or Field where it is supposed that a chapel formerly stood. Akeld Hill rises to the south; among the glidders on its northern slope a bronze sword was picked up many years ago. In his book on Northumberland W. W. Tomlinson gives Akeld Hill as meaning "the hill of fire."

The walk was then continued to a fort on the north slope of Harehope Hill. Members were interested in seeing a quantity of Wood Sorrel—the Badge of the Club—in flower in the grass on the hillside.

After pointing out the main features of the Fort, Mr Craw congratulated the Club and the President that this year, for the first time in the history of the Club, they have a President who represents the third generation of his family to hold that office. The Club has already had two generations as Presidents in the families of Cully of Coupland Castle, and Leishman of Linton Manse, but in this, the 99th year of the Club's existence, the President represents the third generation. A further climb brought members to Harehope Fort, which, Mr Craw pointed out, is rather curiously situated, being not on the top of the hill, but on the slope. The Fort is in a position of considerable strength and is one of the finest in the Cheviots. It is in the form of an irregular square defended by three concentric circles of earth and stone. On the east side the Fort rests on a rocky ravine known as Monday Cleugh, which gives additional strength to the position. A very good view was had of the ramparts of the Fort on Yeving Bell. Harehope Fort was visited by the Club in 1904.\*

After a pause for lunch, during which the view over the splendid stretch of country to the northward was greatly appreciated, the walk was continued across the moorland. Members were interested to see traces of an old track running across the moor. Presently clouds coming up from the south hid the sun, while a freshening wind made the summit of Humbleton Hill—977 ft.—a rather unsheltered spot. A large area of the top is enclosed by the ruins of a massive wall similar to that on Yeving Bell and at the Glidders near Ingram. Dr M'Whir drew attention to the rounded form of the neighbouring hills due to glacial action, and pointed out the flat country around Ewart, which in bygone geological ages had been a great lake. Speaking of place-names in the district, Dr M'Whir pointed out that there were very few Celtic place-names in Northumberland, from which it might be inferred that the Celtic inhabitants of the countryside were exterminated at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion. The name Cheviot comes from a Celtic root; the word "Dun," as in Dunstable, is also of Celtic origin, a form of which is found in Mindrum. Scandinavian origin is traceable in the word "hope," found in so many names like Hedgehope, Harthope, Broadhope, Langleefordhope, Leehope, and Auchope.

\* See vol. xix, p. 112; plan, p. 155; map, p. 165.

The name Whisky Cleugh, given to a glen one and a half miles to the south-west of Humbleton, recalled the smuggling propensities of the inhabitants.

The descent was then made towards Wooler, early cultivation terraces, like those seen recently by the Club at Ingram, being passed on the way. A few members went in search of botanical specimens and were rewarded by finding the Lesser Water Parsnip (*Sium angustifolium*) which has not hitherto been recorded in the Club's area. The Shining Cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*), Good King Henry (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*), and House Leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). A Mountain Hare—still in its winter coat of white—was seen during the day.

Fifty sat down to tea in the Cottage Hotel, the President in the chair. The flowers gathered were handed round and also an interesting photograph of axehead markings on a stone excavated by Mr J. Hewat Craw in Argyll during April of this year. The axehead markings are a copy of the axes in use in the early Bronze Age—about 1500 to 1800 B.C. The find was particularly interesting, as they were only the second axehead carvings found in the British Isles.

The following new members were elected : Mrs P. W. Selford, Harold Cookson, John Milroy Simpson, Mrs J. M. Simpson, James A. Herriot, Miss E. M. Elliot, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, B.L., Mrs A. L. Aitchison, George Martin, Robert Wood, Miss Beatrice Hall, William Bonnar, and Miss Alice Balfour.

## 2. DUMFRIES, CAERLAVEROCK, RUTHWELL, SWEET-HEART ABBEY, SHAMBELLIE, LINCLUDEN.

The second meeting of the year 1930 was held at Dumfries on the 18th and 19th of June. On Wednesday 43 members met in brilliant sunshine at Dumfries Railway Station at 2 p.m., and drove to Caerlaverock Castle, which was described by Mr G. W. Shirley of the Ewart Library, Dumfries. Caerlaverock is one of the finest castellated ruins in Scotland, dating, it is believed, from the thirteenth century.\*

An extra item was added to the day's arrangements on the suggestion of Mr R. C. Reid, an active member of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. This was a visit in passing to Com-

\* See p. 188; *infra*.

longon Castle, the property of the Earl of Mansfield. This fine, rather grim old building stands amid beautiful surroundings of wood and plain, looking very much as it must have done in the days of its erection, somewhere about 1470. The basement chamber is vaulted, and the first floor, reached by means of a spiral stone stairway, is the main room. The walls of this apartment are  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, and from it access is gained to a dungeon with two floors. The upper and better room of the dungeon was used, it is supposed, for the prisoners of importance, that underneath, for those who were free to survive if they could do so without either light or air.

The original Scottish iron "yett" still hangs at the entrance to Comlongon, and is in a remarkable state of preservation.

During a short pause for tea, which was enjoyed under the trees in the grounds of the Castle, the sky grew ominously dark, but only a few drops of rain fell and the blackness drifted away towards the south-west. Although this was appreciated as fortunate at the time, it was not until the following morning that members, reading of the serious thunderstorms and torrential rain in closely surrounding districts, realised fully what good fortune had been with them.

A move was next made to Ruthwell by way of Bankend village and the Lochar Moss. This is the largest moss in the south of Scotland—9 miles by 4—filling the pre-glacial bed of the river Nith, and constituting in itself a serious defensive obstacle to English raids on Dumfries.

The Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie, minister of the parish, described the famous Ruthwell Cross as dating from about 680—the earliest Christian monument containing runes in this country. On the broad sides of the shaft are Latin inscriptions, and on the narrow sides Anglo-Saxon runic figures, which are an excerpt from the Anglican poem, "The Dream of the Rood," by Caedmon. These runic figures surround the very fine carving of the vine, while on the broad sides of the shaft are carved figures emblematic of the life of Christ. The crossbeam is modern.

Ruthwell Cross was ordered by the General Assembly to be thrown down in 1640, but it was not until two years later that the order was obeyed by the then minister, who feared the loss of his charge otherwise. It was re-erected—within the Church—only in 1825. The fact that it lay buried during

the intervening years no doubt accounts for its fine preservation.

Mr R. C. Reid considered that it was quite impossible to specify a date, it could not, he thought, be earlier than 700 A.D. nor later than 800. The Ruthwell Cross and the Bewcastle Cross were two of the finest examples of Northumbrian art left to us, and must represent an age in art before it was influenced by the Danish invasion. The Danes did not arrive till the ninth century, so that the Cross cannot possibly date later than 800. The Ruthwell Cross is a type of the free-armed cross, the introduction of which rests with Northumbrian artists who were the first to evolve it. The fact of Ruthwell Cross in Dumfriesshire being the work of Northumbrian artists shows that the county must have been in the occupation of the Northumbrians when the Cross was erected. This work of art could only have been produced in an age of peace and prosperity.

A return was then made to Dumfries. In the evening members met in the Station Hotel for dinner, having as their guests Mr Reid, Mr Shirley, and Miss Andrews (Secretary), members of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. The toasts of "The King" and "The Club" were proposed by the President, and "Our Guests" by Rev. Wm. M'Conachie, D.D. In expressing the great indebtedness of the Club to Mr Reid and Mr Shirley for what they had done to make the meeting so successful, Dr M'Conachie said they would hope that the Dumfriesshire Society would ere long make a raid into the Berwickshire country. Regret was expressed that the President of the Dumfries and Galloway Society was, owing to an important engagement, unable to be present as a guest that evening.

Some interesting stones of Roman origin and a curious piece of Cumberland slag were brought by the President and handed round for inspection.

After dinner Mr Shirley took members to see places of interest in the town, mainly in connection with Robert Burns. After spending the night in Dumfries, members gathered once more at 9 a.m. and drove to Sweetheart Abbey. Beautiful weather again added to the success of the day. Just before coming into the quaint village of New Abbey, a fine avenue of lime trees was noted with interest. In the village hall the Rev.



George Duncan, D.D., F.S.A., minister of New Abbey, gave an interesting account of Sweetheart Abbey, or to give its full title—St Mary's Abbey of the Sweet Heart.\*

Dr Duncan then took members round the beautiful ruin, which is being carefully preserved by the Office of Works. An interesting point of the building is the wheel window broken by the apex of a gable. It is now known that this curious feature was part of the original structure and that no light was lost through the arrangement.

Dr Duncan had kindly arranged that members should see over the Abbot's House, and this courtesy on the part of its mistress was greatly appreciated. The lovely old-world house with its rough-hewn attic rafters, bolted together by wooden pins, the beautiful garden spilling over with flowers of every sort, and at the end of the garden the old mill-lade used by the monks to grind their corn, all were delightful to see, and did much to give the old-time background to the historical facts and legendary fancies grouped around St Mary's Abbey of the Sweet Heart.

Members then walked through the grounds of Shambellie, and were met by Captain W. Stewart, who devoted both time and trouble to show the beautiful rock garden—designed and cared for by the late Mrs Stewart—the fine shrubs and splendid Scots firs. These last were pronounced, in 1919, by the Forestry Commission to be first in the United Kingdom both in growth and quality.

From Shambellie members drove to Lincluden, where they listened with much interest to Mr R. C. Reid's paper on the history and architecture of the Collegiate Church.†

The College garden, the lay-out of which was discovered by chance through a complete outline of its pattern being revealed by hoar-frost on the grass, was seen with interest.

A return was then made to Dumfries in time to catch the afternoon trains for Carlisle. And so ended the two days' meeting, held in a beautiful county under ideal weather conditions.

\* See p. 196, *infra*.

† See p. 202, *infra*.



### 3. WRANGHOLM, BROTHERSTONE HILL, AND MELLERSTAIN.

The third meeting of the year 1930 was held at Mellerstain on Thursday, 17th July.

St Swithin, having come into his own after the long drought, seemed bent upon showing his power; after a night of heavy rain, the morning was still disappointingly wet when members coming by train drove from Earlston to Smailholm village, where a large number of cars were already arriving. In despite of the unkindly weather, 72 members and friends saw the meeting through with only such cuts in the programme as the rain made unavoidable.

Members drove to a point on the Smailholm-Brotherstone road where the extinct hamlet of Wrangholm was the first point of interest. To the north of the road, distant a field's breadth and a half, stand a row of old ash trees, which the Rev. W. L. Sime, minister of the parish, pointed out as the site of the one-time village. Mr Sime held that Wrangholm was the original of the Roringham mentioned in Bede's *Life of St Cuthbert*, as the place where that saint lived as a boy, having been brought there when eight years old. It had been claimed that St Cuthbert lived in Lauderdale, but Mr Sime was inclined to doubt the truth of this theory, pointing out that St Cuthbert had gone to the Abbey of Old Melrose—only three miles from Wrangholm—becoming a monk and afterwards prior there.

The party then drove to Brotherstone farm, from where a short walk was taken to the two tall Greenstone Monoliths, from which hill and farm take their name. The rain ceased just long enough for this to be done in moderate comfort, but much of the fine view—practically the whole of the Merse to Berwick, the Lammermoors, Lauderdale, and the valleys of Tweed and Teviot—which lies spread out before the eyes on a clear day, was lost in heavy cloud.

The Rev. W. S. Crockett, D.D., said the Brotherstones must have stood there for a thousand years.\* They are one hundred yards apart, and might mark the burial place of some ancient

\* See, however, Jeffrey's *History of Roxburghshire*, vol. iii, p. 139, and Sime's *Smailholm*, p. 62.

chieftain. Some people held that the stones marked the site of a battle, but history made no mention of a battle ever having been fought there. Local tradition held that the two stones were erected because of an incident that took place in Covenanting times. It was said that two brothers, having fought in foreign wars, returned home, and meeting on the top of the hill began an argument on theology. They grew so angry with one another that swords were drawn, and they fought until one was fatally wounded. It was only then, as he cried out his name, that the survivor realised he had killed his own brother. Dr Crockett pointed out, however, that long before Covenanting times the name "Brotherstone" appeared in the charters of Dryburgh Abbey as far back indeed as 1150. The walk down the farther slope of the hill was abandoned owing to the rain, and thanks to the thoughtful suggestion of Mr G. H. J. Dove, agent to Lord Haddington, the Recreation Hall at Mellerstain was opened in order that members might have lunch in comfort.

A move was then made to visit the house and grounds of Mellerstain. Unfortunately the rain made it impossible to carry out the original intention of visiting Whiteside, the vaulted one-story building, now used as a cattle shelter, which is all that remains of the first house of Mellerstain. The second house, now used as a summer shelter, was seen with interest. The older part of the present mansion was built by the famous architect William Adam, and completed in 1720, while in 1770 his sons, Robert and John, were employed to join the two wings; thus making a building of outstanding interest, in that it is the work of both the elder and younger Adams. In the library Dr Crockett pointed out many of the priceless old first editions on the shelves, and then gave a short account of the owners of Mellerstain from the thirteenth century to the present time.\*

The Mausoleum and the gardens were also visited, but in a disappointingly hurried manner owing to the now very heavy rain.

A short pause was made on the way back to Earlston to inspect the Rhymer's Stone in the east wall of the church, which Dr Crockett has been the means of having protected from the weather with a glass covering set in a copper frame.

Tea was in readiness at the Red Lion Hotel, and some 30 members sat down, Dr M'Whir being in the chair.

\* The Club visited Mellerstain in 1894, see vol. xv, p. 81.

### 3A. ORNITHOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL MEETING— ALNWICK PARK.

An informal meeting was held in Alnwick Park on Thursday, 3rd July, when 14 members spent a most interesting day. The morning was bright and warm. A short time was spent in the woods near the Forest Lodge, each member taking a separate line of country and forgathering an hour later at the starting-point. Cars were then taken round to Friar's Well Lodge. From here members walked in the general direction of the Brizlee Tower, which was made a meeting place. About 3 o'clock dark and threatening clouds came up, but only a few drops of rain fell and the sky cleared again to make the walk back—this time by way of Hulne Abbey—a very pleasant ending to a real naturalists' day.

The following lists record the chief Birds and Plants seen and heard :

*Birds*.—Blackcap, Tree Pipit, Bullfinch, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Swallow, Redstart, Robin, Water Ousel, Willow Wren, Wood Wren, Crow, Rook, Jackdaw, Goldcrest, Wren, Blue Tit, Coal Tit, Great Tit, Marsh Tit, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Pied Wagtail, Grey Wagtail, Pheasant.

*Plants*. — Enchanter's Nightshade, Chickweed Wintergreen, Woodrush, Water Figwort, Twayblade, Common St John's Wort, Trailing St John's Wort, Tormantil, Red Valerian, Wallflower, Leafy Spurge, White Beam Tree, and Wild Service Tree.

The following grasses were specially worthy of note :—*Poa nemoralis*, *Triodia decumbens*, *Nardus stricta*.

### 4. BEWICK AND EGLINGHAM.

The fourth meeting of the year 1930 was held at Bewick on Thursday, 21st August. Many were prevented from attending owing to the heavy rainstorm which swept the district from early morning, and continued unabated when those who had ventured in spite of it forgathered at North Charlton.

It was decided to cut out the drive over Quarryhouse Moor

and the walk from there to see a deep fissure in the rock which leads down to a narrow stone passage known as Cateran Hole or Cateran's Cave, as the rain and wind prevented all possibility of a view, and made even a short walk through the heather undesirable. Members drove, therefore, by the main road to the Church of Old Bewick.

Mr C. H. Hunter Blair, who was to have spoken here, wired that owing to recent illness he was afraid to face the stormy weather. The Club was greatly indebted to Mr Honeyman of Newcastle, who chanced to be present as a guest, and who at a moment's notice gave some interesting details of this little Norman Chapel of the Holy Trinity—one of the four chapelries in the parish of Eglingham. Bewick was built in the twelfth century, and has an Early Norman Nave, Chancel, and Apse. It is considered a very fine specimen of a Norman Chapel, and one of the most interesting in Northumberland.

A move was then made to Old Bewick farm in order to climb Bewick Hill—779 feet—to the ancient British fort. The rain had by this time ceased, but, unfortunately, the low clouds were still drifting across the high ground and all view of the valley of the Breamish was lost. The large and perfect specimen of a double hill fortress was described by Mr R. C. Bosanquet, who afterwards pointed out the remarkable series of incised rocks near the Camp.\*

A move was next made to Eglingham, where the vicar, Canon Ainger, described the church of St Maurice. Eglingham was granted in 738 to the monastery of Lindisfarne, but all trace of the building of that time has disappeared. The present church, which stands on the site of an early Saxon edifice, is mostly seventeenth century, but the Tower at the west end of the building is probably Edwardian. The upper part of the tower contains a priest's chamber, which is said to have been used as a place of refuge for the women of the village during Border frays. The four chapelries in connection with the church were Old Bewick, Wooperton, Brandon, and Lilburn, but very little trace now remains of the last three, though Lilburn is still used as a burying-place. Members were interested to see the old Parish Registers, which date from 1662. One entry stated that a Miss Dorothy Collingwood "was buried in linen," the regula-

\* See vol. v, p. 156.

tion of the time being that bodies must only be buried in woollen material.

The sun was now shining, and members enjoyed examining the outside of the church, and an old stone doorway in the churchyard which had been at one time bricked up.

Tea was in readiness and a large number sat down, the President being in the chair. One vacancy having occurred, Mr David Coll Short, Humbleton, Wooler, was elected.

#### 4A. GEOLOGICAL MEETING AT ST ABB'S HEAD.

An informal meeting for the study of Geology was held at St Abb's on Thursday, 28th August. The weather was ideal, and 24 members and friends attended. The walk was by the cliff path to the head, and then round to Petticowick Bay. Mr John Bishop gave a most interesting account of the geology of the district, and illustrated his talk with maps and with specimens of the various rocks. During the walk, Mr Bishop and Mr George Taylor pointed out the many notable geological features.

The station for *Arenaria verna* at Petticowick was examined, and several plants were found to be still in flower.

#### 5. SOUTRA AISLE, THE ROMAN ROAD, AND CHANNELKIRK.

The fifth meeting of the year 1930 was held at Soutra Aisle on Thursday, 18th September. The morning was grey, but promising after a severe rainstorm the previous night—signs of which were very evident in the brown and widely flooded streams of the Teviot and Leader.

Members drove from Earlston by way of Lauder and Soutra Hill. When the road began to ascend, a thick, wet mist came down, not only blotting out the landscape, but making driving a considerable difficulty.

Seventy-five members and friends met the President where the narrow road strikes off to the south, walking up this in a rising wind and increasingly heavy rain to Soutra Aisle. A burial vault is now all that remains to mark the site of the old



village and of the Hospice and Sanctuary of the Trinitarian Friars founded in 1164. Members stood on the sheltered side of the vault while the Rev. Wm. M'Conachie, D.D., gave some details, but the weather made both speaking and hearing difficult, and as the moorland walk of some four miles following the line of the Roman road had to be abandoned, it was decided to return to the cars and drive round to Channel-kirk, where Dr M'Conachie and Mr J. Hewat Craw would continue their descriptions.

Soutra, Dr M'Conachie told his hearers, is said to mean "prospect-hill"—a name well suited on account of the most extensive and varied views, but a name that meant nothing on Thursday—the prospect having to be taken on trust. The only remaining part of Soutra Aisle is a barnlike erection on the top of a grassy knoll. All else is overgrown with nettles, which are rank in growth, and the only witness to the former existence of an important community. In one of the gables of this building is a tablet which was placed there when the vault was repaired three years ago, while into the other gable is built a memorial stone—the only one left from the many graves—to the memory of John Pringle and others of his family. The reason why this old building is still standing to-day is that it was for long used as a burying vault by the Maitlands of Poggie. Dr M'Conachie pointed out that it was very evident the Aisle must have been a wonderful place, as can be gathered from some of the old charters in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The countryside had been inhabited by native Celtic tribes, the Romans made it part of their great highway from the south, and after the Romans had gone the Angle and Norse invaders drove the Celtic tribes from the country. In course of time St Mungo came to the district and preached the gospel, and for many years a cross and a well commemorated his memory. Tradition had it, too, that in his boyhood days St Cuthbert tended his flocks on the moors, and that it was there he saw the vision of angels announcing the death of St Aidan. Other missionaries were connected with the church, and before the days of churches the tribes had venerated the place for centuries, raising, perhaps, a circle of great stones for their temple. A holy well, known as Trinity well, was in the vicinity of the Hospice, and this was visited by multitudes for its healing

properties. The well has long since disappeared, but Dr M'Conachie said local tradition associated its position with a clump of rushes visible on the right-hand side of the road on going up from the main road to the Aisle. The later religious foundation became in time part of a Hospital of Trinity Friars, and in 1164 the monks received a charter from Malcolm the Maiden. The new house was to be "recognised as an hospital for the relief of pilgrims, a shelter for the poor and afflicted, and a sanctuary to protect those who sought refuge in their troubles." In the year 1236 Pope Gregory IX confirmed King Malcolm's charter, and took the religious house under the protecting care of Rome. Recognised thus by King and Pope, many favours came crowding to the community at Soutra, with gifts of land and money from all parts. The monks had also great privileges, their lands being exempt from taxation, and they had royal protection given to them both at home and abroad. But times changed for the hospital with its master and its monks, and in 1462 their lands and revenues were alienated for the endowment of Trinity College Hospital, Edinburgh. Provision was made for the upkeep of the building at Soutra, but in course of time the community diminished in numbers, its influence waned, the church became the house of worship for the district, and the Augustinian brothers disappeared. It is likely that the monastic buildings were burned to the ground in an invasion from the south, but part of the older church was restored and continued to be used for worship. There used to be Beadsmen's Acres for the support of pensioners, but in course of time these came into the possession of the Pringle family, who held them till the beginning of the eighteenth century. The churchyard at Soutra once extended to more than an acre, and there for centuries were interred masters and brethren. An old lady, who used to pass Soutra Aisle in her girlhood days, told Dr M'Conachie that she remembered a time when several of the gravestones were standing. Though the black-cowled friars have long since passed away, their memory is still preserved in such local place-names as Brotherstanes, Brothershiels, and Blackshiels.

Mr Craw remarked that Dr M'Conachie had omitted to tell them of the part he had played in the restoration of the vault at Soutra Aisle to its present condition. It was largely through



Dr M'Conachie's interest in this building that a movement was started a few years ago which resulted in the burial vault being put into its present condition to be preserved in the years to come.

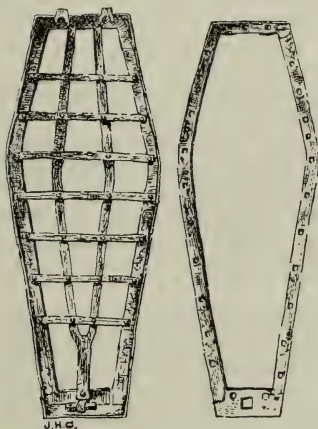
Mr Craw expressed regret that owing to the weather conditions he had not been able to point out to the company from the top of the hill the direction of the Roman Road. After the road crosses the Dean Burn, a little to the north of Soutra Aisle, its course is lost in cultivated land, but there is little doubt it must have passed quite close to an old earth-house near Crichton Mains. This earth-house was an underground chamber discovered in 1869, and was of the type of building used by the native people at the time the Romans were in this country. In the walls of this house were a number of stones which bore Roman chisel marks and which must have been taken from a Roman Camp. It was fair to assume, therefore, that the Roman Road passed this Camp. Only two or three years ago Mr A. J. H. Edwards visited the spot and discovered a stone that everyone else had missed. On this stone was carved the figure of a winged horse or Pegasus. It was used as a lintel in the passage half-way along, and could be seen quite well with the aid of a torch. Mr A. O. Curle held the theory that the earth-house is built in the trench of the Roman Fort, and Mr Craw agreed this was quite likely. He did some digging there to see if it had ever been continued farther north, but found that it had not. From the deep character of the soil it would appear that it had been excavated before, and this fitted in with the theory that the house is in the trench of the fort. To the north of this point the Roman Road must have crossed the river Tyne near Ford, as the banks of the stream here are suitable for a road to pass through. The question was where did the road go after that? There were references in old charters to this Roman Road—Derestrete—as being the boundary between lands. Mr Craw thought the road had probably crossed both the North Esk and the South Esk just above the point where the junction of these two rivers took place. From there the road probably ran to the north-west a little to the west of Craigmillar Castle in the direction of Cramond. Undoubtedly there was a loop line going to Inveresk, but Mr Craw was inclined to think that the main road ran in the Cramond direction. If

it did it would probably cross the Water of Leith at Coltbridge. Regarding the track of the road to the south from Soutra Aisle, Mr Craw pointed out there were still bits of it traceable on the moor, which the party would have been able to see if the weather had allowed. Long after the time of the Romans this was the main road north and south, and undoubtedly there was a road there before the Romans came. In places the pack-horse tracks of later times correspond with the road while in others they diverge from it. The road passed quite close to Channelkirk, and from there through Lauderdale on the ridge passing between Pilmuir and Trabroun, and running by Bluecairn and Kittyfield to cross the Tweed about Newstead.

Mr Craw also gave some interesting notes regarding the Roman Camp at Channelkirk. Major-General Roy, writing in 1793 in his *Military Antiquities of North Britain*, gave details and plans of the camp at Channelkirk, which he classed as of Roman origin. Since Roy's time parts of the camp had been obliterated. Other authorities have questioned its Roman origin. About seven years ago, Mr Craw said, he did a little digging at the camp to try to find out whether the work was Roman or not. He sought the advice of Dr Macdonald, who advised that if he could find the traverse shown by Roy at one of the entrances this would prove that the Camp was Roman, as they were the only people who used this kind of defence. With Mr Ian Blackadder of Ninewells Mains, Mr Craw said he visited the Camp and spent a morning digging to find this traverse; just as they were on the point of stopping for lunch they hit on the traverse, and were able to take measurements, which showed that Roy was right and that this was a Roman Camp. It was notable from the fact that it was the only Roman Camp in the county of Berwick. Mr Craw exhibited plans of the Camp. There were, he said, traces of a pre-Roman or native fort close to the Roman Camp, and his theory was that the Romans drew the line of their Camp quite close to the native fort to dominate the position. Later the natives returned to their fort and threw up earthworks on the top of the Roman rampart. There was historical interest, he pointed out, in the fact that the Romans ousted the natives from their fort, but after the Romans left, the natives returned to their own fort again.

Regarding Channelkirk Church, Mr Craw pointed out that

it was a modern structure. He drew attention to the brass plate on the wall to the right of the quaint canopied pulpit, this being placed there by the late Rev. Archibald Allan, parish minister, and containing a short history of the church and a list of the ministers. Mr Craw also drew attention to the old sundial affixed to the wall of the church outside, and to one or two quaint old tombstones in the churchyard—one being



MORTSAFE, CHANNELKIRK.

ludicrously crude in conception. The church's old communion plate was lost in a fire which took place in the manse in 1884. Another object of interest is an old mortsafe used in the days of the Resurrectionists, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Channelkirk being only some twenty miles from Edinburgh, "body snatchers" could quite easily come out to the churchyard. One tale of their exploits is connected with a ravine, known as "the Bairnies' Conduit," on the road going up Soutra Hill. Two children had been buried in Channelkirk Churchyard, their bodies were lifted at night, but some hitch occurred and the bodies were placed in this ravine, evidently to be lifted at some more convenient time. A watch was set on the place, and late one night a dog-cart

drove past and stopped at the old inn at Annfield. Whether the men were suspicious or not from what they heard at the inn, they re-entered the dog-cart and drove past the ravine at full gallop, and nothing more was heard of them. The bodies were returned to Channelkirk and buried again. It was after this occurrence that a strong iron coffin-cage was made, into which the newly buried were placed, coffin and all, and the whole entombed till the body was beyond the uses of the "medicals," after which it was again raised, and the coffin taken out from its iron encasement and finally buried by itself, the "cage" being reserved for the next interment. This cage is now stored in a shed at the back of the Church, and considerable interest was taken in it by the party.

Before leaving the church, Mr Milne-Home thanked both Dr M'Conachie and Mr Craw for the interest they had taken in the outing. He also intimated that the Secretary had had a letter from the minister of Channelkirk, the Rev. J. Gordon, who was away on holiday, expressing regret at not being able to accept the Club's invitation to join them on their outing to the district.

It was still raining as hard as ever when the party came out of the Church, and after the objects of interest outside had been inspected, a dash was made for cars, in which lunch was eaten. Afterwards an opportunity was given to visit the Roman Camp, but as the rain was, if anything, harder than ever, only about a dozen of the keenest followed Mr Craw on his tour of investigation, the rest of the company either returning straight home or proceeding to Carfrae Mill Hotel to sit round the fire and wait for the excellent tea which all enjoyed most thoroughly.

After tea the following were elected members: Mrs Scott, Alnham; Mrs M. E. Maling, Twizel House; Major J. W. Douglas, Alnwick; Mrs Cameron, Brunton House, Christonbank; and Mrs J. H. Milne-Home, Canonbie.

Rain was still coming down relentlessly when the company separated and went their several ways.

## 6. BERWICK.

The annual business meeting was held at Berwick on Wednesday, 1st October.

In the morning some 56 members and friends met the President at Berwick station, and drove by way of the coast to Ayton and then to Lamberton Moor to visit an ancient British Fort. The weather was fine, but not clear enough to reveal the wide stretch of view—some fifty miles to the south-west—which can be seen from this vantage point.

Mr J. Hewat Craw, who described the Fort, said it was of interest to note that the number of members who were present in 1869 when the Club visited the site was eight. In speaking of objects of interest in the neighbourhood, Mr Craw mentioned that the name of the farm Bastlerig had nothing to do with the word "bastle," meaning a fortified house, but was traceable to the word "bakestanerig" from being near a quarry from which were got the old-fashioned bakestones or baking-stones. The name Bassendean near Gordon was traceable to the same source, being properly Bakestanedean. A return was made over the moor by way of Mordington to Berwick, where lunch was served in the King's Arms Hotel. Later an adjournment was made for business to the small Assembly Room of the hotel.

The President, J. H. Milne-Home, Esq., delivered his address entitled "Agriculture and the Land: a Century of Retrospect," which was listened to with much interest and attention by some 75 members and friends.

Mr Milne-Home then expressed thanks to the officials and to Miss Hope especially for all the assistance he had received during the year, and proceeded to nominate his successor in office. To do so was a responsibility at any time, but more especially in a year when the Club were entering on their centenary year. It had, in recent years, been the custom for the same member not to act as President on a second occasion, but under the special circumstances he had departed from that custom, and was nominating a man of great distinction, one of the Club's senior members and also the only surviving member who was present at the Jubilee meeting of the Club, and he had the honour to nominate Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park.

Sir George Douglas thanked the members for the honour, and he congratulated the President on being honoured that morning by the town of Berwick by having been made a freeman. Though Mr Milne-Home was by no means a man of leisure, yet he had



managed to attend all the Club's meetings except one during the year. Sir George Douglas then remarked that Mr Milne-Home had admirably discharged the President's duty of making himself agreeable to everyone, adding that during the thirty years of their acquaintanceship he had never seen a frown on the face of Mr Milne-Home. He also congratulated him on his address that day on a subject of which he had a complete mastery, and on which he spoke with recognised and unquestioned authority.

Regarding the honour conferred on himself, Sir George remarked it was threefold, because in addition to being asked to be President, this was the second occasion on which he had been asked to be President, and he was also asked to be President in the centenary year. (Applause.)

The Secretary then presented the Annual Report: During the early part of the season the Club enjoyed beautiful weather, but July, August, and September were disappointingly wet and stormy, with the exception of the informal meeting on 28th August, when the day was ideal. In June the experiment of a two days' meeting was tried in Dumfriesshire, and proved very successful. Two informal meetings were held during the year.

Since the last business meeting the Club has lost by death 11 members—Mr John Balmbra, Mrs James Marjoribanks, Mr Wm. Grey, the Rev. E. Arkless, Mr H. M. Wood, Mr Alexander Walker, Mr James Herriot, Mr Stewart Douglas Elliot, the Duke of Northumberland, Colonel Charles Hope, and Mr Edward Thew.

Twenty new members have been elected during the year, and there are at present 12 nominations on the waiting list.

The following points of interest have been reported during the year.

*Botany*.—Scale Fern (*Ceterach officinarum*) on a wall between the farms of The Brunt and Woodhall in East Lothian. This fern is not likely to be found in the south-east of Scotland, and may have been imported to the spot. Flax or lint-seed (*Linum usitatissimum*) was found in flower at Chapelhill, Cockburnspath, in July 1930.

*Ornithology*.—A dead Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*) was picked

up on the road near Eckford Manse on 28th October 1929. A pair with young were observed in the same neighbourhood during the previous spring. Sixteen were seen at West Woodburn on 23rd January 1930, also reported from Edgerston Gardens during the summer, and a nest at Letham in Jedwater on 10th August. Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*), a duck and drake, were shot at Wooperton, Northumberland, on 28th February 1930. On 28th January 1930 a Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), caught in a rabbit-snare three miles inland from St Abb's, was found to have on its leg a ring marked "Heligoland 644675 Zoot Strut." This ring was sent to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and by them forwarded to Heligoland. A reply was received from Dr R. Drost of the Observatory for Bird Migration of the Biological Station at Heligoland, Germany, stating that the bird was captured, marked, and liberated there on 19th April 1928. Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) at Otterburn, Northumberland, 2 were seen on 2nd July, 27 on 25th July, on 6th August 37 were seen to leave a wood, some remaining behind, on 21st September several were again seen.

The Cuckoo was heard near Chirnside on 27th March, and near Dunglass on 31st March 1930.

*Entomology.*—18th May, a Puss Moth (*Dicranura vinula*) was caught at Milne Graden.

On 5th June a Poplar Hawk Moth (*Smerinthus populi*) was caught in Coldstream.

On 6th September a Deathsheaf Hawk Moth (*Acherontia atropos*) was found in a hayshed at Cottonshope Burnfoot.

The Treasurer, Mr R. H. Dodds, reported a debit balance on the year's working of £19, 3s., but a balance in favour of the Club of £138, 17s. after the cost of printing the Proceedings of 1930 had been met.

Office-bearers were all re-elected, and the rules amended to constitute them a Council of the Club.

New members admitted were Mr P. R. Boxwell, High Mousen, Belford, and Mr A. T. Clay, W.S., Edinburgh.

Places suggested for meetings in 1931 were—Incised Rocks at Rothbury and Lanercost Priory; Simprim (the birthplace of the Club's Founder and first President, Dr George Johnson),



with Polwarth and Fogo Churches ; Grantshouse, the place of the original meeting of the Club, where the Secretary suggested the Club might breakfast as in the early days ; Coldingham ; Selkirk Common Riding ; Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh ; and two days on the Roman wall.

Mr J. H. Craw, Editing Secretary, suggested that to mark the Club Centenary, an Index should be prepared of the 27 volumes of the Club's *History*. He suggested that in addition to the Index several other items might be incorporated in the Proceedings, such as a history of the Club from its beginning ; a list of the Presidents, and the subjects of their addresses ; a list of officials from the founding of the Club ; a list of the places visited during the past one hundred years ; a classified list of papers in the *History* ; and the rules of the Club. These details were practically complete already, as he had spent some time on this work last winter. He suggested that the work of indexing the *History* would need to be done by someone with a special knowledge of the Club's history and activities, and would, he thought, cost about £200.

A second suggestion was to place an Indicator on Hume Castle as there was no point in Berwickshire from which a better view could be got of the Border country. He recalled the interest which was taken in the Indicator on the Eildon Hills visited by the Club last year. That had cost between £130 and £140, but he thought that it would not cost so much for one at Hume Castle. The officials recommended that both the Index and the Indicator be carried out at a probable cost of £330. It had been suggested to put the Indicator on Cheviot, but this would cost too much and not be so accessible.

The Rev. J. F. Leishman suggested that portraits of all the Presidents should be included in the Centenary Proceedings. He knew that a greatly prized volume of the *History* which belonged to the late Dr Charles Douglas, Kelso, contained portraits of Presidents in the early days of the Club, and though this was now with relatives in Australia, he thought it might be secured for this purpose.

Mr T. B. Short suggested that Rass Castle, near Belford, was a better site for the Indicator, but Mr Craw said that the view was neither so extensive nor so rich in historic and literary associations as that from Hume Castle.

Ultimately it was left to the Council to arrange to carry out the suggestion made by Mr Craw.

Mr Dodds moved that the subscription be raised to 20s. for the Centenary Year alone, to help to finance these schemes. He read a letter by request of the writer from Dr W. J. Rutherford, Manchester, stating that if the subscription was raised he would resign, being evidently under a misapprehension that the idea was to raise the subscription permanently. It was agreed the Treasurer write and tell Dr Rutherford that it was only proposed to raise it for one year.

The members agreed to authorise the officials to draw up a scale of prices for the surplus parts of the Club's *History*, so as to enable these to be sold at a reduced price during the Centenary Year.

Mr John Bishop, Berwick, was thanked for acting as delegate to the British Association, and asked to act again next year. He thought others should be given the chance, but agreed to act if no one else wanted to do so.

The business concluded with the Rev. Henry Paton proposing a vote of thanks to the officials.

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### BUSTARDS IN THE MERSE.

“Mony uthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na uthir partis of the warld; as capercailye, ane foul mair than ane ravin, quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis. In Scotland ar mony mure cokis and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seid, or croppis of hadder. Sic like ar gret noumer of blak cokis and hennis, nocht unlike to ane fasiane, baith in quantite and sapoure of thair flesche; bot thay have blak fedderis and reid ee-breis. And beside thir thre uncouth kind of fowlis, is ane uthir kind of fowlis in the Mers, mair uncouth, namit gustardis, als mekle as ane swan; bot in the colour of thair fedderis, and gust of thair flesche, thay ar litil different fra ane pertrik. Thir last fowlis ar not frequent, bot in few noumer; and sa far haitis the cumpany of man, that gif thay find thair eggis aindit or twichit be men, thay leif thaim, and layis eggis in ane othir place. Thay lay thair eggis in the bair erd.”

HECTOR BOECE (1527).

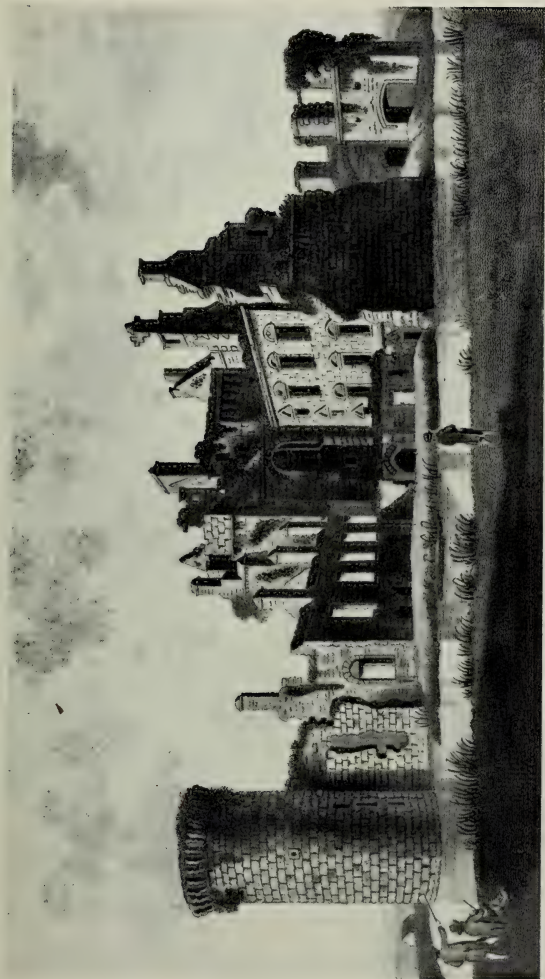
## CAERLAVEROCK.

By G. W. SHIRLEY.

THE name Caerlaverock according to Professor W. J. Watson may be the *caer*, the enclosed or stone-girt fort of *Lifarch* or *Llywarch*, a personal name, the pronunciation of which has perhaps been affected in the course of time by its similarity to the more familiar M.E. word *laverock*, a lark. Similarly the Dumfriesshire name Carruthers may be Caer Ryddrch.

Such a stone-girt fort of British type occupies the summit of the Wardlaw, the crown of the parish and a feature visible for many miles to south and east and west. The Law was in consequence one of the listed sites for a Border beacon in the sixteenth century. Its name, the Wardlaw, became the battle slogan of the Maxwells of Nithsdale, for whom the office of Wardenship of the Western Marches held such intense and tragic significance.

The strategic advantages of both fort and castle, which latter stands a mile southwards almost at the base of the hill, while not immediately obvious, must have been for both the same. A narrow tongue of high ground runs between the Nith on the west and the Lochar Moss on the east, terminating in the Wardlaw. Four to five miles wide and ten miles long, the Lochar Moss, the old pre-glacial bed of the Nith, extends from the Solway northwards beyond the Burgh of Dumfries, which could not be approached directly across it until after 1720, when the Annan Road was built. The Moss had to be circumvented, and this meant an 8 miles detour north by the Tynwald ridge, past many strengths, to Locharbriggs, or by the marge of the sea where, wrote Wharton in 1545, "is maid a way with earthe, whereupon may pase foure men in renk and not above, and within fyve howres no gret nombre of folks may cutt the same earthe and dam the passage." At the end of this narrow way, above the village of Bankend, lay the Wardlaw and the Castle nearby. Until the end of the eighteenth century this road by



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE ABOUT 1790.

(From Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*.)

View of south curtain wall, Murdoch's Tower, and interior buildings.



Bankend was the chief southern approach to Dumfries. It was for long the coaching road.

There have been two castles of Caerlaverock. The earlier, which must have been of triangular shape similar to the existing structure—for it is described in the contemporary poem *Le Siège de Karlaverok* as like a shield: “It had only three sides round about, and in each angle a tower; but one of these (towers) was double, so high, so long and so large that underneath was the gate with a drawbridge well made and strong, and other defences in sufficiency,”—lay in the wood 200 yards south-south-east of the later building, which is nearer to the base of the Wardlaw. There are still visible in the wood the entrenchments which surrounded it, but the superstructure is gone. Some unearthed base courses are stated in the *Inventory of Monuments* by the Ancient Monuments’ Commission to “indicate its erection in the early thirteenth century.”

The above quotation from *Le Siège* exactly describes the existing ruin, which is said to present “the most majestic of the quasi-military façades in Scotland.” As one crosses the outer ditch which surrounds the Castle on the north and west and approaches under the shadow of the massive twin towers of the Gateway the more impressive they become. They are of the familiar Norman type of gate-house castle, closely resembling *Porte de Laon* at *Coucy-le-Chateau*. The towers are set 6 feet apart and rise five storeys high, and behind them is the Gate-house, of the same height and 60 by 38 feet wide and deep. The rooms within are irregular quadrilaterals and form two apartments on the ground floor, but above were large single rooms extending the whole width of the towers. From these run backwards, splaying out, the two curtain walls, each 111 feet long, 30 feet high, and from 5 to 7 feet thick, terminating in towers four storeys high, connected by a base curtain wall of 137 feet long. One of these towers has practically disappeared, but the other, known as *Murdoch’s Tower*—*Murdoch*, Duke of Albany, who was executed at Stirling in 1425 having, traditionally, been imprisoned there—still stands nearly intact, its 5-feet thick walls having an external diameter of 20 feet.

A walk round the Castle on the escarpment of the moat reveals peculiar charms: the grim structure rises from the dark waters, flag grown, of the wide moat; on the east are the low marshes



cut with ditches white, in their season, with cotton-grass, or pink with sea-thrift; on the south are the dark woods growing over the old castle, and on the west the hummocky grazing grounds of rich green, from which the second ditch, linking the arms of the marsh over this higher ground, separates us.

Almost all we have seen from the exterior is said by the Ancient Monuments' Commission to be of late fourteenth or early fifteenth century date—from 1375 to 1410. The exceptions are the Gateway and the Caphouse, the superstructures and the chimneys. The three last are said to be early sixteenth century, but on the Gateway continuous alterations have been made. The entrance had originally been deeply recessed between the towers and was protected by a drawbridge which fitted into a recess when closed. Behind this was a machicolation for pouring down tar or boiling water, and then a portcullis and a gate. In mid-fifteenth century a forework was built comprehending a gate which could only be opened when the drawbridge was down, a second portcullis, a gate opening inwards, and a third portcullis. Finally, in the early sixteenth century there was added on the inside to protect the Gate-house from interior attack, a lofty rearwork, with a quaint little Caphouse on top, which provided two gates opening outwards and a fourth portcullis. There was thus a total of eleven barriers within the space of 38 feet. Furthermore, there was no interior communication between the vaulted rooms in the basement and the upper rooms, the entrance to these having been by a wooden stair leading to a now built-up doorway in the south wall. Thus the first storey had to be assaulted separately.

Very delightful indeed is the appearance of the interior. Here, in contrast to the war-worn utilitarian exterior, is graceful and charming architecture, amazingly light by reason of its environment and, open to the sky, with turf bordered with flowers for carpet, the New Hall and the Drawing-Room could hardly have been more attractive when freshly erected about 1638. Very clearly can be seen the evolution of the Castle from a purely defensive structure to a palatial residence. With the Ancient Monuments' Commission's *Report* or Mr G. P. H. Watson's article on "The Development of Caerlaverock Castle" \* in hand, we can spend a fascinating hour or two visualising the

\* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lvii, p. 29 (1922-23).



place as it was in the various stages of its history. Three series of sixteenth-century increments can be seen, the first to the Gate-house has been described, the second and third are the buildings on the interior of the western flanking wall. Two storeys high, they comprise a series of elegant chambers on each floor, with fine fireplaces. Still later in the century the staircase tower, obscuring a beautifully moulded door-piece, was built to give access to the upper floors of the Gate-house and west wing. A small court between the staircase and the curtain and Gate-house walls was ingeniously utilised by flooring it so as to form little galleries sheltered by a penthouse roof. During this century also the windows of the Gate-house were enlarged, the mid-partitions in the upper floors were built, and a niche to hold a "dressoir" for plate was formed at the dais end of the Hall. This was subsequently broken through to give access to a later turnpike stair.

Late in the century a range of buildings was built on the inside of the east curtain wall, but these were almost entirely removed to make room for the final buildings there.

These last additions, made about 1638 by Robert, 1st Earl of Nithsdale, against the interior of the south and east curtain walls, are described as "one of the most exquisite Renaissance compositions left to us. It is not the stately articulated Renaissance of Palladio and his followers, but its appeal is perhaps more subtle. The setting of the turnpike windows, which form a terminal to the façade, is particularly good, and the windows proclaim their purpose. Throughout the architecture is most refined and dainty, the window architraves of the ground floor are moulded and fluted, and those above are furnished with little shafts; the pediments contain heraldic and allegorical carvings of considerable interest and some æsthetic value." The allegorical subjects are taken from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

The east range of these Renaissance buildings comprise a grand staircase next the Gate-house, but leading to the first storey only, basement rooms consisting of a bakery (with a well inside), kitchen, and servery, while above these are two storeys containing "my ladies Chamber and the dining room," and bedrooms and offices. The south range was a two-storey structure of handsome proportions, "the New Hall," with a drawing-room off it, on the ground level, while above these was

“ the Long Hall,” doubtless extending the whole length of the range. Two handsome turnpikes at the north-eastern and south-western angles served all floors in transit.

Only two or three years after the completion of the buildings they were sacrificed to their owner’s devotion to his King. In 1640 the Castle was besieged by the Covenanting Army under Home and so destroyed that it was abandoned as a residence, and has not been occupied since.

Stability, despite every appearance to the contrary, there must have been, when even in this border country—torn, not only by age-long national contests with the “ auld enemy,” but by local raiding and reiving, and by violent feud between the great territorial families—both older and later castles of Caerlaverock should have been retained in the possession of one family for over 700 years. So marked was this association that Sir William Fraser entitled his history of the family of Maxwell, *The Book of Carlaverock*, and an account of that family summarises the story of Dumfriesshire. The Maxwells claim as their founder “ Maccus filius Undwain,” who appears about 1116 as witness to a grant of David I to Melrose Abbey. He possibly gave his name to the lands of Maccuswell and Maccus-toun in the county of Roxburgh. A descendant was Herbert de Maccuswell, who gave the church of Maccuswell to Kelso, and his son John is said to have acquired Caerlaverock. He was sometime Sheriff of Teviotdale and Chamberlain of Scotland, 1231–33. He died in 1241. His brother Aymer succeeded, and was also Chamberlain of Scotland, 1258–60, and Justiciar of Galloway, 1264. His son Edward was a Crusader. When we come to the troubles over the succession we find the same oscillation in loyalty among the Maxwells as pertained in other territorial families. Sir Herbert, 1266–1300 ; Sir John, 1296–1311 ; Sir Eustace, 1312–1342, all vacillated between Edward I, II, and III and the Scottish Kings.

It was perhaps in the life of the first of these that Edward I in 1300 besieged the Castle with 3000 men and 87 barons and knights. Their feats and the emblazonments of their arms are recorded in *Le Siège de Karlaverok*. The King brought a Robinet or stone-throwing catapult from Lochmaben and three engines of war named Berfrey, Maltone, and Cat from Carlisle. After a gallant defence the garrison surrendered and there was

surprise when only sixty men marched out. The narrative of the siege of Front-de-Bœuf's castle in *Ivanhoe* is founded on the poem. Caerlaverock was one of the castles seized by Robert the Bruce in 1306 after the murder of the Comyn, but it was soon recovered. Sir Eustace then turned Nationalist and the Castle was subjected to a short siege, which it successfully resisted. Despite this, Bruce, pursuing his policy of leaving no strengths standing which might be occupied by the English, had it levelled with the ground. Rebuilt during the English occupation under Edward III, it was held by Sir Herbert for him, but early in 1356 was besieged and captured for the Scots by Hoge or Roger de Kirkpatrick and again totally destroyed.

To this period belongs the curious ancient legend which yet has some, although distorted, historical basis. The earlier part is in Bowmaker, the later in Wyntoun. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe has a ballad upon it.

It was a Kirkpatrick and a Lindsay who made sure that there would be no doubt that Bruce killed the Comyn. The friars grey watching and praying in the desecrated convent over the bodies of the slain were overcome with heavy sleep excepting the most aged, who heard a voice complaining "How long, O Lord, shall vengeance be deferred?" To which came the answer, "The anniversary of this day the 52nd time." In 1357, anticipating their fate by a year, the sons of the murderers were at Caerlaverock, Hoge of Kirkpatrick as host, and Schyr Jakkis the Lyndyssay as guest. Wyntoun gives a little picture of Roger :

" He was a man of gret bowntê,  
Honorabil, wys, and rycht worthy  
He couth rycht mekil of Cumpany."

For some unknown reason in the dead of night Lindsay rose and stabbed his host. He then mounted his horse and was all night

" rycht fast rydand,  
Nevyrtheles yhit thai him fand  
Nocht thre myle fra that ilk place."

A fog had confounded him. He was taken, and David II tried him at Dumfries, and despite the pleading of Lindsay's wife he was put to death. It is significant that Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick of that Ilk and Sir James de Lindsay, Lord of Crawford and Kirkmichael, disappear from record about this very time.

It is concluded by the architects that the 1356 siege was the last of the old castle and that the present structure was built thereafter. In fact, a little after the middle of the century, Robert, 2nd Lord Maxwell, is credited with completing "the bartizan of Caerlaverock." His father, Sir Herbert, about 1441, was created a Lord of Parliament. He was one of the leaders in the defeat of the English at the Battle of Sark, and was Admiral and Warden of the Marches. So was his son, John, the 4th Lord, slain at Flodden. Robert, the 5th, was Great Admiral of Scotland and escorted Mary of Lorraine to Scotland in 1538. It was in his time the feud with the Johnstones of Annandale began. He was captured at Solway Moss and obtained his liberty by promising to advance Henry VIII's schemes in Scotland. In 1543 he successfully introduced in Parliament a measure permitting the Scriptures to be possessed and read in the vulgar tongue. Recaptured by Henry VIII, he put Caerlaverock into English hands, but was acquitted by the Queen on proving that he did so in fear of his life. Robert, 6th Lord, was also captured by the English on a Warden's raid. He was one of the Commissioners on the division of the Debatable Land. Insanity came into the family with his wife, and his son Robert, 7th Lord, died at the age of four. John, 8th Lord, his posthumous son, led a turbulent career. He was a Catholic, and as such played a distracting part in affairs. The rivalry with the Johnstones increased in violence, until on a Warden's raid against them he met his death at the battle of Dryfesands. A supporter of Queen Mary, his castles and lands suffered in the Sussex raid of 1570. Pursuing the feud with the Johnstones, his son, John, the 9th Lord, "ane cankart young man," met under oaths of peaceful intent the Laird of Johnstone and shot him from behind. He fled to France, and it is his pathetic farewell we have in the ballad :

" Adieu ! Dumfries, my proper place,  
But and Caerlaverock fair !  
Adieu ! my Castle of the Threave,  
With all my buildings there :  
Adieu ! Lochmaben's gate sae fair,  
The Langholm-holm where birks there be ;  
Adieu ! my lady, and only joy,  
For, trust me, I may not stay with thee."

Venturing to return to Scotland in 1612, he was arrested and condemned to loss of life, dignities, offices, and lands for this "murder under trust." He was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1613. His brother, Robert, 10th Lord, was restored to the family dignities and reached higher honours, being created Earl of Nithsdale in 1620. He was a staunch supporter of Charles I, which brought upon him forfeiture and excommunication. His son Robert, 2nd Earl, was also an active Royalist, and it was this which brought the final destruction of the Castle shortly after the magnificent Renaissance additions had been made.

Robert was a man of culture. He was versed in the natural sciences as well as in the classics, and was an ardent student of astrology. He was known as "the Philosopher." There is an inventory of the contents of the Castle on its surrender to Home which shows that he possessed a "librare of bowkis" worth £200 sterling. It was probably he who left word for George Fox, the Quaker, with an innkeeper, that he would fain see him if ever he came into Scotland, and whom he received "very lovingly." This was in 1657, and although the castle is described as having three drawbridges, the meeting was probably at Newbie, near Annan, for after the destruction of Caerlaverock by Home it does not seem to have been occupied.

The associations of the Maxwell family are transferred thereafter to Terregles, the seat of the Herries family, whose heiress, John, Master of Maxwell, married, a wooing which involves a story of betrayal, the succession to the Herries title and lands, and the building of Repentance Tower. By his descendant the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Herries, the Castle of Caerlaverock is owned to-day.

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### EXCAVATIONS.

"No investigation of a burial-mound can be regarded as scientific which leaves any part of the mound or of the site beneath it unexamined; and no one should touch a burial-mound who is not prepared both to investigate and record its phenomena in a scientific manner."

DR JOSEPH ANDERSON.



## NEW ABBEY.

By the Rev. GEORGE DUNCAN, D.D., F.S.A.

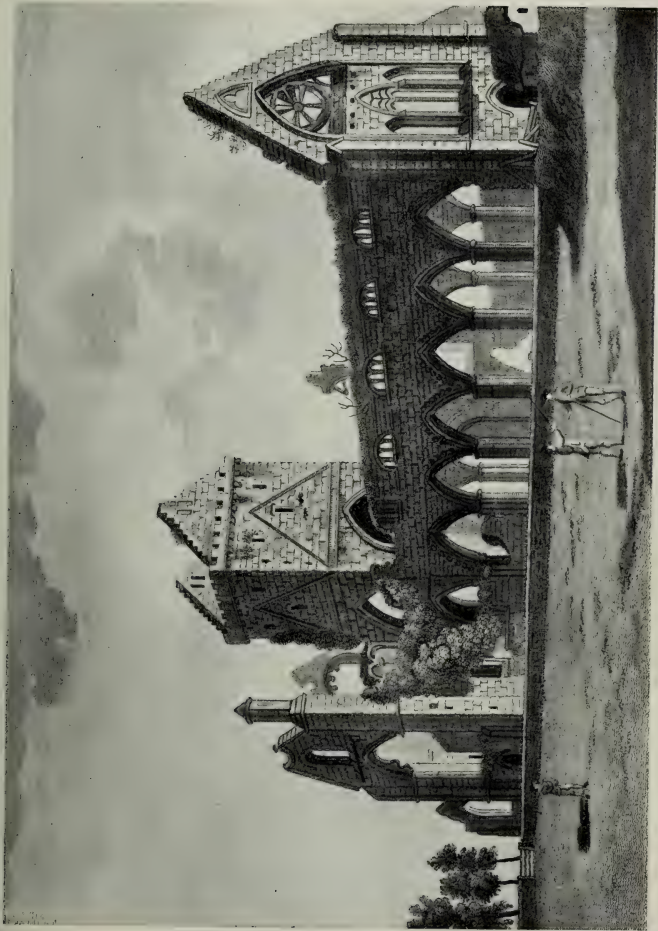
I AM asked to give a brief introduction to the origin, nature, and history of New Abbey. More, perhaps, is known of its romantic origin than of its internal history, outstanding as are some events connected with it.

The Abbey was colloquially called "New" because it was founded 130 years later than the Abbey of Dundrennan and manned from Dundrennan, which is still known locally as "Old" Abbey, founded by King David in 1142. Both Abbeys belonged to the Cistercian Order, a branch of the Benedictines. The official name of the stately Abbey whose picturesque ruins are still with us, suggestive of its original beauty, is "S. Mary's Abbey of the Sweet Heart—Dulce Cor," dating from the thirteenth century.

All students of history know of the extraordinary civil and religious revival in that century. In its early years was born to Alan, Lord of Galloway, one who was to be conspicuous among Scotswomen for her piety and benefactions—Dervorgilla, by her mother of royal lineage, and one of the greatest heiresses of her time, being granddaughter of Matilda, heiress of the Earls Palatine of Chester, and of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland.

At the age of twenty, in the year 1233, Dervorgilla married John of Balliol, possessor of vast estates in England and France, and one of the Regents of Scotland. In the great civil and religious movements of the time, John and Dervorgilla, during a married life of singular devotion and benefaction, took a leading part—witness the foundation of Balliol College, Oxford, and the building of the famous bridge of Dumfries, a miracle of engineering in its day. Much of their time they spent at the Castle of Botel (Buittle) nearby, where was born to them John, future King of Scotland.

When, in 1268, John de Balliol died, the grief of Dervorgilla



SWEET HEART ABBEY ABOUT 1790.  
(From Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*.)





was inconsolable. So great was the sentiment of her affection that we read: "She had his dear heart embalmed and enshrined in a casquet of ivory, enamelled and bound with silver bright, which was placed before her daily in her hall as her sweet, silent companion."

Six years after the death of her husband, Dervorgilla resolved to found an Abbey in her own land of Galloway in his memory, with the request that at her death she was to be laid to rest before the High Altar, with "the sweet, silent companion," her husband's heart, resting upon her heart while sleeping there. So it is that her new Abbey received the name of "Sweet Heart Abbey." "There may have been grander Abbeys built," says Dr Stewart Wilson, my predecessor in New Abbey, "but nowhere in all the world one with a more touching and romantic story than this. Looking at it in the light of that story, the Abbey, bearing that strange and beautiful name, is a poem, a romance, in stone and lime."

The date of the foundation of the Abbey is the year 1273,\* some years previous to that date being spent in the erection of the great Precinct Wall enclosing some 25 acres. This Precinct Wall is almost unique in formation and preservation. It is of an average height of 12 feet and of an average width of 4 feet, constructed of granite blocks faced with immense granite boulders. Within this wall was most probably pitched the camp of King Edward I of England when he visited Sweet Heart Abbey in 1300. Near to this wall has been found a cannon-ball, which speaks of its protection of the devoted brethren who "the world forgetting and by the world forgot" carried on their civilising work of incessant prayer and incessant labour. For these monks were the only men of their time who were exempt from warlike service. Their hallowing influence pervaded the countryside, and still seems to brood over the neighbourhood. They were the centre of peace, piety, learning, and art in their day. They were the great agricultural improvers of the country, and their management of their lands set a practical example to all. And they led the way in the skilful management of their fisheries, in originating wool-fairs and cattle-markets, while they were the greatest shipowners in the trade and commerce of the country.

\* See Laing Charters.

There is, unfortunately, no contemporary account of the foundation or the life of the Abbey. But undoubtedly the vicissitudes of its history are mainly due to the fact that it acknowledged loyalty to the King of England for some time ; as we find, six years after Dervorgilla's death, John, Abbot of Sweet Heart, paying homage to King Edward I at Berwick. This fealty to the English crown embroiled the Abbey in the frequent wars between the English and the Scots which were waged in this border district. It was the Abbot's appeal for protection and financial aid, in 1299, that brought Edward I to visit the Abbey ; and it was at the Abbey that Pope Boniface's emissary, Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered to King Edward the papal letter stating that Scotland belonged to the Holy See, and was not under feudal subjection to the Kings of England. The answer of the King to the Archbishop was non-committal, but the royal troops departed from Scotland within four days—only to return again within two months, when a truce was made at Dumfries.

Six years later, in 1306, Edward I set out again for Scotland, but died at Burgh-on-Sands, within sight of Criffel and the Abbey of the Sweet Heart.

During the war for the independence of Scotland which followed, and in fact throughout the whole fourteenth century, the Abbey knew many vicissitudes with occasional serious losses, until Douglas, "The Grim," came to its relief, and built up its almost ruined fortunes. It may be of interest to state that it is more than probable that among other illustrious visitors to the Abbey at this time was Robert the Bruce, who is said to have halted here on his pilgrimage to the Shrine of S. Ninian at Whithorn for the cure of his leprosy, for Robert the Bruce was a leper. During the fourteenth century also, as can be seen in examining the architectural ruins of the Abbey, the church suffered from a terrible storm of lightning, damaging the great west window and causing it to be rebuilt in a manner that has puzzled many experts.

Owing to the protection and benefactions of the Earls of Douglas in the fourteenth century, the arms of Sweet Heart Abbey include the three mullets or stars of the Douglasses with the crossed pastoral staffs and superimposed Heart of the Abbey Arms.

Coming to the original plan and structure of the Abbey, we note, what we all know, that Cistercian Monasteries were erected according to a more or less uniform arrangement, always allowing for individual taste in detail. The fact that Sweet Heart Abbey remains in a better state of preservation than most buildings of its kind in this country is due mainly to two causes. First, it was the last of the abbeys to be evacuated, owing to the stout resistance offered by its last abbot, Gilbert Brown, its protection by the Lords of Galloway at the time of the Reformation, and the devotion of the peasantry to its beneficent presence in their midst. It might be said that there was something akin to the genius of the Scottish character in the puritanic severity of the Cistercian Order, almost reforming in their spiritual purity, their moral righteousness, their ethical simplicity. The severe simplicity of the beauty of this Abbey is borne out by the fact that only plain clear glass, not stained or coloured glass, was allowed in the windows. Owing largely to the respect in which the last abbot was locally held, and to his "most learned and elaborate" treatises in the Reformation controversy, Sweet Heart Abbey remained nearly sixty years after the Reformation. The second cause of its preservation is that many of the local lairds met from time to time to raise funds wherewith to repair the fabric, restraining the two local families who were using the buildings as a quarry, and ultimately confining their vandalism to the secular or domestic portions of the Abbey.

But for the erection of the Parish Church against the south wall, and on the cloister-garth, the probabilities are that the Abbey would have suffered irreparable damage. The Parish Church was removed to another site some fifty-four years ago.

A curious point about the repairs done from time to time by the local lairds to preserve what they termed the "picturesque ruin," is that the repairs were done on the distinct understanding and condition that the building is never to be roofed. And while one may lament the destruction of so much that was sacred and artistic in this ancient House of Prayer, yet it is admitted by those who lament it most that with the roofs gone, above which showed a very short and truncated tower, there is a peculiarly "light and airy" effect given to the Abbey, which was never contemplated by the Cistercian builders, and

an unusual charm given to the ruins even from the inside in the vistas of meadow and mountain seen through the arches.

Approaching the Abbey from this point, the first object of interest is the Abbot's House, now known as Abbey House; then the Monk's Grist Mill with its lade and pond, still in use for grinding the grain of the parish.

Half-way through the village, largely if not wholly built of stone taken from the domestic buildings of the Monastery, we come to the remains of the original Gate of the Abbey through the Precinct Wall, still called the Port, the house adjoining it being still known as the Port-house. On the other side of the street one may notice in the wall of a cottage, a stone carved to represent three women in a boat, doubtless a stone originally erected in this Abbey to commemorate the three pious ladies who ferried across the Solway the red sandstone required for the building of the Abbey from the ancient quarries of Caerlaverock, none of the red or pink sandstone used being obtainable on this side of the estuary.

Facing us, as we approach the enclosure, on the south side of the Abbey Church proper, is an archway known locally as the Bell-yett. At the moment, controversy is going on as to the antiquity of this doorway, entering as it does upon the cloister-garth of the Monastery. The arch obviously consists of masonry of a comparatively late date in parts, and would seem to be a later collection of ancient stones taken from other parts of the Abbey, placed here for preservation. At the same time, much of the masonry bears marks of an ancient construction, such as holes for the bolting beams of the door, and corbels at the back for the beams supporting the cloister roof. Within the last few months an ancient drawing has been found showing a doorway in the cloister wall at that spot. The conclusion seems to be that whenever and however the present collection of stones in the archway was put together, it is on the site of an original entrance to the cloister-garth from the west. The Office of Works declines to have standing anything that is not originally built by the monks, but from the point of view of the antiquarian, stones are preserved and seen better in this composite structure than if they were laid on a shelf!

As I have said, uniformity of plan was a special characteristic of the Cistercian Monasteries. And while facing this archway

one is on the site of the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of the Lay Brethren—agricultural labourers, masons, carpenters, etc.—which ran from the extreme west end of the Abbey Church past the present Manse. The offices, refectory, and kitchen were on the site now occupied by the Manse outhouses. The Gothic window facing one at the east side of the cloister is said to have been the window of the Refectory facing south, where the Manse garden now is, and erected in its present position for preservation by Dr Stewart Wilson, my predecessor. Along that east wall are the Fraternity, with steps leading up to the Dormitory of the monks, a slype giving exit to the fields, the Treasury, the Chapter House, and the Sacristy. On the wall above the Sacristy can be seen the Night Door of the monks, through which they came from their Dormitory to say the offices during the hours of the night. At the top of that south wall of the South Transept can be seen one of the peculiarities, and for long one of the architectural problems of the Abbey. It is a wheel window seemingly broken into by the apex of the gable. “What a shame to have broken such a beautiful window by producing the gable into it”—is the usual popular comment. It is now beyond doubt that the window and gable were built as they are at the same time by the original builders. And it is a tribute to the mathematical ingenuity of those original builders that on recent calculation it is found that all the light that could reach the floor of that short Transept is obtained through the two-thirds of the window left by the gable.

Other features of the Abbey, I think, can be best studied by a nearer view, and I propose that we now proceed to the buildings for a closer inspection and a more detailed description. Excavation and repairing have been recently accomplished, making clear for all time coming the chaste beauty and dignified simplicity of the Church of the Abbey of the Sweet Heart, where, before the site of the High Altar, amid the lamentations of her beloved and loving people of Galloway, was laid the body of Dervorgilla, with her husband's heart, her “sweet, silent companion,” resting upon her heart.



## LINCLUDEN.

By R. C. REID.

THE story of what is popularly but erroneously known as Lincluden Abbey, falls into two heads, of the first of which very little is known. For there have been two foundations. First a nunnery, it later became a collegiate church, presided over by a provost, with a hospital or home for infirm bedesmen attached. The date of the first foundation is unknown, but the nunnery is believed to have been founded by Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. If so, it must have been founded between 1160 and 1174. These nuns were of the Cluniac order, under a prioress. Of that priory, its endowments and its benefactors, scarce anything is known, save that it came to an end in 1389, in circumstances that do not redound to the credit of its inmates. With the exception of a few layers of stones, the existing fabric contains nothing that dates from the nunnery.

It has been a long-held tradition that the institution was suppressed by Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, surnamed the Grim, owing to the irregularities of the nuns. Modern historians have cast serious doubt on this tradition, which is founded on the very indefinite words of John Major (1521): "It may be presumed that these nuns had not observed their vow of chastity, otherwise he (Archibald) would not have driven them out." But John Major need have had no hesitation in recording the episode, for there has recently come to light in the papal archives the engrossment of a papal commission dated 7th May 1389, addressed to the Bishop of Glasgow, authorising him to inquire into certain alleged irregularities in the nunnery which had been brought to the Pope's notice by Archibald the Grim, and empowering him to remove the nuns if he found the allegations proven.\* The allegations are set out

\* MS. Roman Transcripts at Register House. Originally there were supposed to have been twenty-five nuns (*Inventory*, p. 250). At suppression there were only the prioress and four nuns (Papal Petition).





LINCLUDEN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.  
(From Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*.)

[To face p. 202.]



at length, and though extenuating circumstances were pleaded—such as that men from the surrounding country, the majority of whom were dissolute, used to repair to the convent which was near the Marches, and that the town, which was only a mile distant, was much frequented by travellers and merchants—yet the nuns must stand convicted; for if the finding of the Bishop of Glasgow is not on record, his action in suppressing the nunnery is conclusive. So the nunnery was turned into a collegiate church, and filled with prebendars, chaplains, and bedesmen; but, as it will be seen, they would appear to have behaved but little better than the ejected nuns.

Archibald the Grim was a great supporter of the Church. At Bothwell he was busily establishing a collegiate church; so having got rid of the nuns he turned Lincluden into a collegiate church. At first the establishment consisted of a provost and twelve secular canons.\* Archibald the Grim died in 1400, and his son Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, married Lady Margaret, daughter of King Robert II, and to him rather than his father must these remains be assigned. At first the provost and canons must have been content with the accommodation of the nuns; but shortly after 1400 the present structure must have been commenced, for there is evidence that its crowning glory, the chancel, was built between 1409 and 1424.†

The endowments of the provostry must have been considerable. Its temporality included the barony of Drumsleet, which covered most of the parish of Troqueer, including what is now Maxwelltown, and part, at least, of the parish of Terregles. Some of this barony—we don't know how much—must have belonged to the nuns. Further, the institution owned the barony of Crossmichael, substantially the whole of that parish, a valuable asset that once belonged to the Abbey of Holywood, and which must have been transferred by the Douglasses to Lincluden. The rental of these lands in 1561 amounted to £423 Scots and 15 chalders 2 bushels of victual.‡ The spirituality of the provostry consisted originally of the five kirks—Caerlaverock, Kirkbean, Colvend, Lochruttoun, and Terregles. The fruits of each of these kirks were drawn by the provostry,

\* *Inventory of Monuments*, p. 251; but Papal Petition says eight.

† *Inventory*, p. 251.

‡ M'Dowal's *Lincluden*, p. 78.

a resident vicar being appointed, the surplus being used to maintain the prebendaries' stall at Lincluden associated with each of the churches. At a later date, three other prebendaries' stalls were founded—for Parton, Lochmaben, and Kirkandrews—making eight prebendaries in all. There was also a chaplain who served in the Lady Margaret Chapel, the endowment of which seems at a later date to have been annexed to one of the prebends. Lastly, there was the hospital for poor folk, which in its heyday provided accommodation for twenty-four bedesmen, who received accommodation, clothing and fuel, and eight bolls of oatmeal each.\*

A few episodes connected with Lincluden may be briefly referred to. In 1448 there was a great gathering in Lincluden Church, when William, Earl of Douglas, summoned all the Border Barons to recast the ordinances of the Border—not only a code of Border laws but also rules relating to the lighting of beacon-fires in time of danger.

In 1460 Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, fled to Scotland with her infant son, after the battle of Northampton, where her husband had been taken prisoner, and took refuge at Lincluden. Here she was visited by Queen Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II, and from here she set out in the vain attempt to retrieve her fortunes that ended in the disastrous battle of Towton. And within these walls must often have rested James IV, coming and going on his annual pilgrimages to Whithorn.

In 1508 the provostry entered into a new phase, being united with the Bishopric of Whithorn in the Deanery of the Chapel Royal at Stirling.† The Bishop became Dean and also Comendator of Lincluden on the death of the then Provost. This arrangement was cancelled in 1522, and Lincluden returned to its former status. A few years later—perhaps because of the absence of the disciplinary hand of a provost—an episcopal commission had to reform Lincluden, for its occupants, though bound by their statutes to residence, were frequently absent and omitted to pray for the souls of the founders. It was also stated that youths and women were enjoying the benefits of the institution, whilst its proper inmates were wandering about from

\* M'Dowal's *Lincluden*, p. 70.

† Roman Transcripts at Register House.

place to place. The wheel of time had turned full circle since the nunnery was suppressed.\*

Of the provosts we have a complete list, a happy feature that Lincluden shares with hardly any other religious house in Scotland. All of them were men of mark, for as long as the Douglasses were Lords of Galloway they appointed their secretary or chancellor as provost. After the fall of the Douglasses (1453) the Crown assumed the patronage and invariably conferred the provostry on some high Court official. The second provost was Alexander de Cairns, chancellor to the Earl of Douglas and a royal ambassador, whose tombstone is still preserved here. One of the provosts was keeper of the great seal, two were keepers of the privy seal, two were auditors of the Exchequer, one was King's almoner, another secretary to the King; two Lord Treasurers of Scotland and a Collector-General were numbered amongst them. No less than six became bishops. One was slain at Pinkie, and yet another was left behind on the crimson field of Flodden.

So through its provosts it may be said that this beautiful, if ruinous, example of fifteenth-century architecture is intimately connected with every event of importance that occurred upon the stage of Scottish history.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

The original lay-out of the college buildings probably followed the outline of the nunnery and may have enclosed a courtyard. Excavations have not brought to light any signs of a cloister. Of the buildings that may once have surrounded this courtyard only the church on the south and what is known as the Provost's Lodging on the east survive. The prebendarys may have had their residence on the west or shared with the provost the eastern wing. We do not know where the hospitium for the bedesmen stood.

The Provost's Lodging was originally a three-storied building; only the vaulted basement survives, which may have been used as cellars. Entrance was obtained by means of a semi-octagonal staircase now in ruinous condition. The staircase and the three northmost divisions of the Lodging are believed to have been built by Provost Stewart in the sixteenth century. The

\* MS. St Andrews *Formulare*.

most northern section was four stories high, crowned prior to 1805 with crow-stepped gables.\*

The section of the eastern range next to the church was the sacristy, having access to the chancel through a door. It was vaulted in two compartments. There was apparently a room above it, the roof of which was carried on corbels on the external northern wall of the chancel. But a pronounced raggle, also on that wall, indicates structural alterations at some time. The sacristy is of the same date as the church and earlier than the rest of the Provost's Lodging.

The church was excavated in 1882, and the whole site cleared out two or three years ago by the Historical Monuments' Commission. Only a few indications were found of the nun's church. The two steps at the west end are believed to have been *in situ* in Norman times, some evidence of a round-headed doorway having been found in 1882, but not now preserved. Fragmentary portions of what were thought to be semicircular piers belonging to the north arcade of the nave were discovered and believed to be thirteenth century. I do not know what became of them, and there is no evidence now of a northern arcade. It has also been suggested that the north-east respond, though not in its original place, also dates from the thirteenth century, being distinctly early in character.

The nave in breadth has been merely a continuation of the walls of the chancel. On the south side there has been an aisle and transept, neither of which features can have figured on the north side of the nave. The north wall has completely gone. It is not known how the nave was roofed; but the aisle has been vaulted. The south transept has one unusual feature. Above its vaulted roof was a chamber, the southern window of which, with its rounded arch, being most prominent. It is not, however, clear how this chamber was reached, as it was separated on the north from the church by a wall over the arcades of the nave. This transept contained the Lady Chapel, founded and richly endowed in 1429 by Lady Margaret, wife of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. Within it are the mutilated remains of a round-arched piscina.

The nave is separated from the chancel by a stone rood-

\* M'Dowal, p. 172. It was drawn in 1789 for Grose, who reproduces it in his *Antiquities of Scotland*.



screen, a part of the original design. The screen is surmounted on both sides by richly carved cornices which supported the floor of the rood-loft, probably a wooden gallery panelled on both sides. Access to the loft was by means of a wheel staircase south of the screen and opening into the nave.

#### THE CHANCEL.

The roof of the chancel has been vaulted, and it shares with the south transept the peculiarity of having had a chamber above it which possessed a pointed barrel vault and a timber flooring supported on corbels on the side walls above the groined vaulting of the chancel. Attention should be drawn to the graceful manner in which the ribs of the vaulting spring from eight moulded wall shafts resting on richly carved corbels. These corbels and the label terminations of the windows have all borne armorial shields, whilst some highly decorated bosses have survived and may be seen in a vault of the Provost's Lodging.

On the south wall is a sedilia divided into three seats, the canopy of which is supported by three cusped arches. Within the canopy the soffits are carved in imitation of a vaulted compartment, with shafts, ribs, and bosses in miniature. In spite of its present mutilated condition one can still appreciate the immense skill and care of detail that must have been lavished upon it. It is entirely in keeping with the tomb on the opposite wall, which provides the keynote to the entire decoration of the chancel. The badly damaged piscina beside the sedilia shows the same rich detail. The high altar was against the east wall, its table being supported at the back by three moulded corbels. The front was probably supported by pillars. The space between the table of the altar and the window-sill above must have been occupied by a stone reredos, of which a substantial fragment, some 3 feet square, decorated with eight figures, is to be seen in a vault of the Provost's Lodging. Beneath the chancel is a vaulted crypt 13 feet by 7 feet, now in a ruinous condition. The eight prebendary stalls must have had carved wooden stalls within this chancel. Two of them, highly ornamented, still exist, one of them having a female figure painted in tempera on the back of the stall. The figure at one time was optimistically believed to be that of the Princess Margaret, but has now



been accepted as that of the Virgin Mary. These stalls are at the neighbouring church of Terregles.

### THE TOMB.

On the north wall is a highly ornamented doorway that gave admittance to the sacristy. Beside it is the remarkable monument to Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III, and wife of the 4th Earl of Douglas. It takes the form of a canopied altar tomb recessed in the wall, the effigy now terribly mutilated lying within the arched recess. The base of the tomb is designed in nine arched panels, each containing a blazoned shield. From west to east they are as follows :—

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Annandale.          | (2) Galloway. |
| (3) Murray of Bothwell. | (4) Douglas.  |
| (5) Undecipherable.     | (6) Drummond. |
| (7) Stewart.            | (8) Effaced.  |
| (9) Atholl.             |               |

Each of these shields represents a definite title, such as Lord of Annandale and Galloway ; or a connection with some distinguished family,—thus (6) Drummond is the coat of arms of Princess Margaret's mother

In the tympanum are carved three cups with the Douglas heart in the centre, symbolical of the office of cupbearer to the King held by the husband of Princess Margaret. A similar device figures on the sacristy door.

On the back of the recess is inscribed in Gothic lettering :  
 “Hic jacet Domina Margareta, Regis Scocie filia, quondam comitissa de Douglas, Domina Galwidie et vallis Anandie.”

Of the Princess Margaret, her wisdom and her bounteousness, much might be said. But no one can say that she did not rest in a fitting sepulchre. Erected in her lifetime and before her husband's death, it was probably intended as the resting-place of them both, for there is room for another effigy. But he was killed in battle in France ; so she lay here alone, in a chancel which has been described as the finest example of the Decorated Period in Scotland, a work which in delicacy of detail and richness of design is unsurpassed in any of our churches.

A few words may perhaps be added. We know of only a few others who have shared the Lady Margaret's sleep within these

walls. The tombstone of Provost Cairns can be seen in the Provost's Lodging. The inscription on its margin can be translated: "Here lies Alexander de Carnys. Ye who walk upon me with your feet, help me by prayer."

In the southern transept two members of the Couper family are commemorated: "Here lyes an honest man, Alexander Couper, Mason, 1588."

Some more distinguished persons were buried here, though we know not where they lie. Uchtred, the supposed founder of the nunnery, was interred here, according to tradition. John, Lord Maxwell, Earl of Morton, was slain at Dryfesands in 1593, in the last great clan battle between Maxwells and Johnstones. His followers laid his body to rest here; but it was without his head, for that grisly trophy of the fight was nailed to the outside battlements of Lochwood Tower by the victorious Johnstone. His son John, 9th Lord Maxwell, treacherously murdered Johnstone, and was beheaded in 1613. His corpse, too, was buried here, though we do not know what happened to his head. Even the humble bedesman entered his last sleep hard by. When the Office of Works was levelling just outside the chancel, the workmen came across a graveyard in which the bodies, without any enclosing coffins, were laid so close one upon another as almost to touch. There was nothing to indicate the period of burial, which was left undisturbed. But it seems more than probable that here were crowded together in death the inmates of the hospitium.

Beside that graveyard lies a hillock which once must have been a mote, the defended house of some early Anglo-Norman prior to the establishment of the nunnery. Where once may have been the bailie court of the mote was a sunken rectangular level space which used by some to be considered the site of a cloister. One autumn morn a workman of the Office of Works, standing on the mote, looked down on this space all covered with frost and was astonished that the hoar had brought up a wonderful pattern on the soil. He hastily pegged out that pattern, and in due course that level space was excavated. It brought to light a mediæval garden of remarkable design, exactly like the pattern of the frost. That herbarium in which the prebendars must have oftentimes walked is an ecclesiastical rarity and should not be overlooked.

## MELLERSTAIN :

ITS OWNERS, ESPECIALLY THE HAITLIES.

By the Rev. HENRY PATON, M.A.

HAVING had occasion to go through the family papers preserved at Mellerstain, I made some jottings from them concerning the Haitlies to supplement the information which is given about that family in some of the Public Records, particularly the Registers of the Great and Privy Seals and of the Privy Council of Scotland, and the following notes may be acceptable in view of the visit made by the Club to Mellerstain in the course of the present session.

On 28th March 1451 Patrick de Haliburton, the son and heir of John, Lord Haliburton, received from King James the Second a grant of the lands and barony of Dirleton in East Lothian, and of Mellerstain and others in Berwickshire, on his father's resignation of the same, the terce of Janet, the wife of Lord Haliburton, being reserved. Later they came into the possession of Robert, Lord Boyd, and were included among his lands when they were forfeited by King James the Third, who in 1469 gave them to George, Lord Gordon, and he three years later, as George, Earl of Huntly, gave one-third of Fogo, Melvynnstains, Fauns and others to his brother Alexander, Lord Seton.

In 1484, Mellerstain, Fauns, and some other lands were occupied by Henry Hately of Mellerstain, and his wife, Sibilla Home. They had two sons, George and Alexander, and between them, on 30th June 1489, he made a division of them, giving Mellerstain and Fauns with the mill thereof to Alexander, and the lands of Blassinbraid and Spottischele in the barony of Dunbar to George, their charters being confirmed by King James the Fourth in 1506, when another crown charter confirmed to Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain and his heirs by Sibilla Home, one-third of the lands of Brigeamsheills.

In 1490 George Haitlie, called son and heir of Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain, married Margaret Blackadder, and received a

charter of confirmation of the lands of Blassinbraid in the stewartry of March and shire of Berwick, from which it may be inferred that his brother Alexander had died and that Mellerstain had been now inherited by George. In 1511 the father, Henry, is dead, and mention is made of his grandson Henry, the son of George, as a minor and under the care of a tutor, who is Mr Cuthbert Baillie, rector of Sanquhar. In 1531 there is a John Haitlie of Mellerstains, who appears to have been a brother of the Henry last mentioned and so another grandson of the first Henry, and he had a son George who would be named for his grandfather. In that year he was at the horn for deforcement, and in 1537 he was granted a licence under the Privy Seal to sell the west half of his lands of Mellerstain and Fauns to whomsoever he pleased, following upon which there is a wadset of part of Mellerstain to Elizabeth and Margaret Hume, and a royal confirmation of a charter by him of parts of Mellerstain and Fauns to Elizabeth Hume, Lady Hamilton, in life-rent, and John Hume, natural son of the deceased Alexander, Lord Hume, in fee. In the following year there are two deeds recorded relating to Mellerstain in the Register of the Privy Seal—(1) Letters of Regress to Marion Haliburton, one of the heiresses of Walter, Lord Haliburton, and Alexander Hume, her son, of the third of the lands of Mellerstain, which had been alienated by the said Lord Haliburton to the deceased James Whitelaw, and (2) Precept for a charter by James, Commendator of Kelso, to Mr David Borthwick, son and heir of the deceased David Borthwick, burgess of Haddington, of certain lands, including a 40s. land in Mellerstain.

By the same commendator charters were granted on 1st February 1556–57 to Adam Purves, “nepos” \* of Alexander Purves, of the half of the lands of Mellerstain and Fauns, and of the other half to James Purves, “nepos” of Hugh Purves (which Hugh was brother german of the said Alexander, and a note on the charter mentions that these lands had been granted on 6th July 1465 to the said Alexander and Hugh, by Adam, Abbot of Kelso). James Purves, living in Mellerstain on 2nd September 1570, made over his right to his half to Mark Home, son of Sir John Home of Coldenknowes (Mark Home being also

\* “Nepos” may mean either nephew or grandson. In this case from the two dates given it seems probable that here it means grandson.

designated " of Craighouse ") ; and on 26th March 1576 Adam Purves, then designated burgess of Lauder, gave the said Mark Home infeftment in his half of the lands.

But to return to John Haitlie of Mellerstain. He married Janet Ker, and in February 1542-43 received from Queen Mary on his own resignation a charter of the lands of Mellerstain and Fauns in liferent to himself and in fee to George Haitlie, his son and heir-apparent, under reservation of the terce of his wife. This son George appears to have predeceased his father, as in 1562, when John disposed his lands of Blassinbraid and others to Stephen Burnfield, younger of Grenelawdene, he grants the charter with consent of Henry Haitlie, his son and heir-apparent, fiar of Mellerstains (with consent also of the latter's curators, who were Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsell,\* and Thomas Haitlie of Sneip). This Thomas was John's brother, and both had a remission granted to them in 1553 for being implicated in the slaughter of Scott of Branhholm. Thomas will be noticed later. John was still alive in 1569, but seems to have died before 1580. He had sons George, Henry, and John, also a natural son called William.

Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain, who succeeded, occurs in 1561 as a minor under the curators already mentioned, when, with his father, he disposed to George Powis three-fourths of the lands of Colteruiks, which are described as extending from the east side of the lands of Mellerstain westward to the highway leading from the south to the north, from the lands of the Abbot of Kelso on the west to the loch called Powfurd Loch on the east, with pasture for fifty soumes of animals ; and as superior of these lands he granted in 1564 a precept for infefting the said George Powis as heir of his brother James (witnesses to which were William Haitlie, natural son of John Haitlie of Mellerstain, John Haitlie, brother german of the said Henry, Alexander Slewman in Mellerstain, and others) ; and again in 1575, another for the infefting of James Powis as heir of his father George. In 1576 he was cited before the Privy Council along with his uncle Thomas, to be bound over to keep the peace with the Burnfields. It does not appear whom he married, but his successor was named John, who was doubtless his son, and another son was named Andrew. He died probably about 1590.

John Haitlie of Mellerstain, who succeeded in 1591, paid a

\* He is evidently father or brother of Janet Ker.



debt of 4000 merks to William Cairncroce of Colmislie, and was one of the curators of Alexander Haitlie of Lambden mentioned in that gentleman's marriage contract with Mary Home, daughter of John Home of Carolside, which was drawn up on 30th May 1594. Assignment was made to him on 28th July 1597 by Sir George Home of Spott of the escheat of William Redpath of Greenlaw. He borrowed money on his lands from William Napier of Wrightshouses, who with his consent and that of Andrew Edmonstone of that Ilk, his cautioner, feued out to Robert Lumsden of Airdrie on 24th November 1602, the lands and Mains of Mellerstanes, with the mill and the east half of Fawnis (Mark Haitlie in Fawnis being directed to give sasine). In 1603 he was killed in a feud with the Homes. He married Marion Lumsden and left by her one son and seven daughters, viz., James, Margaret, who married James M'Dowall of Makers-toun, Marie, Agnes, Jean, Elspeth, Isabel, and Susanna. Their names are given in a summons issued against them for debt by the Privy Council in 1607. Mr James Home, commendator of the Abbey of Eccles, seems to have had a chief hand in his death, for though put to the horn for not appearing to stand his trial in 1604, he was still recalcitrant in 1607, and was deprived of his benefice. The Privy Council took the matter up on 27th January of that year and endeavoured to effect a reconciliation. The parties are given as on the one part Mr James Home of Eccles, Alexander Home, his servant, and Mr William Home of Graden, and on the other, Andrew Edmonstone of that Ilk, Sir John Ker of Hirsell, Andrew Haitlie, uncle of James Haitlie of Mellerstanes, Andrew Haitlie of Sneip and his sons James and John, Henry Haitlie, brother of the said Andrew, Mark Haitlie in Fawnis, Alexander Haitlie of Lambden and his brother John, Alexander Haitlie of Hordlaw, Alexander Haitlie in Haliburton and his brothers Andrew, Leonard, James, and John, Robert Haitlie of Plewland and his brothers Archibald and Alexander, David Lumsden of Blanerne, Robert Lumsden of Airdrie, John Mow of that Ilk and his brother James, and Marion Lumsden, Lady Mellerstanes, mother of James Haitlie of Mellerstain.\* James Haitlie was under curators, viz., Sir John Home of Coldenknowes, Mr Thomas Cranston of Moreston, and William Napier of Wrightshouses.

\* John Haitlie, son of the late Mark Haitlie in Smailholm, is added later.



At hearing, Home of Eccles at last compeared, but James Haitlie being abroad and his intentions not being known, the case was deferred for a few months, and in June submission was made of the matter by both parties to the arbitration of His Majesty, who ordained them to appear before the Council and "chop handis togidder." On the day appointed for this, 26th May 1608, appearance was only made by a few of the Haitlies who granted a Letter of Slains to the Homes, and some of those who failed to appear were denounced as rebels. This, however, ended the feud.

James Haitlie of Mellerstain, the son of John, in 1619, wadset to Sir John Edmonstone the lands and mill of Mellerstain and the east half of Fauns, redeemable on payment of 52,720 merks before Whitsunday 1621, and this payment not having been made Sir John obtained a decree of the Court of Session adjudging the lands to him irredeemably. Other claimants for debts on the lands were James Cockburn of Ryslaw and William Home of Hardiesmill, son of Margaret Haitlie, who had part of the Kirklands of Mellerstain called Rowchehill. On 20th July 1627 James Haitlie granted a charter at Westminster to Mr Alexander Haitlie of the lands of Colteruiks. On 6th November 1627 King Charles the First granted a charter to Sir John Edmonstone of that Ilk of the lands of Mellerstain and Faunis, in the parish of Earlston and shire of Berwick, which had belonged to James Haitlie of Mellerstain, and were appraised from him on 10th September 1617 by Richard Home, brother of Mr Alexander Home, sometime minister at Eccles, for a debt of £1082, and which appraising he assigned to Edmonstone. In 1634 Andrew Edmonstone of Ednam, son of Sir John, was infeft as his father's heir, and from him they were appraised in 1642, and made over to George Baillie of Jerviswood, Margaret Johnstone, his wife, and John Baillie, their eldest son, by royal charter in the following year. This George Baillie was the son of George Baillie, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, by Christian Vosie, his wife. He acquired Jerviswood in 1636 and Mellerstain as above stated, and died in 1647. Margaret Johnstone, his wife, was a sister of Johnstone of Warriston. Their eldest son John having died, their estates were inherited by their second son Robert Baillie of Jerviswood. He married Rachel Johnstone, his cousin, and her son, George

Baillie of Jerviswood, was the father of Rachel Baillie who married Charles, Lord Binning, and brought Mellerstain into the Haddington family.

Some slight notice may be taken of the Haitlies of Sneip as a younger branch of the Mellerstain line, founded by Thomas, the younger brother of John Haitlie of Mellerstain. He is designated "tenant in Nenthorn" in June 1557, when John, Lord Borthwick, gave him a lease for life of his one and a half husband lands called Sneip, and on 17th April 1564 Ralph Dunsyre, as heir of Thomas Dunsyre of Nenthorn, his uncle, sold to Christian Ormestoun, wife of Thomas Haitlie, brother german of John Haitlie of Mellerstain, in liferent, and John Haitlie their son, in fee, his lands of Sneip, then occupied by the said Thomas, extending to a quarter and half-quarter of a husbandland, extending from the Foulisyke on the south to the Water of Eden on the west and north, and the highway leading from Turfford to the town of Kelso on the east, and thence southward to the foot of the Plodderknowes, and westwards through Northbanks to the foresaid Foulisyke. On 12th December 1569 James Sandilands of Middlerig and Elizabeth Horsburgh, his spouse, sold to Thomas and his wife in liferent, and Andrew their son in fee, their lands of Sneip, extending to a two-merk land, and from the substitution of Andrew for their son John, it may be inferred that John was dead. Thomas Haitlie acted as a curator to his nephew Henry Haitlie of Mellerstain, and with him in 1576 was summoned before the Privy Council to keep the peace with the Burnfields. He had three sons, the John and Andrew already mentioned, and Henry, who with his son Henry is named among the Haitlies in the peacemaking with the Homes in 1607.

Andrew Haitlie of Sneip succeeded his father, and lived until at least 1613. It does not appear whom he married, but three sons are named as his, viz., (1) John, who succeeded him, (2) Mr Alexander, who was for a time secretary to the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and received from his brother John in 1627 a charter of the lands of Colteruiks, which he made over again with Dunsyre's lands in Nenthorn in 1632 to John's eldest son, and (3) Mark Haitlie, who went to Anstruther and settled there, dying before 1654 and leaving a son John who was then a merchant in London.

John Haitlie of Sneip, the eldest son, is called by James Haitlie of Mellerstain in 1619 "his servitor" when he promised to infeft him in Colteruiks, which John had acquired in wadset in 1613 from James Powis for a loan of 1700 merks. He was infeft in 1627, and as stated above gave the lands to his brother. He married Margaret Colville, and their son

Andrew Haitlie of Sneip was laird in 1634, when he infeft his mother in an annual rent of 300 merks upliftable from his lands of Sneip, 3 husbandlands in Mellerstain and "Coudcruikis," lying contiguous with the lands of Mellerstain and Hardiesmilne.\* In June 1638 mention is made in the Register of the Privy Council that he had recently served himself heir to his grandfather before the Sheriff of Berwick, and in 1642 a charge was made to the Council against him, Margaret Collein his mother, William Collein her brother, and others, of having made violent ejection on "the Lords Sabbath" of the tacksman of the Mill of Northrig, and give him "manie bauch, blae and bloodie strokes," but the accusation was found not proven. Andrew Haitlie married Isobel Seaton, and he and his wife with others † were charged before the same tribunal with a violent assault upon William Wilson in Monkrig and his wife, the charge in this case being proved, and Isobel Seaton sent to prison, though Andrew Haitlie, having sworn that he had nothing to do with the matter, was dismissed. He seems later to have gone to London and followed the business of a linen-draper there in 1652, and to have died before 1663, when there is a

John Haitlie of Sneip, who on 20th May of that year granted a liferent charter of the lands of Sneip to his future spouse, Janet Law, the only daughter of Robert Law, merchant burgess of Anstruther. He appears to have been the son of Mark Haitlie, for his son,

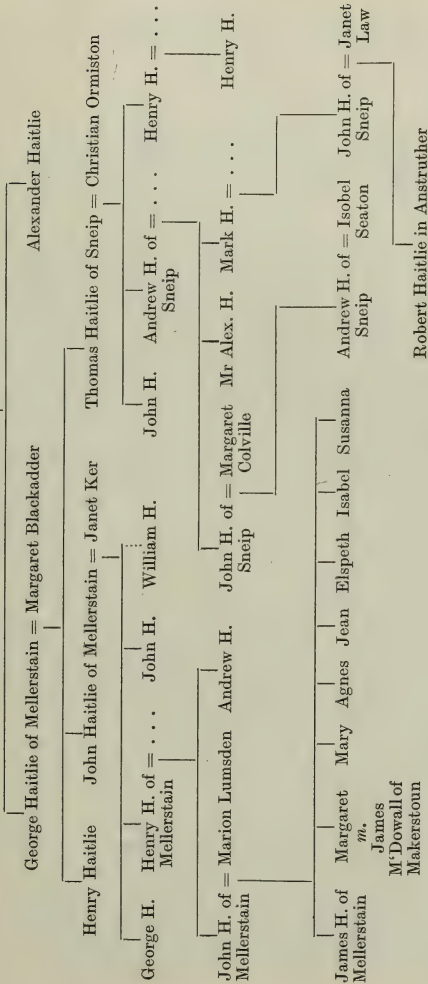
Robert Haitlie in Anstruther, was on 30th November 1682 charged by Andrew Simsone, clerk of Anstruther, to enter heir to his father, John Haitlie of Sneip, and to Andrew Haitlie of Sneip, his grandfather's brother's son. John Haitlie had incurred a debt of 300 merks to the Easter Anstruther's Seamen's poor-box, which in 1678 (after his death) they assigned to Simson, who thus sought its recovery from his lands of Sneip.

\* James Colville, portioner of Preston, witnessed the Sasine.

† Among them some servants of Sir John Seaton of Barns.

THE HAITLIES OF CELLERSTAIN AND SNEIP.

HENRY HAITLIE OF CELLERSTAIN = SIBILLA HOME



## HOUNAM LAW FORT.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, Secretary of the Society  
of Antiquaries of Scotland.

ON the Ordnance Survey map of Roxburghshire is shown the outline of a large fort on Hounam Law, the top of which is 1471 feet above sea-level. Dr Christison,\* while not describing the features of this fort, has made mention of it as being the sixth highest in Scotland and the highest south of Perthshire. Although this claim is not quite accurate,† the fort is very remarkable in size and situation, and of considerable interest in some of its features.

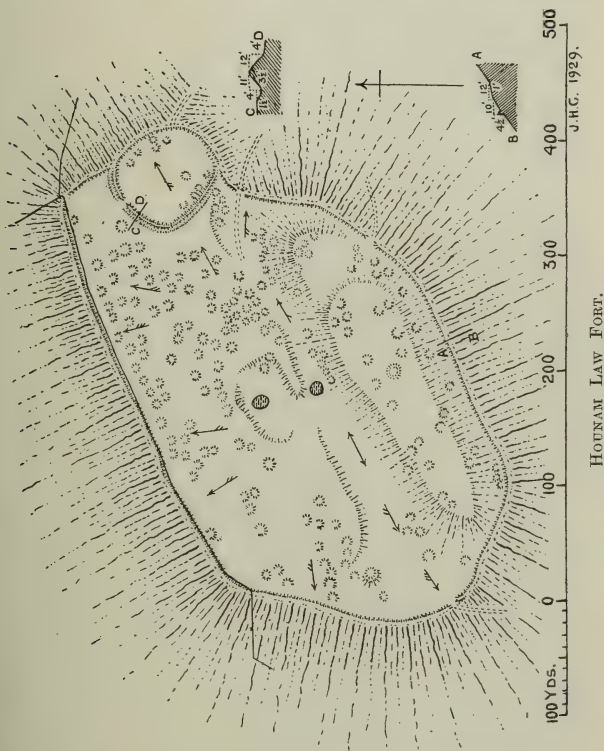
The prominent flat top of the Law is a well-known feature to every dweller in the Merse, and many a band of shearers has received the instruction to "set the raws in line for Hounam Law." The flat top is in fact a long narrow ridge running east-north-east, with a steep slope to the south. On the north side it falls abruptly for some 50 feet to a more level area of considerable extent, beyond which the ground again falls sharply. The ridge and this lower area have been enclosed by a stone wall, the foundation of which, some 10 feet in breadth, can be traced all round the fort. The area thus enclosed is fully 21 acres in extent, measuring 490 by 270 yards. An inner fortlet, 90 by 78 yards, occupies a defensive position at the north-east end; it is defended by a mound with a ditch outside measuring 27 feet over all, the crest of the mound being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the bottom of the ditch where best preserved.

There have been at least two entrances to the fort, each being approached by a track which follows a comparatively easy gradient. One of these entrances is at the south-west end, the

\* *Early Fortifications in Scotland* (1898), pp. 124, 290.

† On Craik Moor (*Creag Mhor?*), only a mile to the south-south-east, are traces of an unrecorded fort at an elevation of 1497 feet. It has a wall 10 or 12 feet in breadth, and contains several hut-circles.

other is at the head of a valley near the south side of the fortlet. What may have been a third entrance is placed near the middle



of the south-east side of the fort. The fortlet has at the north-east side one entrance, which leads into it from the fort.

The most interesting feature of the fort is the large number of hut-circles which it contains; of these I was able to count no fewer than 187, varying from 15 to 27 feet in diameter, and doubtless many more have been obliterated. They are most



distinct where the slope is steep, appearing as horse-shoe excavations cut into the slope to secure a level foundation. A number are arranged in rear of the north rampart, and they extend up towards the centre ; but they are to be found in all parts of the fort, and ten lie within the fortlet.

Near the middle of the fort lie two artificial reservoirs, the more northerly is oval in form, 42 by 33 feet, and still contains water. The other, some 40 yards to the south, is circular, 28 feet in diameter ; though dry at the time of my visit, the presence of rushes reveals its character, and it still doubtless contains water in wet weather.

On the highest point of the Law is a grassy mound of earth and stones, 42 feet across and 2 feet in height, which in all probability is a burial cairn of the Bronze Age. A hollow on the top suggests that at some time it has been disturbed.

The presence of such a large number of hut-circles, speaking to a population of many hundreds, at such an elevation at once suggests the question : Why did these people choose to live there ? We can only think it was for security against some foe, and certainly that foe must have been one of great power. Was it the Romans ? The Roman road crosses the Kale only four miles above Hounam, and the fort is less than six miles from the Roman camp at Pennymuir. There is only one other fort known to me that can compare with that on Hounam Law in size and in the number and character of its hut-circles. It is that on the Easter Eildon Hill, which has been fully planned and described by Dr Christison.† The situation is a striking one, of great elevation and strong natural defence, and it looks down on the Roman camp at Newstead. It is circular, measuring about 500 yards in diameter, or some 40 acres in extent, and contains, according to Christison, about 400 hut-circles. Some digging in these, carried out by Dr James Curle, revealed signs of occupation but no evidence as to the period to which they belonged. It is possible that excavation in some of the hut-circles at Hounam Law may bring to light relics from which one could tell whether or not the occupation of the site dates from the time of the Roman occupation.

† *Op. cit.*, pp. 163-165.

## THE LEPIDOPTERA OF NORTHUMBER- LAND AND THE EASTERN BORDERS.

By GEORGE BOLAM.

*Continued from p. 142.*

UP to this point I think it may be claimed, without undue egotism, that these pages contain a reasonably full catalogue of the Lepidoptera of the district so far as it is possible for individual effort to carry it; and I feel every confidence that very few (if any) inaccuracies can have crept into our personal records, such very great care having always been exercised to avoid anything of the kind. A like care was never lacking in regard to the *Tineina* which follow, but they stand on a somewhat different footing. A great deal of water runs under a bridge during thirty years, and so much solid advance has been made in the study of some of these tiny and obscure insects in that interval—a study in which I have not participated to any great extent—that the same confidence can scarcely be either felt or expected. Circumstances militated against our collecting ever being much more than perfunctory and intermittent; vast areas have never been entomologically explored at all; and a large number of species must, perforce, have escaped notice. We, in fact, have been no more than pioneers, and to others must be left the completion of the survey; but I do claim that no pains were ever spared to ensure correct identification of all specimens that came our way.

Despite their Lilliputian dimensions, the *Tineina* are second to none in general interest in the whole Order of the Lepidoptera. They form a very extensive group, but their structure renders them not so very difficult of recognition or to separate into their many genera. In brilliancy of colouring some of them rival even the butterflies; while, if owing to their numbers and minuteness (some of them no bigger than midges), they may be somewhat apt to become a little wearisome when they have

been reduced to nothing more exciting than cabinet specimens, a memory, or a name, the study of their life-histories and aberrant economy should make ample amends to an enthusiast for the time and trouble that must be expended upon them.

### TINEINA.

(Barrett's work, hitherto followed, not having reached the *Tineina*, the sequence and arrangement now adopted is that of Richard South's *Synonymic List of British Lepidoptera*, upon which my old note-book was remodelled after its appearance in 1884. The first four species below mentioned were at that time included amongst the *Tortrices*, but are herein brought into the *Tineina* in accordance with later ideas. For convenience page references to Stainton's *Manual*, vol. ii, have been added.)

1. CHOREUTES BJERKANDRELLA, Thnb., (=VIBRANA, Hb.), Sta. Man., p. 159.—We took this first on Ord Common, near Berwick, in 1889, where it was afterwards found to be not uncommon.

2. C. MYLLERANA, Fb., (=SCINTILLULANA, Hb.), Sta. Man., p. 159.—Not at all rare on Murton Moor in 1887, and at Kyloe and other Northumbrian stations later. Whitadder banks and elsewhere in Berwickshire.

3. SYMETHIS PARIANA, L., Sta. Man., p. 158.—In several places round Berwick, on both sides of Tweed, often hibernating about old buildings. Elliot got it in Roxburghshire, I believe rather commonly.

4. S. OXYACANTHELLA, L., (=FABRICIANA), Sta. Man., p. 158.—Abundant everywhere amongst nettles, etc. Hope Nurseries, Cheswick, Chirnside, Hawick, Jedburgh.

5. LEMNATOPHILA PHRYGANELLA, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 282.—Common throughout the district; occurring in October.

6. DASYSTOMA SALICELLA, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 282.—Robson's

only Northumbrian record of this was that Finlay had taken a single specimen in Meldon Park; I know of no others, but in Durham it appears to be not uncommon.

7. *EXAPATE CONGELATELLA*, Hb., (= *GELATELLA*, L.), Sta. Man., p. 282.—Well distributed and sometimes locally abundant, in October and November. I found it at Langleyford in 1889, and at Alwinton four years later. In Upper South Tynedale it appears to be common, as well as at Houxty on North Tyne; Robson recorded it from the Morpeth and Newcastle districts. Lamberton is the only Berwickshire locality known to me, but it is sure to have been overlooked elsewhere. William Evans found it common on the Pentlands. The female is flightless, having very small fore-wings and no hind ones, although in this respect it does not greatly differ from other allied species.

8. *DIURNEA FAGELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 282.—Common in spring all over the district.

9. *EPIGRAPHIA STEINKELLNERIANA*, Schiff., Sta. Man., p. 283.—Mr Grant Guthrie recorded a single specimen from Hawick so long ago as 1895, but I do not think he ever got another. Mr Routledge tells me it is not uncommon in Cumberland.

10. *TALÆPORIA PUBICORNIS*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 285.—I took a single specimen at Killoe in 1898.

11. *T. PSEUDO-BOMBYCELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 285.—Has been little noticed in the district. Shaw took one at Eyemouth in 1876, and another at Ayton the following year. I got it at Allerdean a few years later, our only Northumbrian station, but never found it more than very scarce there.

(Note.—The genus *Fumea*, included here in South's List, has already been dealt with in the first part of this paper—Vol. XXV, pp. 560–562—which see.)

12. *SOLENOBIA TRIQUETRELLA*, Fisch., or *S. INCONSPICUELLA*, Sta. Man., pp. 285–286.—Miss Dickinson gave me one of these curious three-sided larval cases, taken in her garden at Norham

in July 1887. To which species it belonged (if indeed they are distinct) I am unable to say as the moth never appeared, but we put it down as the former, a species which William Evans then thought he was finding in East Lothian.

13. *DIPLODOMA MARGINEPUNCTELLA*, Sta., Sta. Man., p. 286.—We took larval cases which were identified as belonging to this species about Berwick in 1889, and more than once later, but never succeeded in rearing a male.

[14. *XYSMATODOMA MELANELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 287.—Professor Heslop Harrison has recorded \* the finding of a case on a birch-trunk at Low Fell, Gateshead, in 1918, which, although on the Durham side of Tyne, is near enough to our boundary to justify this passing reference here to another of these obscure-living and so easily overlooked larvæ, more of which are sure to be discovered within our district when systematically looked for.]

15. *OCHSENHEIMERIA BIRDELLA*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 287.—Robson referred to some old records by Wailes and Maling (1875) of captures in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, which he thought probably came from Northumberland, although no exact localities were given. Personally I know nothing of it, but Mr G. B. Routledge took a specimen in Newcastle, near the Central Station, on 16th August 1913.

16. *O. BISONTELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 288.—Another species upon which some pertinent remarks regarding its occurrence in the Newcastle neighbourhood will be found in Robson's *Catalogue* (p. 114). We used to find it not rare round Berwick; Adam Elliot recorded it for Roxburghshire, and William Evans as common in the Forth area.

17. *SCARDIA BOLETI*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 288.—Was numerous about the decaying roots and branches of whins at Allerdean in June 1887, and again in July of the following year.

[18. *S. CORTICELLA*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 291.—Stainton's

\* *Vasculum*, vol. iv, p. 95.

*Manual* gives " *Larva* in Fungi on hornbeam." The hornbeam has, perhaps, no claim to be indigenous with us, but it has been extensively planted locally. (It used once to be in great demand as firewood.)

There are few examples anywhere in Upper South Tynedale, but there is one good tree on Barhaugh standing close to a good "salmon-pool," in a plantation clothing the precipitous bank of the river. It is full of flower as I write (July 1930) and, curiously enough, some small fungi near its base are infected with a tineid larvæ. There are, of course, several such caterpillars of similar habit, but it seems at least possible that these may belong to *Scardia corticella*. There comes a time, however, when minute investigations of this kind get beyond one's powers, and I must leave it to younger eyes and enthusiasm to establish their identity.]

19. *S. GRANELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 291.—Common over the district; the larvæ often a nuisance in granaries.

20. *S. CLOACELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 291.

21. *BLABOPHANES RUSTICELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 290.—Both common all over the district.

22. *TINEA FULVIMITRELLA*, Sodof., Sta. Man., p. 290.—This handsome species (generally dark purplish, sometimes nearly black with us, but always with its conspicuous four white spots on each fore-wing) is widely distributed over Northumberland, but has never occurred to me except singly. We first got it at Berwick in 1887, prior to which Shaw took one at Ayton. In recent years I have seen it at Houxty, Featherstone Castle, and Barhaugh on South Tyne, as well as at Alston and Ashgill, the last two localities being specially mentioned as it does not seem to have been previously recorded for Cumberland. Finlay got it at Netherwitton, and Robson mentions several Durham stations.

23. *T. TAPETZELLA*, L., Sta., Sta. Man., p. 290.

24. *T. PELLIONELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 292.—Both bad "clothes moths"—too often found amongst skins and the like. Each is common throughout the district.



25. *T. DUBIELLA*, Greg., Sta.—Not rare about Berwick, where we have taken it on either side of Tweed since 1887. It also occurs at Haggerston, and I took it at Chirnside Mains, Berwickshire, in August 1893.

26. *T. FUSCIPUNCTELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 292.—Too common everywhere for those who have bird-skins to look after. Mr Robson would seem to have doubted whether its range extended north of the Tyne. He must surely never have visited Berwick Museum!

In June 1921 I brought home for examination a boxful of old castings from the peregrine's eyrie at the Keyheugh, Elsdon, and some pupæ found amongst them duly produced this moth.

As I write (September 1930) others are emerging from a bottle of cayenne pepper which had been in the storeroom for some time, tightly corked. When opened a couple of months ago, my sister found it to be full "of caterpillars and their webs." Presumably the eggs which produced them must have been bottled amongst the pepper, but at any rate the larvæ had had nothing else to eat. When discovered they were, however, quite normal and well nourished, and it is somewhat disappointing to find the resulting imagines showing no variations from type as a result of his hot, very dry, and unusual food.

[27. *T. FLAVESCENTELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 293.—A moth taken at Kyloe, Northumberland, in June 1887, appeared to be this, but all doubts regarding it were never entirely removed.]

28. *T. PALLESCENTELLA*, Sta., Sta. Man., p. 293.—We took one at Scremerston, Northumberland, in 1887, but never succeeded in getting another. In Berwickshire, Shaw took it at Eyemouth ten years earlier. Evans recorded it for the Edinburgh district in 1891.

29. *T. LAPELLA*, Hb., Sta., Sta. Man., p. 293.—We never happened to meet with this in the northern part of the district, but Robson records that Finlay found it, "not plentiful" in Meldon Park, Morpeth.

30. *T. NIGRIPUNCTELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 294.—This we found quite numerous at Kyloe on 28th June 1887, which seems to be rather an early date for its appearance. During the following month we took it both at Berwick and Scremerston.

31. *T. SEMIFULVELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 294.—Well distributed over the district, but never met with except in small numbers, although its rich colouring is apt to attract attention. We got it occasionally about Berwick, on both sides of Tweed, and I have taken it near Wooler and at Houxty. Finlay found it, generally, over the Morpeth area, but “never very commonly.” Elliot recorded it long ago from Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

[32. *T. SUBAMMANELLA*, Sta., Zell., Sta. Man., p. 294.—“Very like the preceding, but fore-wings *purplish* brown and *both* the fasciæ *straight* and *yellowish* white. Once taken in Torwood, Stirlingshire” (Stainton’s *Manual*, p. 294). It is a rare and very local moth, but the locality is not so far beyond the Club’s “vicinage” that I may not hope to be forgiven for this digression. The insect may well occur within our district; old records are apt to be overlooked, and this note may stimulate interest in some budding entomologist.]

33. *PHYLLOPORIA BISTRIGELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 294.—We used to take this commonly at Kyloe and Fenwick Wood, and I have seen it at Langleyford and about Houxty. It is no doubt well distributed over Northumberland; Finlay found it not rare round Morpeth. Is sure to be present amongst birches on the other side of the Border, but records are wanting. Evans got it in the Forth area, and Stainton gave Torwood, Stirlingshire, as a locality.

34. *TINEOLA BISELLIELLA*, Hml., Zell., Sta. Man., p. 293.—Too common in houses everywhere. A destructive “clothes moth.”

35. *LAMPRONIA QUADRIPUNCTELLA*, Fb., (= *MOROSA*, Zell.), Sta. Man., p. 295.—Not uncommon in gardens, Berwick.

36. *L. LUZELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 295.—Logan got this at

Tranent, East Lothian, in 1851. Evans recorded it from Falkland, Fifeshire.

37. *L. PRÆLATELLA*, Schiff., Sta. Man., p. 296.—Numerous along the sea-banks north of Berwick, 3rd July 1887, and found in other places in north Northumberland later. Finlay “found it local but plentiful in the Old Park, Netherwitton” (Robson). It is not rare in Upper South Tynedale, and would no doubt be found elsewhere if looked for. Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it from Hawick in 1895.

38. *L. RUBIELLA*, Bjerk., Sta. Man., p. 296.—Abundant about the old fox-covert at Heatherytops, two miles south of Berwick, 1887, and later. Generally distributed over the district.

39. *INCURVARIA MUSCALELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 297.—Generally common throughout the district.

40. *I. PECTINEA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 297.—We used to find this common at Kylee, and of latter years I have seen it about Houxty. Finlay got it on Needless Hall Moor, in the Morpeth district, but “not very plentiful.”

41. *MICROPTERYX CALTHELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 302.—Generally common over the district.

42. *M. ARUNCCELLA*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 302.

43. *M. SEPELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 303.

These are now generally regarded as only well-marked forms of one species. Be that as it may, we used to take both forms round Berwick, *SEPELLA* being the most common; though *ARUNCCELLA* was far from rare on Cheswick links and Murton Moor.

44. *M. AUREATELLA*, Scop., (= *ALLIONELLA*, Fb.), Sta. Man., p. 303.—Kylee on several occasions, but never numerous; towards end of May. Finlay found it “scarce at Longwitton Garden House.”

45. *M. THUNBERGELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 303.

46. *M. PURPURELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 303.

47. *M. SEMIPURPURELLA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 304.

48. *M. UNIMACULELLA*, Zett., Sta. Man., p. 304; and *M. SALOPIELLA*, Sta. Man., p. 303, which has since been pronounced to be the female of *UNIMACULELLA*.

These have all been found more or less commonly at Kyloe since 1887, and would doubtless occur elsewhere in the district if looked for.

49. *M. SANGII*, Wood.—Discovered by Sang, near Darlington in 1866 (subsequent to the publication of Stainton's *Manual*), and named after him. It does not find a place in South's list, and doubts of Sang's determination have been expressed in other quarters. It is satisfactory, therefore, now to be able to dispel all doubts, and to extend the northward distribution of the species to Northumberland, on the dependable authority of Professor Heslop Harrison, who beat imagines from birch at Pigdon, in the Morpeth area, on 4th May 1929.\*

50. *M. SUBPURPURELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 304.—Seems to be generally distributed over the district. We got it at Kyloe in 1888, and in several other places later. Finlay found it commonly about Morpeth. Elliot recorded it for Roxburghshire, and Evans for Berwickshire and East Lothian.

51. *NEMOPHORA SWAMMERDAMMELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 298.—Pretty common and well distributed about Berwick, Haggerston Mead, Chillingham, etc., and no doubt the same would apply to south Northumberland, whence Finlay, Maling, and others have recorded it.

52. *N. SCHWARZIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 298.—Perhaps more abundant than the last and more widely distributed; common at Kyloe and elsewhere in Northumberland; at Pease Dean and Abbey St Bathans in Berwickshire; and recorded from Jedburgh and Hawick in Roxburghshire.

\* *Vasculum*, vol. xv, p. 116.

53. *N. METAXELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 298.—Langleyford, Northumberland, since 1888, and fairly numerous along the sea-banks north of Berwick.

54. *ADELA FIBULELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 299.—Not rare at Kyloe, where we used to see one or two nearly every year. Used formerly to occur regularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle according to Stainton's correspondents.

55. *A. RUFIMITRELLA*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 299.—We took several of this at Kyloe, Northumberland, in 1888 and later, our only locality for the immediate district; but Evans got it in the Edinburgh area.

56. *A. DEGEEREELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 300.—I took a single imago in Fenwick Wood, Northumberland, in April 1887, our only record for the district; but James Hardy, who borrowed the specimen, thought that he had seen it in Pease Dean, Berwickshire. Not uncommon in the Derwent valley (Harrison).

57. *A. VIRIDELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 300.—We got this also at Kyloe and Fenwick in 1887, and generally saw one or two there each year afterwards. Finlay found it generally distributed round Morpeth, and I have sometimes seen it about Houxty and elsewhere in North Tynedale.

58. *A. CUPRELLA*, Thnb., Sta. Man., p. 300.—We took this at Scremerston Sea House in May 1887, and shortly afterwards got others at the Hope Nurseries, Berwick, and on the Whitadder banks about Hutton Mill, Berwickshire. Newcastle is included amongst Stainton's localities in the *Manual*.

59. *NEMATOIS SCABIOSELLUS*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 301.—I took a single specimen in the garden of Capt. Norman, R.N., at Cheviot House, Berwick, in June 1902.

60. *N. MINIMELLUS*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 301.—We got this at Berwick in 1889, but only one. Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it from Hawick in 1895.

61. SWAMMERDAMMIA COMBINELLA, Hb., APICELLA, Don., Sta. Man., p. 305.—We took this at Belshill in 1898, where it is not uncommon. For Roxburghshire it was recorded by Mr Grant Guthrie from Hawick, and Elliot from Jedburgh.

62. S. CÆSIELLA, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 306.—The form *griseo-capitella* we found not rare at Kyloe, and the typical *cæsiella* on Cheswick Links and at Allerdean. Elliot recorded it for Roxburghshire, and Evans as common at Aberlady and elsewhere in East Lothian.

63. S. PYRELLA, Vill., Sta. Man., p. 306.

64. S. SPINIELLA, Hb.

Both found at Berwick in 1888, and afterwards commonly in the neighbourhood. Both also at Meldon Park by Finlay. *Pyrella* was recorded by Mr Grant Guthrie for Roxburghshire, there is little doubt that each is well distributed over the district and only wants looking for.

65. HYPONOMEUTA PADELLUS, L., Sta. Man., p. 308.

66. H. EVONYMELLUS, L., (=H. PADI), Sta. Man., p. 308.

Almost equally abundant over the district, perhaps a little more so on the English than on the "right" side of the Border, one species commonly predominating over the other in given localities. *Prunus padus* is the favourite food, though *padellus* is also addicted to hawthorn and apples, and both may occasionally be found on other trees and shrubs.

In certain seasons the bird-cherry is entirely stripped of its leaves, and assumes a dead and hoary appearance from the silken nests of the caterpillars with which its branches are festooned—not a pleasing sight in parks or by the sides of our streams. The trees usually recover, but in any case receive a bad set-back and make little or no growth for the season.

A like calamity is, of course, liable to result from "plagues" of other insects, the *Hyberniiidæ* for example, and some sapient woodman, pointing to the narrow rings of growth when, years afterwards, a tree happens to be felled, may dilate upon the evidence they afford of a sunless summer, overlooking the fact that they may be a record of just the reverse. A year that is good for trees must often coincide with one favourable to



insects, and by one of mutable Nature's everyday inconstancies, she may divert that which should have gone to the making of a ton or two of solid timber, or a crop of fruit, to the manufacture of such unsubstantial things as moths' wings.

67. *PRAYS CURTISELLUS*, Don., Sta. Man., p. 310.—We took a single specimen in the Hope Nurseries, Berwick, on 1st July 1887, but did not see another for several years. In 1898 it was found to be moderately common at Haggerston, and later near Belford, and at Houxty.

68. *PLUTELLA CRUCIFERARUM*, Zell., *MACULIPENNIS*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 312.—Abundant everywhere, always; but in certain years showing such abnormal increase as to become an exceedingly expensive plague, especially to the growers of turnips.

These extraordinary increases, in this and other insects, are generally attributed to immigration, and there is a good deal to be said in favour of the theory. Many species are well known to reach this country, more or less regularly and in large numbers, from overseas, and there is nothing inherently impossible to even such tiny creatures as the Diamond-back Moth completing the journey; but it must not be overlooked that in many of the species, whose sudden increase attracts attention and is often responsible for causing so much damage, the females are wingless or incapable of flight. The short lives, in a winged state, of many of the species (*Plutella cruciferarum* amongst them) is another deterrent feature; while since such abnormal increase must take place somewhere before such hosts can be produced, we are faced with the question whether that increase is not as likely to be generated in this country as in another. The Diamond-back Moth is probably nowhere normally more common than it is here; yet it may be noted that it has been recorded to have reached Spitzbergen in migratory bands!

I have, however, already written a good deal on this subject and need not repeat it all here. *Inter alia*, readers may be referred to my *Wild Life in Wales*, pp. 63–65, and to remarks already made herein in dealing with the Antler Moth (*antea*, vol. xxvi, p. 151). A consideration of why and how similar phenomenal

increases occur amongst such sedentary creatures as field-mice or voles is also relevant.

69. *P. PORRECTELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 312.—Another very common species in gardens, etc., generally distributed over the district.

70. *P. ANNULATELLA*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 312.—Seems to be always present, though never in any numbers, over a considerable portion of the northern part of our district. We took it occasionally at Berwick and Haggerston Mead, and it was given in Stainton's *Manual* as abundant at Newcastle; but Robson remarked that neither he nor Mr Gardner had ever taken it, and he was unable to give any other Northumbrian localities.

In Berwickshire Shaw got it at Eyemouth in 1876, I took it at Burnmouth a few years later, and Evans at St Abb's Head in 1895, as well as at Gullane in the following year.

The above were almost all single captures, and it will be observed that they are all from the coast.

71. *P. DALELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 312.—Said to have been abundant in the Newcastle area. We took it on pine trunks in Fenwick Wood in September 1887 and several times later, but never happen to have found it elsewhere; probably an oversight.

In Berwickshire Shaw got it at Eyemouth, and both Elliot and Mr Grant Guthrie recorded it for Roxburghshire. Evans found it common in East Lothian.

72. *CEROSTOMA VITTELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 313.

73. *C. RADIATELLA*, Don., Sta. Man., p. 313.

74. *C. COSTELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 314.

All common and more or less abundant over the district.

75. *C. SYLVELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 314.—I took this at Bels-hill in 1894, our only Northumbrian record, and there are no others for the district.

76. *HARPIPTERYX NEMORELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 315.—No records except for Northumberland, where, however, it is so

widely distributed that it has probably been overlooked across the Border.

I took two in Kylloe Wood in 1887, and have seen it at Houxty. Finlay found it scarce in Coal Law Wood, Morpeth, and Robson mentions other localities in that neighbourhood and about Newcastle.

77. *H. XYLOSTELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 315.—Alnwick Park was the only locality in which we had taken it, but Robson considered it common and generally distributed in Northumberland. Mr Grant Guthrie found it not uncommon amongst honeysuckle about Hawick; and Shaw had it from Eyemouth.

78. *ORTHOTELIA SPARGANELLA*, Thnb., Sta. Man., p. 318.—We got this sparingly at Ancroft in 1887, and at Paxton, Berwickshire, the following year.

79. *PHIBALOCERA QUERCANA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 319.—Not rare in Kylloe Wood, July 1893, though noticed only in certain spots.

80. *EXÆRETIA ALLISELLA*, Sta., Sta. Man., p. 320.—A single specimen in the garden at Berwick in 1889.

81. *DEPRESSARIA COSTOSA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 320.—Common about Berwick and Eyemouth, and no doubt elsewhere. Finlay found it not uncommon in the Morpeth neighbourhood.

82. *D. FLAVELLA*, Hb., (= *LITURELLA*), Sta. Man., p. 320.—Not uncommon about Berwick on either side of Tweed. Finlay found it so, and generally distributed in the Morpeth area of Northumberland.

83. *D. UMBELLANA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 321.—Murton Moor, south of Berwick, August 1898, in fair numbers. Finlay found it at Meldon Park, though always rare (Robson).

84. *D. ASSIMILELLA*, Tr., Sta. Man., p. 321.—Berwick in 1887, later found, not uncommonly, at Scremerston, Bamburgh, and Beanley. It was apparently abundant about Newcastle in

Stainton's day. Professor Heslop Harrison has lately recorded it from Hexham (*Vasculum*, 1924), and Belford.

85. *D. ARENELLA*, Schiff., Sta. Man., p. 322.—Widely distributed over the whole district and generally common.

86. *D. SUBPROPINQUELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 322.—Rare, or overlooked; we got one at Berwick in 1888, the only other record being one by William Evans from West Barns, East Lothian, in 1894.

87. *D. ALSTRÆMERIANA*, Clerck., Sta. Man., p. 323.

88. *D. LITURELLA*, Hb., (=HYPERICELLA), Sta. Man., p. 323.

Widely distributed and generally common throughout the district.

89. *D. ANGELICELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 324.—Robson records this as from Needless Hall Moor and the neighbourhood of Newcastle (as well as in Co. Durham). We never happened to meet with it farther north.

90. *D. CARDUELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 324.—We took a specimen at Kyloe in 1897. William Evans found it in Pease Dean, Berwickshire, in 1894, but, again, only a single example. It was then, I believe, new to Scotland.

91. *D. OCELLANA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 324.

92. *D. APPLANA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 325.

93. *D. CILIELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 325.

All fairly common about Berwick, Kyloe, etc., and recorded from Roxburghshire by Mr Grant Guthrie and others.

[94. *D. ROTUNDELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 325. Sea-banks, Lamberton.

[95. *D. ALBIPUNCTELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 326. Belshill, 1898.

[96. *D. DISCIPUNCTELLA*, H.-S., (=PASTINACELLA), Sta. Man., p. 328. Kyloe, 1888.

Must all appear within brackets only, as though we thought

we had them in the Berwick neighbourhood, doubts were never quite cleared up.]

97. *D. PULCHERRIMELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 326.—Robson regarded this as local but fairly well distributed in the Newcastle district, and Finlay found it in most parts of his (Morpeth) area, "but always scarce." We never happened to meet with it farther north.

98. *D. CHÆROPHYLLI*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 327.—We took this at Berwick in 1887, and I think again later. Robson refers to it in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

99. *D. NERVOSA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 327.—Berwick, rather common along sea-banks, 1887, Bamburgh 1888, and Learmouth 1892. Elliot found it scarce about Jedburgh.

100. *D. BADIELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 328.—Evans recorded this from West Barns, East Lothian, in 1894, Maling from the Newcastle neighbourhood in 1875, on the extreme limits of our district, yet from between we have no information.

101. *D. HERACLEANA*, De Geer, Sta. Man., p. 328. Throughout the whole district, abundant wherever "*cowkeeks*" (*Heracleum sphondylium*) grows, and very easily collected.

102. *GELECHIA MALVELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 330.—Common in most places and generally distributed over the district.

103. *G. VELOCELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 331.—Fairly common, Kyloe 1887, and Abbey St Bathans.

104. *G. FUMATELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 331.—Was recorded by W. Maling from Newbiggin-by-the-Sea in 1872,\* but I know nothing more of it.

105. *G. ERICETELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 331.

106. *G. MULINELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 331.

\* *Entomologist*, January 1873.

Both common and generally abundant on moors and about whins throughout the district.

107. *G. LONGICORNIS*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 332.—Fairly numerous at Kyloe, 1893. Finlay found it scarce west of Netherwitton, and Robson remarks on it about Newcastle and elsewhere in Northumberland.

108. *G. DIFFINIS*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 333.—A few at Kyloe in 1887, but not seen again.

109. *G. DISTINCTELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 337.

110. *G. CELERELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 337.—We took two or three of each of these about the sea-banks south of Spittal in 1893, but both were either scarce or very difficult to find.

111. *BRACHMIA MOUFFETELLA*, Schiff., Sta. Man., p. 342.—Kyloe in 1888, and also in Pease Dean, but only one or two. Robson remarks that it is given in Stainton's *Manual* as occurring about Newcastle, and that "Mr Hodgkinson claims to have taken it in west Northumberland."

112. *BRYOTROPHA TERRELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 333.—Seems to be generally common over the district.

113. *B. DESERTELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 333.—Quite common on the links southward from Scremerston, and as Robson notes a similar profusion south of the Tyne, it will no doubt be found elsewhere, under like conditions when looked for.

114. *B. POLITELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 333.—"Mr Hodgkinson reported it from the west of Northumberland, and Mr Finlay found it plentiful at Needless Hall Moor" (Robson); and as it again occurs in plenty at Longniddry, it will doubtless be found at intermediate stations. That we do not happen to have met with it personally signifies nothing, a remark that would equally apply to many others of these obscure insects, including—



115. *B. MUNDELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 334, which Robson again lists for south Northumberland, and *B. SIMILIS*, Dougl., upon whose presence in Co. Durham he has some pertinent remarks to make.

116. *B. SIMILIS*, Dougl., (= *GELECHIA CONFINIS*, Sta.)—Has been taken freely in Teesdale, Co. Durham, and in our district by Adam Elliot, who found it moderately common on drystone dykes in July in the Jedburgh neighbourhood of Roxburghshire, where he remarked upon the habit of the moths to “rise and settle again, but being small and dun-coloured not easily seen.”

“In *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, Ser. 2, ix, pp. 196–98 (1898), Mr Bankes proved that *confinis*, which was described by Stainton as a new species in *Ent. Ann.*, 1871, pp. 98–99, and erroneously put by Meyrick, in *Hdbk. Brit. Lep.*, p. 589 (1895), as a variety of *Gelechia affinis*, is in reality a dark northern form of *similis*, Sta., and he tells me that his Teesdale examples include var. *confinis* as well as the typical form. The larva feeds on moss growing on old walls, roofs, etc.” (Robson’s *Catalogue*, ii, p. 153).

117. *B. AFFINIS*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 334.—A single specimen taken at Hope Nurseries, Berwick, in July 1887.

118. *B. BASALTINELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 335.—Several at Berwick, July 1887.

119. *B. DOMESTICA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 335.

120. *LITA ACUMINATELLA*, Sircom., Sta. Man., p. 333.

121. *L. VISCARIELLA*, Logan, Sta. Man., p. 338.

All more or less common about Berwick, since 1887, and seem to be generally so over most of the district. *Viscariella* came to sugar on a tree on Murton Moor, in June.

122. *L. ÆTHIOPS*, Westw., Sta. Man., p. 337.—Scremerston in 1887, Kylee in 1898. Stainton gives Newcastle, which Robson believed might refer to the Durham side of Tyne. Evans recorded it as common on the Pentland Hills in 1895—“new to Scotland.”

123. *L. COSTELLA*, Westw., Sta. Man., p. 337.—Several at Daddo mouth, Cornhill, in 1887 and 1888.

124. *L. MACULEA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 337.—Berwick and Ayton, 1887, and subsequently elsewhere; probably common.

125. *L. TRICOLORELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 338.—We took this fairly often round Berwick in 1888. Robson remarks on its occurrence in south Northumberland, and it would doubtless be found elsewhere if looked for.

126. *L. FRATERNELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 338.—We got this also at Berwick, but I have no further note of it.

127. *L. MARMOREA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 339.—Abundant on Cheswick Links, and probably elsewhere, extending to the Tyne.

We had a number of forms of the allied species, *OBSOLETELLA*, *INSTABILELLA*, *PLANTAGINELLA*, etc., but it is impossible now to differentiate between them.

128. *TELEIA PROXIMELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 335.—Along the sea-cliffs north of Berwick, and at Scremerston, 1893. Robson records it as plentiful amongst birch in the Morpeth area and elsewhere in south Northumberland.

129. *T. VULGELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 336.—Allerdean in 1889, also at Kyloe. Robson's correspondent, Hodgkinson, listed it from west Northumberland. Probably not uncommon.

130. *T. FUGITIVELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 336.—Nearly the same remarks might be applied to this as to the last. We got it at Allerdean in 1893. William Evans took it at Dalkeith.

131. *T. SEQUAX*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 341.—Rather numerous, Allerdean, August 1893, where no rock-rose grows, I think. Kyloe later, where rock-rose is abundant. Shaw got it at Eyemouth.

132. *T. DODECELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 342.—Scremerston 1887, not uncommon. Pease Dean, William Evans.

133. *NANNODIA STIPELLA*, Hb., (= *NÆVIFERELLA*), Sta. Man., p. 345.—Recorded from Sweethope, Northumberland, in 1925, by Mr T. Ashton Lofthouse (*Vasculum*, vol. xii, p. 4).

134. *PTOCHENUSA SUBOCELLEA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 347.—Two, Allerdean Mill, 1887.

135. *MONOCHROA TENEBRELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 342.—Kylloe, 1887, probably not rare there.

136. *LAMPROTES ATRELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 344.

137. *ANACAMPSIS LIGULELLA*, Zell., Sta., Sta. Man., p. 342.—

These were both marked in Hodgkinson's list as occurring in the west of Northumberland, the only locality for the county known to Robson. I can add no others.

138. *A. VORTICELLA*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 343.—I think we took this at Berwick in 1893, and the same may be said of

139. *A. TÆNIOLELLA*, Tr., Sta. Man., p. 343.—Which Hodgkinson marked as occurring in west Northumberland in the list he supplied to Robson.

140. *A. SIRCOMELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 343.—Was found to be not rare on Cheswick Links in 1893, and we also took it on the sea-cliffs north of Berwick. Hodgkinson recorded it for the west of Northumberland (Robson).

141. *A. ANTHYLLIDELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 344.—We took this once at Berwick. Robson quotes Hodgkinson for western Northumberland, the only record he had for the county.

142. *BRACHYGLOSSATA CINERELLA*, Clerck., Sta. Man., p. 329.—Murton Moor, just south of Berwick, in 1889, Hodgkinson marked it in the list he supplied to Robson for west Northumberland. Mr Grant Guthrie got it at Hawick, and Evans in East Lothian.

143. *CERATOPHORA RUFESCENS*, Hein., Sta. Man., p. 329.—Robson's note that Maling had recorded it in 1875 (presumably from Northumberland) is our only knowledge of it in the district.

144. *PARASIA LAPPELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 348.

145. *P. METZNERIELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 348.

146. *P. CARLINELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 348.

All taken for the first time in Scotland by William Evans, in East Lothian in 1895. The first appears in Stainton's *Manual* as having occurred at Newcastle; the second was marked by Hodgkinson as occurring in west Northumberland; of the last we have no other knowledge.

147. *CLEODORA CYTISELLA*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 349.—Included in Stainton's *Manual* as having occurred in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Does not seem to have been noticed since.

148. *CHELARIA HÜBNERELLA*, Don., Sta. Man., p. 349.—Also included by Stainton as occurring about Newcastle where it is still known. We got it at Kyloe on sallows and birch in October 1888, when it appeared to be not rare. Evans got it at Luffness.

149. *HYPSILOPHUS MARGINELLUS*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 350.—No other record than that in Stainton's time it occurred about Newcastle.

150. *PLEUROTA BICOSTELLA*, Clerck., Sta. Man., p. 352.—A rather common moth on moorlands. We found it so at Langleyford, and Finlaw marked it as abundant at Greenleighton near Morpeth. In Roxburghshire it is common at Hoselaw, and was recorded by Mr Grant Guthrie from Hawick, and Elliot from Jedburgh.

151. *DASYCERA SULPHURELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 355.—Common in most places throughout the district.

152. *ŒCOPHORA MINUTELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 356.

153. *Æ. FULVIGUTTELLA*, Zell., (=FLAVIMACULELLA, Sta.), Man., p. 356.

154. *Æ. STIPELLA*, L., (=SIMILELLA, Sta.), Man., p. 356.

155. *Æ. SUBAQUILELLA*, Edl., Sta. Man., p. 357.

All taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland according to Robson. I never met with them in the north, but Evans recorded *fulviguttella* from Luffness, East Lothian, and Elliot *subaquilella* from Jedburgh.

156. *Æ. FLAVIFRONTTELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 358.—Recorded by Mr Grant Guthrie from Hawick.

157. *Æ. FUSCESCENS*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 358.—Common at Kylee; taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland; and by Evans at Gosford, East Lothian.

158. *Æ. PSEUDOSPRETELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 358.

159. *ENDROSIS FENESTRELLA*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 359.—Two very common and troublesome moths everywhere in houses.

160. *BUTALIS SENESCENS*, Sta., Sta. Man., p. 360.—William Evans got this at Luffness in 1895, as well as in Fifeshire, but we have no nearer records.

161. *ATEMELIA TORQUATELLA*, Lien., Sta. Man., p. 361.—Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson). No other local records, but Evans got it in the Forth area. It is a Scottish insect.

162. *AMPHISBATIS INCONGRUELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 361.—Robson's only Northumbrian record was that Hodgkinson took it in the west. I found it at Elsdon in 1921.

163. *ACROLEPIA GRANITELLA*, Tr., Sta. Man., p. 363.—Robson had no knowledge of it in Northumberland save that it was marked in Hodgkinson's list as taken in the west of the county, nor have I.

164. *GLYPHIPTERYX THRASONELLA*, Scop., Sta. Man., p. 364.

—Common about Berwick, and recorded by Elliot for Roxburghshire.

165. *G. HAWORTHANA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 364.—Far from rare about Hoselaw Loch, Roxburghshire, the larvæ on the heads of Cotton-grass; our only recorded locality.

166. *G. FISCHERIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 365.—Very common, May and June, and widely distributed over the district.

167. *HELIOZELE SERICIELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 367.

168. *H. RESPLENDELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 367.

Both reported by Hodgkinson to Robson as occurring in the west of Northumberland, but no other records.

169. *ARGYRESTHIA EPHIPPELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 369.—Not rare about Berwick, and recorded by Evans as common in East Lothian.

170. *A. NITIDELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 369.

171. *A. SEMITESTACELLA*, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 369.

Both common at Berwick and generally over the district.

172. *A. SPINIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 369.—Plentiful on rowans at Langleyford, Northumberland, and Edrington, Berwickshire; doubtless occurring, also, elsewhere.

173. *A. ALBISTRIA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 370.—Common Kylee, July 1888, and doubtless to be found so elsewhere in the district where sloes abound; though Finlay marked it as only "not scarce" in the Morpeth area (Robson).

174. *A. CONJUGELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 370.—Common Berwick, as also, according to Stainton, about Newcastle.

175. *A. MENDICA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 370.—We have no records of this except that it is marked in Stainton as being abundant in the Newcastle area. William Evans added it to the Scottish list in 1889.



176. *A. RETINELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 371.—Not rare about Berwick, Allerdean, Foulden Hag, etc., and was recorded as abundant for the Newcastle area by Stainton; and by Elliot from Roxburghshire.

177. *A. ANDEREGGIELLA*, Dup., Sta. Man., p. 371.—Marked as occurring at Newcastle by Stainton, and Hodgkinson reported to Robson that he took it in west Northumberland, but no other records.

178. *A. CURVELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 371.—Common at Berwick, Haggerston, Kyloe, and Pease Dean; would doubtless be found elsewhere on both sides of the Border if looked for.

179. *A. SORBIELLA*, Tr., Sta. Man., p. 371.—Kyloe 1888, not infrequent; reported from west Northumberland by Hodgkinson, and from Sweethope by Mr T. A. Lofthouse in 1925.

180. *A. PYGMÆELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 371.—Not uncommon at Ord near Berwick, and included by Stainton as occurring about Newcastle. No doubt should be found between these widely separated localities, but no other records.

181. *A. GÆDARTELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 372.

182. *A. BROCHELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 372.

Generally distributed over the district and common on birch.

183. *A. ARCEUTHINA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 372.—Harehope, Northumberland, 1883; probably not rare where juniper grows, but no other records.

184. *A. (BLASTOTERE) GLABRATELLA*, Zell.—Has been added to the British list since the publication of Mr South's work. It is included here on the authority of Mr T. Ashton Lofthouse, who detected it at Sweethope Lough, Northumberland, on 11th July 1925. He writes me (November 1930): "It is fairly abundant, I believe, in places about firs." The trees at Sweethope were all planted after the formation of the lough, so that the moth is evidently a colonist there, though no doubt from

some not very far distant wood. It is sufficient evidence that it only needs looking for to be discovered elsewhere.

185. *CEDESTIS FARINATELLA*, Dup., Sta. Man., p. 373.—Not rare at Kyloe. Robson says Hodgkinson got it in west Northumberland. The larva feeds on pine, and no doubt it will be found elsewhere when looked for.

186. *OCNEROSTOMA PINIARIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 373.—Kyloe since 1883; another pine-feeder which Hodgkinson also found in west Northumberland; no doubt it must likewise occur elsewhere.

187. *GRACILARIA ALCHIMIELLA*, Scop. (= *SWEDERELLA*, Sta.), Man., p. 376.—Very common in oak woods; Kyloe since 1888, etc. All over the district.

188. *G. STIGMATELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 376.—Allerdean, south of Berwick, 1889.

189. *G. ELONGELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 377.

190. *G. TRINGIPENNELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 377.

191. *G. SYRINGELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 378.

192. *G. AUROGUTTELLA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 378.

All more or less common over the district, the last named perhaps the least so, though abundant on Whitadder banks at Edrington.

193. *G. ONONIDIS*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 379.—Cheswick Links, 1887.

194. *ORNIX AVELLANELLA*, Sta., (*non* Hb.) Man., p. 380.

195. *O. ANGLICELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 380.

196. *O. BETULÆ*, Sta., Man., p. 380.

Almost equally common and well distributed over the district.

197. *O. TORQUILLELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 381.—We got this in "The Plantation" on north bank of Tweed about a mile above Berwick; no other records.

198. *O. SCOTICELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 381.—Common in north Northumberland and probably elsewhere though not recorded; Kyloe 1883, Middleton Hall, Wooler, and Langleyford.

199. *O. LOGANELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 381.—We got this on banks of the Eye below Ayton in June 1888, but no other records.

200. *O. GUTTEA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 381.—Common about Berwick, no other records.

201. *COLEOPHORA FABRICIELLA*, Vill., Sta. Man., p. 387.—Robson says Hodgkinson reported this from west Northumberland, but he had no further local knowledge of it, nor have I.

202. *C. ALCYONIPENNELLA*, Kol., Sta. Man., p. 386.—We took this at Hope Nurseries, Berwick, in 1889; the *Manual* gives it as abundant in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and Professor Heslop Harrison finds it still plentiful in the Tyne valley.

203. *C. FRISCHELLA*, L., and *C. MELILOTELLA*, Scott, Sta. Man., p. 386.—Are now considered to be but one species. We took it about Berwick in 1888, and later in fair numbers. Reputed to be more common in south Northumberland.

204. *C. PARIPENNELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 386.—Abundant at Berwick.

205. *C. PYRRHULIPENNELLA*, Tisch., Sta. Man., p. 388.—Common at Kyloe, 1888, and recorded also by Hodgkinson from west Northumberland. Doubtless it will occur in other moory districts.

206. *C. ALBICOSTA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 388.—Common, generally, over the district.

207. *C. ANATIPENNELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 387.—Kyloe 1888, and later about Berwick; occurs also in Newcastle neighbourhood and elsewhere in Northumberland (Robson); probably generally common.

208. *C. DISCORDELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 390.—Berwick, 1883; common and generally distributed over Northumberland.

209. *C. GENISTÆ*, Sta., Man., p. 390.—Kyløe 1888; Minster-acres, and above Bardon Mill on South Tyne.

[210. *C. INFLATÆ*, Sta., Man., p. 390.—Larvæ in the heads of *Silene maritima* on the sea-cliffs north of Berwick we thought must be this, but did not rear the imago. Must meanwhile be bracketed.]

211. *C. TROGLODYTELLA*, Dup., Sta. Man., p. 391.—Kyløe 1888, not infrequent, our only observed Northumbrian station; but Elliot recorded it for Roxburghshire.

212. *C. MURINIPENNELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 392.—Taken in western Northumberland by Hodgkinson (Robson), and pretty commonly by Evans in East Lothian; probably would be found elsewhere if looked for.

213. *C. CÆSPITITIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 392.—Common about Berwick and over the neighbouring district on either side of Tweed.

214. *C. LARIPENNELLA*, Zett., (= *ANNULATELLA*, Sta.), Man., p. 392.—Common along the coast, Goswick, Beal, etc., and as far as Newcastle according to Stainton's *Manual*. I think we also had it from the neighbourhood of Wooler.

215. *C. TRIPOLIELLA*, Hodgk.—I took a number in and about Maines Wood, Chirnside, Berwickshire, 2nd August 1893. It is probably not so rare as this, our only record, might suggest.

216. *C. LARICELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 384.—No doubt abundant among larch. Hodgkinson took it in west Northumberland (Robson). I never happened to meet with it.

217. *C. NIGRICELLA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 385.—Appeared to be common at Cheswick, Ladythorn, etc., a few miles south of Berwick, June 1883, and probably not noticed elsewhere

because not looked for. Stainton marked it as occurring regularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

218. *C. GRYPHIPENNELLA*, Bouché, Sta. Man., p. 385.—Cheswick Links in plenty, 1883; Newcastle abundant, Stainton's *Manual*.

219. *C. SICCIFOLIA*, Sta., Man., p. 385.—West Northumberland, Hodgkinson (Robson); no other records.

220. *C. VIMINETELLA*, Heyd., Sta. Man., p. 385.—Langleyford, 1888, and I think elsewhere, not uncommon. Hodgkinson met with it in west Northumberland.

221. *C. LUTIPENNELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 384.—Berwick district common, and doubtless elsewhere.

222. *C. BADIIPENNELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 384.—Was numerous Maines Wood, Chirnside, Berwickshire, 2nd August 1893; not noticed elsewhere, probably for want of search.

223. *C. ADJUNCTELLA*, Hodgn.—Common on birch at Kylvie, 28th June 1887, and later; probably must occur elsewhere, but no other records.

224. *BATRACHEDRA PRÆANGUSTA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 396.—Usually a common species amongst poplar and willows, but we have no records except that in Stainton's *Manual* it is entered as occurring at Newcastle.

225. *ÆNOPHILA V-FLAVA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 396.—The larvæ feed in fungi and wine-corks and inhabit cellars, Newcastle being included amongst Stainton's localities. The only other is that Hodgkinson reported it to Robson from the west of Northumberland.

226. *CHAULIODUS CHÆROPHYLLELLUS*, Göze., Sta. Man., p. 397.—Berwick, Cheswick, etc., generally common. Reported by Hodgkinson from west Northumberland (Robson), and by Elliot for Roxburghshire.

227. LAVERNA PROPINQUILLA, Sta., Man., p. 398.—Allerdean, south of Berwick, 1888. Reported by Hodgkinson to Robson from west Northumberland.

[228. L. LACTEELLA, St., Sta. Man., p. 398.—No records actually within our district, but obtained by Evans at Aberlady in July 1895—the first record for Scotland. This is not much beyond our confines, and Robson reported the insect from Co. Durham.]

229. L. OCHRACEELLA, Curt., Sta. Man., p. 399.—Mr Hodgkinson is the only collector who seems to have taken this in Northumberland (Robson); but William Evans recorded it as new to Scotland from a dozen specimens which he took at Longniddry on 2nd July 1895.

230. L. PHRAGMITELLA, Bent., Sta. Man., p. 399.—There is a caterpillar which commonly tatters the heads of *Typha latifolia* in the old ponds left by the limestone quarries at Straker Stead, half-a-dozen miles south of Berwick, which agrees with the splendid description and figure in Stainton's *Natural History of the Tineina*, vol. xi, so perfectly that I include the species here without qualm, although we never reared a moth.

231. L. ATRA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 399.—Stainton gives this as occurring about Newcastle. We have no intermediate records, but Evans got it at Aberlady in 1895.

232. CHRYSOCLYSTA SCHRANKELLA, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 400.—Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson).

233. C. AURIFRONTILLA, Hb., (=FLAVICAPUT), Sta. Man., p. 401.—Abundant Newcastle (Stainton), our only record.

234. ASYCHNA TERMINELLA, Dale, Sta. Man., p. 402.—Scremerston Sea House, August 1893. No other record, though the food-plant, Enchanter's Nightshade, is common enough.

235. STEPHENSIA BRUNNICHELLA, L., Sta. Man., p. 403.

236. ELACHISTA GLEICHENELLA, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 405.



Our only knowledge of each of these is that Robson gives them as taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland.

237. *E. APICIPUNCTELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 405.—Not at all rare in July, Kyloe Wood, etc. Recorded by Elliot for Roxburghshire.

238. *E. ALBIFRONTILLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 405.—With the last, frequent; and seems to be generally common over Northumberland (Robson); will no doubt be found elsewhere in the district when some collector of these small insects appears.

239. *E. ATRICOMELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 406.—Not rare round Berwick; taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland; and Stainton gives Newcastle. Recorded by Elliot for Roxburghshire, and by Evans for East Lothian.

240. *E. LUTICOMELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 406.—Generally a common species; found round Newcastle and in west Northumberland. Sure to occur on the Borders, though we never happened to observe it about Berwick.

241. *E. KILMUNELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 406.

242. *E. MONTICOLA*, Wk., (= *ALPINELLA*, Edl.).

243. *E. CINEREOPUNCTELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 205.—All taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland, according to Robson; but not yet noticed on the Borders.

244. *E. TRAPEZIELLA*, H.-S., Sta. Man., p. 404.—Not rare on our moors in July, Kyloe, etc.; also taken in west Northumberland by Hodgkinson.

245. *E. NIGRELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 406.—Taken by Hodgkinson in the west of the county, but not yet noticed elsewhere in Northumberland or on the Borders, though Evans got it in East Lothian.

246. *E. SUBNIGRELLA*, Dougl., Sta. Man., p. 408.—Kyloe 1889, not rare there, but not yet noticed elsewhere in the district.

247. E. PERPLEXELLA, Sta., Man., p. 408.

248. E. OBSCURELLA, Sta., Man., p. 407.

Both taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson). *obscurella* we used to find common around Berwick.

249. E. ZONARIELLA, Tgstr., Sta. Man., p. 409.—Not rare at Newham Bog in “Bullfaces” (*Aira cæspitosa*), and will no doubt occur elsewhere upon that common grass; but has not yet been noticed except by Hodgkinson, who got it in west Northumberland.

250. E. MEGERLELLA, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 408.—Another of Hodgkinson’s captures in west Northumberland, and included by Stainton as occurring at Newcastle.

251. E. RHYNCHOSPORELLA, Sta., Man., p. 410.—Not rare below Langleyford, under Cheviot, 1893; taken also by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland.

252. E. PALUDUM, Frey., Sta. Man., p. 410.—West Northumberland, Hodgkinson (Robson); no other records.

253. E. BIATOMELLA, Sta., Man., p. 411.—Stainton’s *Manual* gives “Newcastle” as a locality. I know of no others.

254. E. TRIATOMEA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 411.—Cheswick Links 1893, not uncommon; the *Manual* gives Newcastle. Evans recorded it from Longniddry.

255. E. SUBOCELLEA, St., Sta. Man., p. 411.—Not common in the north and unrecorded for the district, save that Hodgkinson got it in west Northumberland (Robson).

256. E. RUFOCINEREA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 411.

257. E. ARGENTELLA, Clerck., (=CYGNIPENNELLA, Hb.), Sta. Man., p. 412.

Both common throughout the district and generally abundant, even up amongst the hills. The larvæ of the last named usually feed upon *Dactylis glomerata*, but appear not to be confined to that grass. On the southern slope of Peel Fell there are

some extraordinary patches of *Holcus lanatus*, and passing through one of these on my way down to Deadwater Station, on 26th July 1918, I found it full of these delicately white moths, which must evidently have been reared on this grass as there was practically no other for a hundred yards or more.

258. *TISCHERIA COMPLANELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 412.—Kylloe, Haggerston, etc., usually common amongst old oaks throughout the district.

259. *T. MARGINEA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 413.—Scremerston, Kylloe, etc., usually common enough everywhere amongst brambles.

260. *LITHOCOLLETIS ROBORIS*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 415.

261. *L. AMYOTELLA*, Dup., Sta. Man., p. 415.

Both rather local species which, like most of the family, are easily overlooked. We found both at Fenwick Wood, Northumberland, and Robson has referred to their occurrence in the south and west of the county.

262. *L. QUINQUEGUTTELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 419.—Taken by Hodgkinson in west of Northumberland (Robson).

263. *L. NIGRESCENTE*LLA, Logan, Sta. Man., p. 416; and *L. BREMIELLA*, Frey., Zell., Sta. Man., p. 417.—Formerly regarded as distinct, but see Mr. Bankes' footnote in Robson's *Catalogue*, vol. ii, p. 215. Both forms are on record for south and west Northumberland, but have not yet been recognised on the Borders, I think.

264. *L. LAUTELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 416; and *L. IRRADIELLA*, Sta., Scott, Sta. Man., p. 416.—Regarding these, formerly looked upon as distinct species, the reader may be again referred to footnotes by Mr Bankes in Robson's *Catalogue*, pp. 215 and 216. In that work both forms are recorded as having been taken in west Northumberland by Hodgkinson.

265. *L. VACCINIELLA*, Scott, Sta. Man., p. 419.—Given in Stainton's *Manual* as abundant at Newcastle, which, as pointed

out by Robson, must refer to some of the western moors where the food-plant, *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea*, grows. We thought we had taken it on Kyles hills in 1883, but that needs confirmation.

266. *L. POMIFOLIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 418.

267. *L. CORYLI*, Nicelli, Sta. Man., p. 419.

268. *L. SPINICOLELLA*, Kol., Sta. Man., p. 418.

269. *L. FAGINELLA*, Mann., Sta. Man., p. 418.

270. *L. SALICICOLELLA*, Sircom, Sta. Man., p. 418.

271. *L. ULMIFOLIELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 417.

272. *L. SPINOLELLA*, Dup., Sta. Man., p. 417.

273. *L. QUERCIFOLIELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 420.

274. *L. MESSANIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 420.

275. *L. CORYLIFOLIELLA*, Haw., with its northern form *CALEDONIELLA*, Sta., Sta. Man., p. 421.

All found to be more or less common in north Northumberland, and having been recorded from the south and west of the county, as well as from the Scottish Borders, may be passed as being well distributed with us and probably to be found wherever looked for.

276. *L. VIMINIELLA*, Sircom, Sta. Man., p. 420.—Not uncommon, Kyles 1888, Allerdean, etc., and taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson). No doubt will occur in intermediate localities.

277. *L. SCOPARIELLA*, Tisch., Sta. Man., p. 420.—The larva of this feeds in broom, and the species has been found by Evans to be not uncommon in East Lothian. It also occurs in Durham, and is almost certain to be an inhabitant of some of our many broomy-knowes, only wanting looking for.

278. *L. ALNIFOLIELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 416.

279. *L. CRAMERELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 415.

Both common in north Northumberland, and elsewhere through that county (*vide* Robson); not recorded from the Scottish side but only from lack of observers.

280. *L. EMBERIZÆPENNELLA*, Bouché, Sta. Man., p. 422.

281. *L. FRÖLICHIELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 421.

282. *L. DUNNINGIELLA*, Sta., and its pale form *NICELLII*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 421.

283. *L. STETTINENSIS*, Nicella, Sta. Man., p. 421.

284. *L. KLEEMANNELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 422.

All taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland, but not worked out farther north in our district.

285. *L. TRISTRIGELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 422.—Marked as abundant at Newcastle in Stainton's *Manual*, and taken freely in the west of Northumberland (Robson). Will probably be found to be common over the district when it is worked out.

286. *L. TRIFASCIELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 422.—A species to which the same remark as above might doubtless apply in all localities where honeysuckle abounds. We found it common at Kyloe.

287. *LYONETIA CLERCKELLA*, L., Sta. Man., p. 424.—Commonish at Berwick and in north Northumberland; bred freely from leaves of apple and cherry by Finlay at Meldon Park, and taken by Hodgkinson in the west of Northumberland (Robson). Not rare in East Lothian (Evans).

288. *CEMIOSTOMA SPARTIFOLIELLA*, Hb., Sta. Man., p. 425.—Common enough round Berwick, and equally so in south and west Northumberland. No records from the other side of the Border, but it is certain to occur where so many broomy braes are garlanded with gold each spring.

289. *C. LABURNELLA*, Heyd., Sta. Man., p. 425.—Berwick, 1889, and since found to be not rare in the neighbourhood. Very plentiful in south Northumberland on broom, "even in the grounds of the Hancock Museum in Newcastle" (Professor Harrison, *Vasculum*, 1926, vol. xii, p. 39).

290. *C. SCITELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 426.—Abundant over the district generally, on pears and apples.

291. *C. WAILÉSELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 426.—Occurs regularly in neighbourhood of Newcastle, and in west part of Northumber-

land, where *Genista tinctoria* is much commoner than in the north. No records from the Borders.

292. *OPOSTEGA SALACIELLA*, Th., Sta. Man., p. 126.—Robson's only locality was that Hodgkinson took it in west Northumberland. I can add no others.

[293. *O. CREPUSCULELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 427.—Evans found this at Luffness, East Lothian, in 1895. It occurs in Durham, but we have no intermediate records.]

294. *BUCCULATRIX NIGRICOMELLA*, Zell., (= *AURIMACULELLA*), Sta. Man., p. 427.—Not uncommon round Berwick; Hodgkinson took it in west of Northumberland (Robson).

295. *B. CIDARELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 427.—Allerdean 1888, not uncommon. No other record for any part of the district known to me.

296. *B. CRATÆGI*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 428.—Berwick 1888, Ayton a few years previously.

297. *B. MARITIMA*, Sta., Man., p. 428.—Under Castlehills, Berwick, 1888. Stainton gives "Newcastle," which no doubt indicated some part of the adjacent coast.

[298. *B. CRISTATELLA*, Fisch., Sta. Man., p. 429.—We have no definite record of this despite the fact that its food-plant, yarrow, is so universally common. We frequently found larvæ on *Achillea millefolium*, but never succeeded in obtaining the moth. Evans recorded it from Pettycur, Fife, as new to Scotland, in 1894.]

299. *NEPTICULA ATRICAPITELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 431.—Fairly common over Northumberland; recorded from Hawick by Mr Grant Guthrie.

300. *N. RUFICAPITELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 431.

301. *N. ANOMALELLA*, Goze., Sta. Man., p. 432.

302. *N. PYGMÆELLA*, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 431.



All apparently well distributed in Northumberland as well as across the Border. We never personally chanced to get *anomalella* about Berwick, but others have done so.

303. N. POMELLA, Vaughan, Sta. Man., p. 431.

304. N. AUCUPARIÆ, Frey.

305. N. SEPTEMBRELLA, Sta., Man., p. 432.

All given by Robson as taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland. No other records known to me.

306. N. SUBBIMACULELLA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 433.—Kyløe 1888, not rare. Occurs regularly Newcastle neighbourhood, and also in west Northumberland (Robson). Probably generally distributed.

307. N. ARGYROPEZA, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 433, *partim*; and identical with his N. APICELLA, p. 433. (See Mr E. R. Bankes' remarks in Robson's *Catalogue*, vol. ii, p. 234.)—Was found commonly on Needless Hall Moor, Northumberland, by Finlay, Robson's correspondent; and in East Lothian by Evans. I think we got it at Kyløe, but that needs confirmation.

308. N. TRIMACULELLA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 433.—Given by Robson as taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland.

309. N. FLOSLACTELLA, Haw., Sta. Man., p. 434.—We took a single example of this on Cheswick Links on 12th June 1887, a curious place to find it where neither hazel nor other tree grows. A fortnight later it was found in plenty on Whitadder banks at Hutton and Tibby Fowler's Glen. Occurs round Newcastle, and taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland.

310. N. SALICIS, Sta., Man., p. 434. Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson).

311. N. MYRTILLELLA, Edl., Sta. Man., p. 434.—Kyløe, apparently common. Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland.

312. *N. MICROTHERIELLA*, Wing., Sta. Man., p. 435.—Given in the *Manual* as abundant at Newcastle and in Co. Durham.

313. *N. BETULICOLA*, St., Sta. Man., p. 436.—“Tolerably common and probably occurring in most places. Hodgkinson records it from west Northumberland and Finlay as particularly common in Old Park, Netherwitton” (Robson).

314. *N. IGNOBILELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 434.—Rather a local species, only recorded for Northumberland by Hodgkinson from the west (Robson).

315. *N. ARGENTIPEDELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 435.—Another species found by Hodgkinson in west of Northumberland, and not uncommonly by Finlay in Morpeth district (Robson). Evans got it in plenty in East Lothian and Pease Dean.

316. *N. PLAGICOLELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 436.

317. *N. TITYRELLA*, Dougl., (= *BASALELLA*, H.-S.), Sta. Man., p. 436.

318. *N. MALELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 436.

319. *N. ANGULIFASCIELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 435.

320. *N. ATRICOLLIS*, Sta., Man., p. 435.

321. *N. ARCUATELLA*, H.-S., (= *ARCUATA*, Sta.), Man., p. 434.

These were all met with by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland; one form of *BASALELLA* being also reported by Finlay from Meldon, and in the *Manual* from Newcastle (Robson). The whole family has as yet been neglected in our district, particularly in the northern part of it.

322. *N. GRATIOSELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 437.—I believe we took this about Berwick; Evans found it in East Lothian. Hodgkinson got it in west Northumberland, and Robson considered it rather common.

323. *N. MARGINICOLELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 437.—Found by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland, and considered to be generally a common species by Robson. Evans added it to the Scottish list in 1896.

324. *N. ALNETELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 437.—Another of Hodgkinson's records for west Northumberland.

325. *N. GLUTINOSÆ*, Sta., Man., p. 436.—Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson).

326. *N. AURELLA*, Fb., Sta. Man., p. 438.—Taken by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland, and by Finlay in Coal Law Wood, Morpeth; included as abundant at Newcastle in Stainton's *Manual* (Robson).

327. *N. SPLENDIDISSIMELLA*, H.-S., Frey.

328. *N. LUTEELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 434.

329. *N. SORBI*, Sta.

330. *N. REGIELLA*, H.-S., Sta. Man., p. 437.

Our only records for the district are that Robson gives each of these as taken by Hodgkinson in the west of Northumberland. All have likewise occurred in Durham.

[331. *N. LAPPONICA*, Wocke.—Taken by Evans in the Forth area in 1895, and also occurs in Co. Durham. Not yet on record for our district, but it should be looked out for.]

332. *TRIFURCULA IMMUNDELLA*, Zell., Sta. Man., p. 438.

333. *T. PULVEROSELLA*, Sta., Man., p. 438.

Both found by Hodgkinson in west Northumberland (Robson). The first named was recorded by Evans as common on furze in the Edinburgh district.

#### CORRIGENDA.

It distressed me greatly to find that so many clerical errors had been overlooked in the first part of this paper. The blame attaches entirely to me, for the publishers took exemplary care over my cramped writing, and I can only plead in extenuation that the proofs came in just as I was preparing to go abroad and were too hurriedly passed. With so poor an excuse forgiveness can hardly be asked or expected. *Mea culpa*, but there is little satisfaction to be derived from that.

In vol. xxv, p. 521, line 15, for ANTHOCARIS read ANTHOCHARIS.

p. 524, line 32, add a comma so as to read—amongst the, locally, better known.

p. 525, line 26, for AGRIOLUS read ARGOLUS.

„ 547, „ 11 „ PROCELLUS „ PORCELLUS.

„ 550, „ 6 „ *cuculiformis* „ *culiciformis*.

„ 550, „ 10 „ „ „ „

„ 552, „ 29 „ HELIAS „ HALIAS.

„ 553, „ 10 „ CUCULATELLA read CUCULLATELLA.

„ 557, „ 17 „ LUBRICEPEDA „ LUBRICIPEDA.

„ 564, „ 29 „ upon various grasses on our links, even upon: transpose comma to read—upon various grasses, on our links even upon.

p. 571, line 21, for PLEROSTOMA read PTEROSTOMA.

„ 572, „ 5, for PLUMIGERA read PLUMIGERA.

Vol. xxvi, p. 210, line 8, for twenty miles read twelve miles.

p. 214, line 13, for ADUSTA read ADUSTATA.

„ 325, „ 12 „ larvæ feeds read larvæ feed.

#### ADDENDA.

**THECLA RUBI.** Green Hairstreak.—Since the observation was made on p. 524 of vol. xxv. (*q.v.*) this butterfly has been found to be fairly plentiful in certain parts of Dipton Woods, Northumberland (as well as in Co. Durham); its discovery, there having first been made, in April 1926, by Mr J. R. Johnson. This makes it quite probable that it may be a hitherto unrecognised inhabitant of other parts of our district where blaeberrries are so generally distributed and abundant.

**VANESSA POLYCHLOROS.** Large Tortoise-shell (vol. xxv, p. 527).—I find that one old record had been missed: “One taken in All Saints’ Cemetery, Newcastle, on 29th March 1874, by Mr Henderson”: rather an interesting date, since it postulates hibernation.

**VANESSA IO.** Peacock (vol. xxv, p. 529).—I chanced to see one in Mr Randle Cooke’s garden at Corbridge on 21st July 1929.

As bearing upon what has been previously written, it may be usefully stated that we have not seen a Peacock at Alston for several years past.

MELITÆA ARTEMIS. Greasy Fritillary (vol. xxv, p. 535).—Was unusually plentiful in some of its Cumberland stations in May and June 1930, when I had the pleasure of seeing it in one of them: Mr George B. Routledge saw it on his meadow at Tarn Lodge, which as mentioned on p. 335, vol. xxvi, in reference to *Lobophora sexalata*, is not far distant from the Northumbrian march.

EREBIA BLANDINA. Scotch Argus (vol. xxv, p. 536).—Was taken in considerable numbers by Mrs Finch on the moors near Elsdon, Northumberland, in 1925. Like the last-named species, this appeared in profusion in some of its Scottish haunts in 1930.

PARARGE MEGÆRA. The Wall or Gatekeeper (vol. xxv, p. 538).—I chanced to see one on the wing in Mr Cooke's garden (in the old quarry) at Corbridge on 21st July 1929, having seen the Peacock above referred to the same afternoon. The Gatekeeper was unusually numerous in some of its Cumberland haunts in 1930.

EPINEPHELE HYPERANTHUS. Wood-Ringlet.—In reference to the remark made on p. 540 of vol. xxv, I can state from personal observation that this butterfly is still as abundant as ever in its north Northumbrian haunts.

SYRICHTHUS ALVEOLUS. Grizzled Skipper (vol. xxv, p. 541).—In an old MS. list of P. J. Selby's (long in my possession, but which was forgotten and overlooked when I began writing out this catalogue) there is included "*Thymele alveolus*, Steph." This *may* have been a list of captures at Twizell, and was drawn up in 1855, but no further information is given in it. Possibly it may only have related to species *to be looked out for*.

Professor Heslop Harrison found this skipper "in some plenty" at Birtley, Co. Durham, on 4th May 1900, but has never seen it there since (*Vasculum*, vol. xiii, p. 40).

**PROCRIS STATICES.** Green Forester (vol. xxv, p. 551).—In the same list of Selby's above referred to "*Ino statices*, Steph.," appears.

**DEILEPHILA LIVORNICA.** Striped Hawk-Moth (vol. xxv, p. 546).—Mr G. Nicholson records that one was taken at Hartburn, Northumberland, on 5th August 1878.

**CHÆROCAMPA NERII.** Oleander Hawk-Moth.—Mr Nicholson has also recorded that a specimen of this fine species was found near Blyth, Northumberland, by Miss K. Rosie, on 6th August 1906 (*Entomologists' Record*, xviii, p. 267). It is an unexpected addition to our list, and should come in after No. 12 on p. 547 of vol. xxv.

**C. CELERIO.** Silver-striped Hawk-Moth (vol. xxv, p. 546).—The Rev. J. E. Hull records a fine fresh specimen taken at rest in the town of Belford, Northumberland, in September 1926 (*Vasculum*, xiii, p. 77). In the same volume Professor Heslop Harrison refers to another example found in Newcastle about the same time.

**C. ELPENOR.** Large Elephant Hawk-Moth (vol. xxv, p. 547).—In the *Naturalist* for October 1901, p. 291, Mr G. Allhusen recorded one found at Beadnell Tower, Northumberland, on 15th June 1901.

**COSSUS LIGNIPERDA.** Goat Moth (vol. xxv, p. 551).—Professor Heslop Harrison has been good enough to inform me that he found larval burrows of this moth at Corbridge in 1924.

**DEMAS CORYLI.** Nut-tree Tussock (vol. xxv, p. 559).—William Evans's record of a moth taken at the lighthouse on St Abb's Head, in July 1913, is worth recalling, both because there are few localities given for Berwickshire, and that it indicates a somewhat unexpected flight for the species.

**DRYMONIA CHAONIA.** Lunar Prominent (vol. xxv, p. 570).—One found dead in the street at Belford, Northumberland



(G. P. Hull in *Vasculum*, vol. xv, p. 116). Presumably this would be in 1929, but no date is given.

When Professor Heslop Harrison was with me, on 14th July 1930, we collected four full-fed larvæ from old oaks in Glen Dhu, on South Tyne, half-a-dozen miles below Alston, another interesting record for Northumberland.

*DRYMONIA DODONÆA*. Marbled-Brown Prominent (vol. xxv, p. 571).—On 14th July 1930, when we found the larvæ of *chaonia* just referred to, my friend's eagle eye enabled him to identify some ova and newly hatched caterpillars as belonging to this rare moth. That his identification was not at fault was proved later by his rearing the larvæ up to more discernible dimensions, though, owing to the ill-fortune of his having to leave home, they ultimately died (vide *Vasculum*, vol. xvi, p. 160). The locality was again the old oaks in Glen Dhu, but my delight in thus establishing a new Northumbrian station for the Marbled-Brown was completely eclipsed in admiration and wonderment at such an oological feat—and that performed without the aid of glasses! Verily must the advance of science "in our time" be admitted—science as taught at the Armstrong College—my chief regret being that Professor Heslop Harrison had been born so late as to be precluded from discussions, which I so well remember, when the bones of contention were such tangible things (by comparison) as Auk's eggs, and the wranglers such heavy guns in the ornithological world as Alfred Newton, Seebohm, and John Hancock!

*HADENA CONTIGUA*. Beautiful Brocade (should come in before No. 62 on p. 154 of vol. xxvi).—Mr George Nicholson of Newcastle has been good enough to inform me that he took a perfect specimen from the trunk of an alder near Langlee, on the Coldgate Burn above Wooler, on 22nd June 1910. This is an important addition to our list, especially so as it enables a reference now to be made to an old record which I had very reluctantly passed over in the earlier part of this paper, but which may now be confidently accepted.

In vol. vii of the Club's *History*, p. 237, William Shaw recorded that he had bred an example of *H. contigua* from a chrysalis found by his friend Simpson Buglass at Ayton, in 1874. The specimen was preserved in the collection which he subse-

quently presented to Berwick Museum, but disappeared later; and Shaw himself, when discussing the subject of this catalogue with me many years afterwards (when the memory of his old record had escaped him), was against my including so rare an insect on his sole unsupported evidence lest some mistake might somehow have crept in. There has been no confirmatory capture in the interval, but my pleasure at being now able to give a place to this Beautiful Brocade in the lists for both Berwickshire and Northumberland, will I feel sure be shared by all old friends who yet remember William Shaw and his always unfailing accuracy and circumspection.

*AGROTIS AGATHINA*. Heath Rustic (vol. xxvi, p. 143).—Seems to be not so rare in southern Northumberland as had been supposed. Mrs Hodgkin of Old Ridley tells me that she has taken it pretty often on the Coquetdale moors, and has experienced no difficulty in rearing the moth from larvæ found rather commonly there. Professor Harrison reports it as “common on Prestwick Car, Dipton Moors, etc.”

*HAMA ANCEPS*. Large Nutmeg (vol. xxvi, p. 163).—Mr J. R. Johnson reports a pair taken on Prestwick Car in the summer of 1928.

*NONAGRIA TYPHÆ*. Bull-rush Moth (vol. xxvi, p. 170).—Mr Johnson has found this to be common about Throckley, some half-dozen miles west of Newcastle, where it had previously escaped detection; while Professor Harrison has made similar discoveries on the Butterby Marshes in Co. Durham.

*TETHEA SUBTUSA*. The Olive (vol. xxvi, p. 180).—Mr George Nicholson has supplied me with a second Northumbrian locality, his friend Mr D. Rosie having taken a larva off poplar on the roadside between Hexham and Dipton, on 23rd June 1898, and successfully reared the moth.

*PLUSIA MONETA*. The Golden-8 Moth (vol. xxvi, p. 188).—Dr F. C. Garrett has recorded the capture of a second specimen at Hexham in August 1929.

*NUMERIA PULVERARIA*. Barred Umber (vol. xxvi, p. 200).—I had overlooked the fact that Finlay had taken this species at Meldon Park in September 1891.

*PERICALLIA SYRINGARIA*. Lilac Beauty (vol. xxvi, p. 205).—Mr J. R. Johnson has recorded the finding of larvæ of this singularly beautiful species on honeysuckle in Chopwell Wood and at Gibside in 1929. Both places are in Co. Durham, but so close to our boundary as to justify this passing reference; while Mr George Nicholson has definitely added the species to the Northumberland list by taking larvæ in Dipton Wood near Corbridge.

*HYBERNIA AURANTIARIA*. Scarce Umber (vol. xxvi, p. 216).—On 11th October 1929 I found a male at Glen Dhu mouth, on South Tyne, amongst fallen oak leaves, and once again enjoyed the opportunity of admiring how adroitly he fitted himself into the sinuosities of a wilting leaf, and how truly remarkably his colouring assimilated with his hiding-place. It was at a sheltered spot where we often sit down to lunch when fishing, and my journal recalls that at the identical spot, more than ten years earlier, Dr Eagle Clarke and I had, under identical conditions, debated the question of "colour-protection" in regard to one of this insect's ancestors!

*GEOMETRA PAPILIONARIA*. Large Emerald (vol. xxvi, p. 214).—An old record that had escaped me, or been forgotten, may be worth recalling. A specimen taken in Pease Dene in 1833 by William Dunlop (Club's *History*, vol. i, p. 35). The vales of the Devil's Water and Derwent may be added to the Northumbrian stations.

*ACIDALIA DILUTARIA*.—Dark Cream-Wave (vol. xxvi, p. 217).—Professor Heslop Harrison tells me that he has within recent years taken this at Stocksfield, Northumberland, as well as on the Durham side of Tyne.

*EUPITHECIA TRISIGNATA*. Triple-spotted Pug.—This is an addition to our list, but as yet only noticed on our extreme southward boundary. Professor Harrison tells me (13th Nov.

1930) that he has found it on the Northumberland side of the Derwent at Ebchester (as well as on the Durham side). I have more than once seen it at Alston, but only occasional specimens, suggestive of its not being very common there.

EUPITHECIA PYGMÆATA. Marsh-Pug (vol. xxvi, p. 341).—An entry in my journal, which had been overlooked, records that I took a single specimen at Whitfield Loughs (on the borders of the southern one) on 9th July 1913.

Finally it is my pleasing duty to again express my indebtedness to all the kind friends who have so untiringly helped me to make this contribution to our Fauna as exhaustive as possible. The list is too long to be given in detail, but in especial my thanks are due, in addition to those mentioned in the introduction, to Mr W. G. Watson of Sidwood for placing his notes of captures in the too little known and wide area of North Tynedale at my disposal, and to Mr George B. Routledge and Professor Heslop Harrison for valuable criticisms and help with proof-reading.

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### WITCHCRAFT AT HILTON.

“ On the 3rd of July 1630, the Privy Council took order in the case of Alie Nisbet, midwife, of Hilton, and also in that of John Neill, John Smith, and Catherine Wilson, ‘ concerning their practice of witchcraft.’ Nisbet was accused of curing a woman by taking a pail of hot water and bathing the patient’s legs. This may appear as a very natural and proper kind of treatment; but there was in addition: she put her fingers into the water, and ran three times round the bed *widdershins*, or contrary to the direction of the sun, crying: ‘ The bones to the fire, and the soul to the devil!’ thereby putting the disease upon another woman, who died in twenty-four hours. Nisbet also had put some enchanted water under a threshold, for the injury of a servant-girl against whom she had a spite, and who passing over it was bewitched, and died instantly. She was ‘ worried and burnt.’ ” (Chambers’s *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 33.)

## ST ABB'S HEAD IN MAY 1930.

By WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

THE Berwickshire cliffs, during the nesting-time of seabirds, have an attraction that never fails, and during the last thirty years no season has passed without my paying them a visit. This year I spent the last fortnight of May in the district, and saw the cliffs and sea-girt stacks in the height of their glory. The colonies of the various birds were even larger than I had ever seen them, and the whole four miles of seaboard, from Whiteheugh to Fast Castle, teemed with birds. They were nesting on the cliffs, flying in the air, and floating on the sea in countless numbers.

For those who are unfamiliar with the district, I may mention that many promontories project from the line of the coast, and from these the cliff faces with their nesting birds can be viewed with ease. Perhaps the most satisfactory view to be obtained from any one spot is that offered from a promontory near the lighthouse, called Nunnery Point. This promontory was at one time cut off from the mainland by a ditch and dyke, of which traces still remain, and on its plateau the grass-covered foundations of St Ebba's nunnery perpetuate her memory. Dr John Stuart's stimulating paper in Volume V of our *History* gives much information about St Ebba and her nuns.

Nowhere in all the world could a spot be found more fitted for a retired conventual life and the communing with nature than this wind-swept headland. Here, in the seventh century, St Ebba and her nuns devoted their lives to the service of God and to the cultivation of primitive arts in which weaving of fine linen formed an important part. The aura of these simple nuns seems still to pervade the place, and in the presence of this wondrous scene, dazed and fascinated by wheeling and whirling wings, one could well imagine that he hears, mingling with the

warfare of waves, whispering of winds and wailing of gulls, their gentle voices raised in hymns of praise. Grim cliffs, crowded with seabirds, rise on all sides, fantastic stacks shape themselves beautifully, and on this east-windy day of my visit waves were leaping high, leaving around them white circles of broken water.

Here indeed one has free scope to marvel at the wonderful power of flight. The gulls were everywhere, filling the air with white wings. The Fulmar Petrels, with a curiosity not to be denied, constantly came within a few feet, and taking a keen look flew away, displaying their moth-like wings stiff and flat as those of an aeroplane. Solan Geese winged their low-lying flight on their fishing excursions from the Bass. Sandwich Terns uttered their creaking notes and dived with a splash whenever they saw a fish.

On the sea were swimming hundreds of Guillemots and Puffins, and among them parti-coloured Eiders placidly cooing to their more sombrely dressed mates. Cormorants with snake-like heads were there also, floating low on the water, and ever and anon diving with a jump and upturned tail.

But the most interesting scene from Nunnery Point is that of the isolated rock Fowl Car, now, on this the penultimate day of May, crowded with nesting birds. Its flattish top was covered with Guillemots closely packed and standing erect like old gentlemen in white waistcoats, but not one of their eggs could be seen, though no doubt many were hidden under their tails. On the ledges and crannies of its steep sides more Guillemots were nesting with many Kittiwakes and Herring Gulls, all "cuddling doon" on eggs not yet hatched. One Herring Gull, however, had a little grey fluffy ball of a chick moving slowly with sudden jerks beside it on a sun-baked ledge. Puffins were there in a large colony, standing red-necked and red-footed at the mouths of their nesting holes. Razorbills, though not numerous on the coast, were nesting, and I counted five. These were easily distinguished from the Guillemots by the superior black of their plumage. A Fulmar Petrel had a cosy nook for itself under an overhanging rock. Jackdaws, not usually reckoned as seabirds, were much in evidence.

The Lesser Black-backed Gull seems to have disappeared



from the coast as a nesting bird, though in past years I have seen as many as a dozen pairs on their nests. Only an occasional one was seen in flight in our walks along the cliff-tops. Peregrine Falcons were at their accustomed eyries of Fast Castle and Earnsheugh, but we failed to see or hear them at the other eyrie between Burnmouth and Eyemouth. Shags were nesting as usual on the Brander, and a pair was seen on Whiteheugh, which had all the appearance of nesting and not resting there. A solitary old Cormorant with its white-patched face was perched on the top of the Black Mask rocks near Fast Castle. A colony of Puffins was observed on Float Car of the Barnyards. The Fulmar Petrel has so greatly increased in numbers, since it was first observed in 1920, that there may be some danger of their ousting the gulls from their old haunts. Wild Pigeons were numerous about the caves on the shore.

This wonderful Bird Nursery is comparatively unknown, for on my many visits I have usually had it to myself. St Abb's Head is within an easy hour's walk from the village, and the village can be reached in less than a couple of hours from Edinburgh by motor car.

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#### ANCRUM BRIDGE.

“At the ‘break of a storm’—by which is meant the melting of a great fall of snow—in November 1698, the southern streams were flooded, and the bridge at Ancrum was so broken and damaged that it could no longer be serviceable. This being the only bridge upon the water of Teviot, on an important line of communication between the north and south in the centre of the Borders, and there being no ferry-boat on the river but one seven miles further up, it was most desirable that it should be rebuilt; but the calculated expense was betwixt eight and nine thousand merks (from £450 to £500 sterling), and an Act of Council offering a pontage to any one who would undertake this business altogether failed of its object. In these circumstances, the only alternative was a collection at all the church-doors in the kingdom, and permission to make such a levy was accordingly granted by the Privy Council.” (Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 134.)

## ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.

By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun.

THE following notes are of birds seen in the neighbourhood of Coldstream during the year 1929-30.

1929 Oct. 24. Thirteen Goldfinches feeding near Cornhill.

Nov. 3. Two Hawfinches in Hirsell Grounds.

„ 28. A Weasel killed in High Street, Coldstream.

Dec. 24. A Black-necked Grebe on Tweed near Coldstream Bridge.

1930 Jan. 26. Shoveller, Pochard, Wigeon, Tufted Duck, Goldeneye, and Mallard on Hirsell Lake. Siskins and Redpolls in Hirsell Grounds. Goosander and Goldeneye on Tweed. A flock of Dunlin on gravel banks of Lees Water.

Feb. 23. Large flock of Redpolls in Hirsell Woods.

Mar. 9. Eighteen Whooper Swans flew over Lennell calling frequently and flying high.

„ 23. Drake Pintail on Hirsell Lake. Tawny Owl sitting on four eggs—Lennell Estate.

April 1. Swallows reported (by several people).

„ 2. Pair Swallows—Coldstream.

„ 10. Pair Swallows collecting mud and repairing nest.

„ 19. Swallows' nest with one egg.

„ 22. Small White Butterfly—Coldstream.

„ 26. Sand-martin —Coldstream.

„ 27. Sandpiper—Coldstream.

May 1. Swifts reported—Kelso.

„ 9. Swifts—Coldstream.

„ 11. Corncrake—Coldstream (reported first on April 27th).

- 1930 June 5. Swallows and young leave nest.  
July 13. Young Goldfinches with old birds near Coldstream Bridge.  
„ 19. Second brood of Swallows leave nest.  
Aug. 10. Peregrine Falcon killed one of a number of Sandwich Terns—North Berwick.  
„ 22. Harrier (Hen or Montague's?) seen by Mr W. Cairns, Coldstream, at base of Cheviot.
- 

### THE BORDER TONGUE.

“The speech of South-eastern Scotland is more English than that of England itself.” (*A Short Border History*, by F. H. Groome, p. 24.)

“An Angle or Engl-ish dialect has been as long established in the South-east of Scotland as in any part of England, with the exception, perhaps, of Kent.” (*The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Sir J. A. H. Murray, p. 16.)

“It (the Northern English) is still most typically represented within the ancient limits of Bernicia—the Forth, the Solway, and the Tyne; the language south of the Tyne having been greatly affected by the Norse of the *Denalagu*, and, in later times, by the literary Midland English, while that of the West and North-east of Scotland has been modified by the Gaelic and Cymric dialects which slowly receded before it.

“Within this restricted area, the Northern English, having become in Lothian the language of the Scottish Court and seats of learning, and received an artificial culture, has changed considerably from the original type as found in the early Scottish writers; while south of the Scottish Border it has lost the original gutturals, and otherwise yielded to the English of literature, leaving the speech of the intervening district between the Tweed and Cheviots, extending north of the Solway as far west as the vicinity of Ruthwell, as the least changed representative of the ancient tongue of Caedmon, Cuthbert, and Beda, and the Northern writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.” (*Ibid.*, p. 89.)

# THE MOSSES AND HEPATICS OF BERWICK-SHIRE AND NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

## SOME FURTHER ADDITIONS AND NOTES.

By J. B. DUNCAN.

SINCE the publication of my last short list in Vol. XXVI, Part II (1927), some 50 new records for these two vice-counties have been made.

A list of these is now given, and the opportunity is also taken to correct one or two errors arising from wrong determination, which it is sometimes difficult to avoid.

For Berwickshire there have now been recorded :

*Mosses*—species and subspecies 282, varieties 58.

*Hepatics*—species 79, varieties 11.

and for North Northumberland :

*Mosses*—species and subspecies 324, varieties 72.

*Hepatics*—species 96, varieties 15.

Hardy, in his *Moss Flora of the Eastern Borders*, records 267 species of mosses—after allowing for a few errors, several forms included but not now admitted specific rank, and a few plants noted from Roxburghshire only—say, 250 species.

From our two vice-counties have now been recorded in all 341 species.

A recent visit to the Cheviots (September 1930), when three days were spent in the Bizzle and Henhole, resulted in twelve additions being made to the flora of V.C. 68.

Amongst these the most notable are : mosses—*Ditrichum zonatum*, *Grimmia elongata*, and *Webera Ludwigii* ; hepatics—*Marsupella ustulata* and *Marsupella Pearsoni*.

These three mosses are all decidedly rare alpine species and interesting additions to our flora.

On this occasion *Chandonanthus setiformis* var. *alpinus* (Hook.) Kaal., discovered among dry rocks towards the summit in 1925,

was also found in fair quantity amongst boulders in the bottom of the Bizzle.

Excepting *Marsupella Pearsoni*, found in Henhole, all our new plants are from the Bizzle, which, owing no doubt to its exact northerly exposure, appears to be the best habitat for the *Bryophytes* in the Cheviot mass. High up in the Bizzle the snow lies later than in any other spot on these hills. In mid June of this year there remained four well-defined patches of snow, the last of which did not disappear till early July.

In the following list *Dicranum montanum*, *Grimmia commutata*, *Eurhynchium speciosum*, *Hypnum eugyrium*, and *Cephalozia leucantha* are good additions for Berwickshire, while *Dicranum Bergeri*, now recorded for the first time from Berwickshire and Northumberland, considerably increases the range of distribution of that very rare moss, as yet known only from six counties in Britain.

Mr H. N. Dixon in his contribution on the "Mosses of Northumberland" (Vol. XIX, Part III, 1905), mentions the discovery of this extremely rare species by J. B. Boyd at "Graden, Roxburghshire, near the Northumberland Border," circa 1870. The exact locality is Din Moss, near Hoselaw Loch, where I was fortunate in finding it in quantity in October 1927.

#### MOSSES.

68=Northumberland (North). 81=Berwickshire.

*Sphagnum acutifolium* Ehrh. var. *subnitens* Dixon.—68, the Bizzle, Cheviot (E. M. Lobley); var. *gracile* Russ.—68, Henhole, Cheviot (E. M. Lobley).

*S. fimbriatum* Wils. var. *tenue* Grav.—68, Ford Moss.

*Andreaea petrophila* var. *acuminata* B. & S.—68, rocks in the Bizzle, Cheviot.

*A. Rothii* var. *falcata* Lindb.—68, rocks in the Bizzle, Cheviot.

*Catharinea undulata* var. *minor* Web. & Mohr.—68, sandy ground by Waren Burn; 81, Drakemire.

*Diphyscium foliosum* var. *acutifolium* Lindb.—68, the Bizzle, Cheviot.

*Ditrichum zonatum* Limpr.—68, amongst rocks, the Bizzle, Cheviot.

*Rhabdoweisia denticulata* B. & S.—68, rock crevices, the Bizzle and Henhole, Cheviot.

*Blindia acuta* var. *trichodes* Braithw.—68, wet rocks, Usway Burn.

*Dicranum Bergeri* Bland.—68, Ford Moss; 81, Dogden Moss, near Greenlaw.

*D. montanum* Hedw.—81, on base of birch trunk and on rotten stump, Green Wood, near Grantshouse.

*D. scoparium* var. *paludosum* Schp.—68, Ford Moss ; 81, Coldingham Moor.

*Grimmia commutata* Huebn.—81, rocks by the Whitadder, near Hoard-weel.

*G. elongata* Kaulf.—68, dry rocks, the Bizzle, Cheviot.

*Tortula angustata* Wils.—81, by the Tweed, near Lennel ; Pease Dean.

*Barbula tophacea* var. *acutifolia*.—81, sea banks at Lamberton.

*Weisia viridula* var. *densifolia* B. & S.—81, rocks by the Whitadder, Elba.

*Splachnum ampullaceum* L.—68, Kemping Moss.

*S. sphaericum* Linn. fil.—81, Dogden Moss, Greenlaw ; moor near Mutiny Stones, Dye Water.

*Ephemerum serratum* Hampe.—68, fields near Newwaterhaugh, Berwick.

*Webera Ludwigii* Schp.—68, by springs at head of Bizzle Burn, Cheviot.

*Bryum lacustre* Brid.—68, Ross Links.

*B. pseudotriquetrum* var. *compactum* B. & S.—68, Ross Links.

*B. bimum* Schreb.—81, by small pool, Lamberton Moor.

*B. murale* Wils.—68, walls, Rothbury (E. H. Stevens).

*B. alpinum* var. *viride* Husn.—68, wet rocks, Heathpool, College Water.

*Brachythecium rivulare* var. *chrysophyllum* Bagnall.—81, Pease Dean.

*B. capitosum* Dixon.—68 and 81, rocks by the Tweed, Tillmouth to Coldstream.

*Eurhynchium speciosum* Schp.—81, rocks by Dowlaw Burn where it falls to the sea.

*Amblystegium fluviatile* B. & S.—68, rocks in the Tweed at Coldstream ; College Water at Heathpool.

*Hypnum polygamum* var. *stagnatum* Wils.—68, Ross Links and Holy Island.

*H. aduncum* var. *paternum* Sanio.—68, Ross Links.

*H. eugyrium* Schp.—68, Coquet at Linbrig ; 81, rocks in the Whitadder, near Edin's Hall.

*H. cordifolium* Hedw.—68, pit in a plantation near Roughting Linn.

#### HEPATICS.

*Aneura multifida* (L.) Dum.—68, side of moorland drain near Hetton Hall.

*Fossombronia pusilla* (L.) Dum.—68, Weldon Bridge, Coquetdale.

*Marsupella ustulata* Spruce.—68, on stones by springs at head of Bizzle Burn, Cheviot.

*M. Pearsoni* Schiffn.—68, wet rocks, Henhole, Cheviot.

*Aplozia pumila* (With.) Dum.—68, wet rocks by stream, near Coldburn, Cheviot.

*Lophozia bantriensis* (Hook.) Steph.—68, swampy ground near Cartington, Rothbury (Stevens).—81, boggy ground by Dowlaw Burn.

*L. incisa* (Schr.) Dum.—81, Gordon Moss.

*Cephalozia macrostachya* Kaal.—68, Ford Moss ; 81, Dogden Moss, near Greenlaw.

*C. leucantha* Spruce.—81, on rotting log, Brockholes Wood.

*Calypogeia arguta* Nees et Mont.—81, moorland ditch near Press Castle.



*Trichocolea tomentella* (Ehrh.) Dum.—68, swampy ground, Haiden Dean.  
*Scapania curta* (Mart.) Dum.—68, with *Marsupella ustulata* on stones at head of Bizzle Burn, Cheviot.

## CORRECTIONS.

*Pottia viridifolia* Mitt.—81, Eyemouth and near St Abb's. This species must be deleted from our list—the plant is *Pottia intermedia* var. *littoralis*, already recorded from Eyemouth.

*Philonotis fontana* var. *tomentella* Mol. } 68, Henhole, Cheviot.  
*P. caespitosa* Wils.

These must both be deleted for V.C. 68; they are probably only slender and lax forms of *P. fontana* or *P. calcarea*.

*Lophozia Muelleri* (Nees) Dum.—68, near Cartington (Stevens); 81, boggy ground by Dowlaw Burn.

These plants should, I find, rather be referred to *Lophozia bantriensis* (Hook.) Steph., and as such are now included in the foregoing list. *L. Muelleri* should be deleted.

## COLDINGHAM PRIORY WELL.

In the summer of 1927, during excavations carried out by the heritors at Coldingham Priory, a well was discovered in the cloister garth, which lies to the south of the choir. The following is a report by Professor Ritchie of Aberdeen University on the animal bones found in the well:—

“The bones which have been recovered are all those of domestic animals and are of no special significance in themselves, nor in their human associations. They represent, in all, five different species. Of these, three are ordinary food animals, namely, Sheep, represented by several skulls, a Goat, by one horn core, and a Pig by a single lower jaw. The other creatures are Horses of small size, represented by two lower jaws, portions of two pelvic girdles, and a shoulder-blade. Finally, there was the skull and one bone, the fore-arm (humerus) of a large Dog.

“It is difficult to imagine how these odd bones could have found their way into the well. The odd bones of domestic animals may have been thrown in after the flesh of the creatures had been eaten, but the variety of Horse bones and even the two bones of the Dog suggest that in this case, perhaps, the complete animals may have fallen into the well. At any rate, the comparative scarcity of bones shows that at no time was the well a common dumping-ground for food or other refuse.”

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

STUART DOUGLAS ELLIOT, V.D., D.L., S.S.C.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

By the death of Stuart Douglas Elliot, which took place on 24th February 1930, Edinburgh has lost an ardent Borderer and a citizen with a high sense of public duty. Mr Elliot was born at Cavers in 1856, his father being farmer of Cavers Mains ; twenty years later he came to Edinburgh, where the rest of his life was spent. In addition to his work as a solicitor, Mr Elliot held office for eighteen years in the Town Council of Edinburgh ; he was elected a Bailie in 1912, and was later honoured by being made a Deputy Lieutenant. He was an ardent Volunteer, and during the Great War was in command of the 2/6th Royal Scots at Peebles. An enthusiastic and skilful angler, Mr Elliot also kept alive in a remarkable degree his interest in all matters relating to the Borders. For twenty-one years he was president of the Borderer's Union, and was also honorary secretary of the Border Counties Association. His help and advice was readily given to many a young man coming from the Border country.

Mr Elliot became a member of the Club in 1894, and only last year contributed an account of the memorial erected on the site of the Roman Camp at Trimontium.



RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE 1930.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

Station.	Height above sea-level	200'	150'	100'	94'	200'	280'	380'	500'	356'	248'	150'	200'	360'	498'	360'	900'	1250'
		1.59	1.95	1.43	1.69	1.44	1.83	2.80	2.80	1.69	1.43	1.95	1.59	1.65	2.12	1.65	2.30	3.13
	.	1.53	1.83	1.91	2.04	1.37	1.40	1.91	1.91	2.04	1.91	1.83	1.53	1.42	1.57	1.42	1.73	1.87
	.	1.82	2.45	2.00	2.28	1.37	1.92	2.38	2.38	2.28	2.00	2.45	1.82	2.31	2.37	2.31	2.06	2.65
	.	2.21	2.13	.85	1.92	.76	1.62	2.19	2.19	1.92	.85	2.13	2.21	1.30	2.18	1.30	2.17	2.79
	.	.60	.75	.76	.91	.91	.94	1.00	1.00	.91	.76	.75	.60	1.07	.95	1.07	1.08	1.23
	.	.67	1.32	1.37	1.44	1.37	1.53	1.66	1.66	1.44	1.37	1.32	.67	2.06	1.63	2.06	2.09	2.13
	.	5.59	5.25	2.81	4.16	4.08	3.13	4.08	4.08	4.16	2.81	5.25	5.59	3.38	3.59	3.38	3.26	4.09
	.	3.97	4.85	3.57	4.63	3.74	3.82	5.06	5.06	4.63	3.57	4.85	3.97	5.61	4.70	5.61	5.83	6.13
	.	3.91	5.11	3.57	4.28	3.65	3.65	3.36	3.36	4.28	3.57	5.11	3.91	2.82	2.77	2.82	5.10	5.96
	.	1.96	2.90	2.78	2.87	2.76	2.76	3.26	3.26	2.87	2.78	2.90	1.96	4.46	3.85	4.46	4.14	4.55
	.	3.87	4.22	4.20	4.37	4.17	3.82	4.17	4.17	4.37	4.20	4.22	3.87	3.21	4.38	3.21	4.44	5.22
	.	2.05	2.79	2.30	2.74	2.60	2.33	2.60	2.60	2.74	2.30	2.79	2.05	2.64	2.69	2.64	2.38	2.98
Year	.	29.77	35.55	23.98	33.33	35.47	28.75	29.58	27.08	24.52	27.83	28.34	31.95	34.52	31.95	36.58	42.73	

# TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1930.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Cr. Balance from 1929	£0 1 1	<i>Printing and Stationery—</i>	
<i>Subscriptions—</i>		Neill & Co., Edinburgh—	
403 Members at 10s.	£201 10 0	1929 Proceedings	£152 1 9
5 Arrears at 10s.	2 10 0	Field Notices	17 19 0
22 Entrance Fees at 10s.	11 0 0		£170 0 9
<i>Sale of Club Badges</i>	215 0 0	G. C. Grievie	{ 0 9 9
<i>Extra received from Members to cover Bank Charges</i>	2 4 0		{ 1 7 9
<i>Sale of Proceedings</i>	0 3 1	Philipson & Son	
<i>Interest on Bank Deposit</i>	8 13 1	Library—	
		Rent, Light, etc.	
		Cleaning	£13 1 5
		Library Purchases (Proceedings)	1 0 0
			9 2 0
		<i>Clerical Expenses</i>	
	£233 8 9	<i>Hall and Operating Lantern</i>	
Debit Balance at 30th Sept. 1930	19 3 0	<i>Inscribing Congratulations to Northumberland Natural History Society</i>	
		<i>Postages and Officials' Expenses—</i>	
		Secretary	£27 4 4
		Editing Secretary	1 12 0
		Treasurer	4 18 0
		Librarian	0 10 0
		<i>Commission on Cheques, Bank Interest, and Cheque Books</i>	
			34 4 4
			0 13 1
			£252 11 9

£183 5 11

23 3 5  
8 0 0  
2 0 0  
1 5 0

34 4 4  
0 13 1  
£252 11 9

## APPROXIMATE BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Amount overdrawn on Current Account	£19 3 0	Amount on Deposit at 30th September 1930	£310 0 0
Neill's Estimated Account for 1930 Proceedings	152 0 0		
Approximate Balance in Club's favour at date	£171 3 0		
	138 17 0		
	£310 0 0		£310 0 0

Ist October 1930,—I have examined the above Financial Statement with the books and receipted accounts, and find it correct. The Bank Pass-Book and Deposit Receipt have been exhibited to me.

(Signed)

J. FLEMING, Auditor.









## CENTENARY OFFER

SURPLUS PARTS of the Club's *History* for the following years are offered to Members at **Half Price** during the Centenary Year (1931).

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1882
1883	1885 <sup>A</sup>	1885 <sup>B</sup>	1886 <sup>A</sup>	1886 <sup>B</sup>	1887
1888	1889	1892	1893	1895	1896
1897	1898	1900	1901	1902	1903
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909/10
1911	1912/13	1918	1919		

@ 1s. 9d. per Part.

1922	1923	1927	1928	1929
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@ 3s. per Part.

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*Applications should be made to the Librarian.*



HISTORY  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE  
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

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"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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VOL. XXVII. PART III.  
1931

EDINBURGH  
PRINTED FOR THE CLUB  
BY NEILL AND CO. LTD., 212 CAUSEWAYSIDE  
1932

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# HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

## CONTENTS OF VOL. XXVII.—PART III.

1931.

	PAGE
1. Address by the President, Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart., delivered 7th October 1931 . . . . .	279
2. Cuddy Wood, Langton. By ALLAN A. FALCONER . . . . .	293
3. Report of Meetings for 1931. By Miss M. I. HOPE:—	
(1) LORDENSHAW AND TOSSON . . . . .	294
(1A) SELKIRK COMMON RIDING . . . . .	296
(2) THE ROMAN WALL, GILSLAND, OVER-DENTON, BIRDOSWALD, LANERCOST PRIORY, AND NA- WORTH CASTLE . . . . .	300
(3) JEDBURGH, QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE, AND HER- MITAGE . . . . .	302
(4) SPRINGWOOD PARK, SIMPRIM, SWINTON, AND HUME CASTLE . . . . .	303
(5) GRANT'S HOUSE, PENMANSHIEL, ST HELEN'S, AND SICCAR POINT . . . . .	311
(6) BERWICK . . . . .	320
4. Two Border Memorials . . . . .	326
5. Incised Rocks near Lordenshaws Camp. By E. R. NEWBIGIN . . . . .	327
6. A Neolithic Cairn at Byrness, Northumberland. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	329
7. Deep Trackways on Simonside Hills. By E. R. NEWBIGIN . . . . .	330
8. The Roman Wall between Housesteads and Carvoran. By THOMAS WAKE . . . . .	334

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
9. Birdoswald—Camboglanna. By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	341
10. Gold Armlets from St Abb's Head. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	346
11. Scott at Gilsland. By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart. . . . .	347
12. Queen Mary's House at Jedburgh. By W. WELLS MABON, Provost of Jedburgh . . . . .	351
13. Two Early Graves at Cockburn, Duns. By ALLAN A. FALCONER	355
14. Hermitage Castle. By R. C. REID . . . . .	356
15. Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society, 1931 . . . .	368
16. Address: Selkirk Common Riding. By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart. . . . .	369
17. Some Recent Border Publications . . . . .	371
18. Selkirk Common Riding. By Dr. JOHN STEWART MUIR . . . .	372
19. The Excavation of Two Bronze Age Cairns on Coldsmouth Hill, near Yetholm. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	379
20. A Bronze Age Cist at Humbleton, Wooler. By DAVID CALL SHORT; with Report on the Bones by Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S. . . . .	385
21. An Inscribed Boulder from Grant's House. By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	390
22. Ornithological Notes. By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun. . . . .	391
23. Botanical Notes. By ALLAN A. FALCONER . . . . .	393
24. Obituary Notices:— The Rev. William M'Conachie, D.D., F.S.A.Scot. . . . .	397
Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter . . . . .	400
25. Meteorological Observations in Berwickshire in 1931. By the Rev. ALAN E. SWINTON of Swinton, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	401
26. Rainfall in Berwickshire, 1931. By the Rev. ALAN E. SWINTON of Swinton, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	402
27. Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 30th September 1931.	403
28. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Rules and Regulations . . . .	404
29. List of Members . . . . .	407
Index . . . . .	417

# ILLUSTRATIONS

## PART III.—1931.

The Reverend William M'Conachie, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

*Frontispiece*

XVII.	The Hume Castle Indicator	. . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	306
XVIII.	Trackways on Simonside Hills	. . . . .	„	330
	Sketch Plan of Birdoswald	. . . . .	<i>page</i>	342
XIX.	Slab of Diocletian	. . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	344
XX.	Cairns on Coldsmouth	. . . . .	„	380
	Plan : Coldsmouth South Cairn	. . . . .	<i>page</i>	381
	Plan : Coldsmouth North Cairn	. . . . .	„	383
	Flint Scraper, Flint Saw, and Bronze Knife-dagger from			
	Coldsmouth	. . . . .	<i>page</i>	384
	Cist at Humbleton	. . . . .	„	385
	Bronze Knife-dagger from Cist at Humbleton	. . . . .	„	386
XXI.	Inscribed Boulder from Grant's House	. . . . .	<i>to face page</i>	390









THE REVEREND WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club  
at Berwick, 7th October 1931. By Sir GEORGE  
DOUGLAS, Bart.*

IN some recent notes on the work of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, I took upon me to say that the sphere of investigation of that Club, as illustrated by its Presidential Addresses, had of late years become enlarged; and I think I presumed to cite in illustration of that point the very interesting Addresses delivered by my friends, the Reverends J. F. Leishman and Henry Paton, and Major Scott Plummer.

After reading these, ladies and gentlemen, I felt that, by tacit admission, we were no longer bound, as in our earlier days, even to such vast subjects as the Natural Sciences, History, and Antiquity, but were free to interpret our glorious motto in its very widest sense; and, in fact, that henceforth each successive President had a perfectly free hand to deal with any subject whatever, claiming to belong to the domain of knowledge and culture, which might happen to suit him best—him or her, I should like to say, for I think I foresee, at no very distant date, the time when a lady will consent to grace this chair.

None the less, ladies and gentlemen, and even assum-

ing that you allow my major premiss, it is not without some trepidation that I venture to crave a hearing for a purely literary excursus—literary, at least, in the sense that there is no science in it—and, still more, to solicit your indulgence for the *form* in which I have couched it. And now I feel that nothing can be gained by any further beating about the bush. Sooner or later, you have to know the worst. Well, then—I am about to speak to you *in verse*. *Ruat cælum!* Still I feel that I must say just one word in extenuation of what to some of you may appear as an almost brazen abuse of the privilege of the rostrum. It is this. My friend, the late Sir Edmund Gosse, whose name is doubtless known to you, had been throughout the working years of a lifetime of close on eighty years an industrious writer of both prose and verse. I went to see him one day when he was over seventy—to see him in that pleasant house overlooking Regent's Park, where I had so often experienced the kindness and partaken of the hospitality of Lady Gosse and himself; where I had met so many interesting men and women of letters; that house which during his occupancy had become a veritable museum of literary associations, and around which still cling so many interesting memories. Well, in the course of conversation, Gosse remarked that since he had turned seventy, he had quite given up writing verse and now wrote only prose—you will remember what good prose it was. Well, ladies and gentlemen, without for a moment presuming to rank myself with Gosse, I may be permitted to say that, since I have turned seventy, I have undergone a precisely opposite experience: I now write only verse—that is to say that writing prose fatigues me, but the lilt of verse and the clink of rhyme are incitements to composition which I am powerless to resist. And that must, please, be my excuse for the metrical rendering of certain impressions of the activities of our Club which I now presume to lay before you.

There are not many of them, and of only one can it fairly be said that it is very long.

I begin with an incident associated with Soutra Aisle, where we met in heavy rain last year, and where, doubtless because the rain was so heavy, this incident was not alluded to. It is the tragedy of Catherine Mortimer, the beautiful and well-beloved but unpopular mistress of David the Second, the degenerate son and successor of Robert Bruce. The date is 1360, and I have followed the narrative of Sir Thomas Grey's "Scalacronica," folio 234. The metre is our native metre—that of the Border Ballads—and the dialect is our native dialect.

#### CATHERINE MORTIMER.

Now word is come to Kate Mortimer  
At Melrose, where she did abide,  
That she should bate not switch nor spur  
And to the King s'ould ride.

Bonny Kate she leuch fu' fain—  
Right merrily leuch she,  
That soon should see her liege again—  
Nae mair frae him should parted be.

"Gie me my kurch, my ridin' gear,  
For I maun furth but langer stay,  
That I may fondly greet my dear  
Afore the dawn o' anither day!"

Up then spake a wise woman  
Wha tended the Lady Catherine's bower:  
"I rede ye stay! She maun be fey  
That would ride the muir at sic-like hour.

"The day is dune, the nicht draws on,  
A storm broods i' the west;  
And ill-faur'd be the messengers  
That bear the King's behest.



“ Dick Hule, he sair’d your old-time foe—  
 Earl Angus, styled the Red ;  
 And Dewar, he mutter’d aback o’ ’s hand,  
 And the deil kens what he said.”

Then the lady shook her head and sigh’d,  
 “ My ill-wishers fu’ many be,  
 Frae the Queen Joann, wha’ tint her man,  
 To Scotland’s commonalty.

“ But since King Davy bids me ride,  
 I’ll e’en ride for his dear luve’s sake,  
 Nor count time lang frae evensang  
 Till the blesséd morn again sall break.”

She has mounted on a coal-black horse,  
 Has ta’en the west’ard gait,  
 And the tane o’ the varlets rides before,  
 The tither ahint doth wait.

They scarce were come to Soltra Aisle  
 Afore the tempest broke,  
 And the red bolt glared and thunder scared  
 The kite frae the riven oak.

They hadna cross’d the Soutra Muir  
 When down cam’ the midnight rain. . . .  
 Nae sights were seen, and cries, I ween,  
 In that waste place were vain !

\* \* \* \* \*

Morn broke clear on Soutra Muir,  
 Where nane was on the green  
 But a riderless horse and a milk-white corse,  
 Wi’ a knife the breasts between.

Few tears are shed for a stranger dead—  
 The English leman o’ Scotland’s King ;  
 But ae man murn’d when the day return’d,  
 And Mass in Newbattyl garr’d sing ;  
 Where fair Kate lay till the Judgment Day  
 Their rights to the wrong’d sall bring.

I call the next poem "A Meditation at Hermitage Castle during a Storm," and I venture to think that, however pleasant it may be to make that venerable pile the scene of a summer holiday, the proper conditions under which to visit it are tempest and solitude. Again, it must have struck you all, I think, that the destiny or doom of Hermitage was to house a group of characters as ferocious, sinister, and ruffianly as even Scotland in the Middle Ages ever produced. I allude in particular to the so-called "Flower of Chivalry," whose chivalry did not preclude the starving to death of a personal enemy; to Lord Soulis, reputed to have trafficked with the Evil One; and to Bothwell, the ruffian husband of one who was a Queen of Hearts as well as of Scotland.

#### AT HERMITAGE: A MEDITATION DURING STORM.

Dark towers that dominate the waste  
Beneath a stormful sky :  
Stern, immemorial, outpost placed  
To threaten and defy !  
What ruthless ruffians sheltering there,  
By those grim walls secured,  
Have brought their devilish schemes to bear,  
Their dark designs matured !

First : Douglas, fatuously styled,  
Or be it in irony,—  
No other wise—be none beguiled !  
The " Flower of Chivalry " :  
Whose heart-strings knew not Mercy's touch,  
Who blush'd not to devise,  
To rack the prisoner in his clutch,  
Increase of agonies !

Then : Soulis, whom an uneasy gaze  
And writhen brow proclaim  
A miscreant treading devious ways,  
Beset by fear and shame :

Him the vague rumour of the Past  
 Has charged, perchance too well,  
 As one by nameless bonds leagued fast  
 With the dim Powers of hell !

Last : Bothwell—and, forsooth, enough !  
 To whom a wayward heart  
 The priceless treasure of its love  
 Did recklessly impart :  
 She could not rate too low her bliss,  
 Nor raise his love too high,  
 Who gave her liberty for his  
 At shameful Carbery !

Rage, then, ye tempests ! were it yours  
 These tottering towers to blast,  
 Whose infamy, not strength, endures,  
 'Twere mine to see, aghast,  
 Hence in a dun and sulphurous flame  
 The harried spectres flee  
 Of those who smirch'd a noble name,  
 Borne undeservedly !

The next poem is an attempted reconstruction of Queen Mary's Ride to Hermitage from her house in Jedburgh, which we visited only a few weeks ago. The date of the incident, as I may remind you, is 1566, and I have no doubt that you will easily detect a few fictitious or fanciful touches which have found their way into my ballad.

### QUEEN MARY'S RIDE.

#### PART I.

Queen Mary lay at Jedburgh,  
 Where news to her is brought  
 Of the good fight which yesternight  
 Her Warden Bothwell fought.

Merrily to it, hand to hand,  
The doughty swordsmen flew :  
There wasna a pair i' the Borderland  
Sae weel match'd as they two !

Wi' dag an' spear, in warlike feir,  
Merrily went they to it ;  
An' the gude steel rang, wi' a cheery clang—  
But ane o' the twae maun rue it !

Whan thae twae pairt, wi' mickle smairt,  
Sair woundit Bothwell lay ;  
But Jock o' the Park should bear Hepburn's mark  
Unto his dying day !

Whan thae news cam' to Mary's ear,  
O lily-pale grew she !  
For her heart was sick of a deadly fear  
Lest her leal Warden dee !

A minute pale as the lily flower,  
Synne rosy-red she blush'd,  
As fair as flower in a lady's bower,  
By May's sweet sunshine flush'd.

For she thocht o' her Warden stark and leal,  
The death that he nicht dee ;  
But the owrecome o' her thocht was still,  
“ Gin he dees, he dees for me ! ”

“ Brither Moray, gar saddle steeds,  
For to Hermitage we maun fare,  
To speir how our trusty Warden speeds—  
I wot he's woundit sair ! ”

“ Madame ! ye kenna what ye say !  
Wild and dreich is yon weary way,  
Where the Border thieves ride fierce an' free,  
And the fearsome Southron soldiery,  
By moss and by mire, by syke and swire—  
It is never a road for thee ! ”

“ Gar saddle your steed, brither Jamie ! ” she said,  
 “ Gar saddle my palfrey white ;  
 For my word holds sure, and I’m for the muir  
 Wi’ the blink o’ the morning’s light ! ”

Cheerily rang the gude steeds’ feet,  
 Rang bridle, bit and spear :  
 Cheerily over the cobbled street,  
 Or Jethart was weel asteer :

Nobles gay and jackmen bold,  
 Weel buskit each, I ween,  
 On that autumn morn, like leaf and thorn  
 A blushing rose that screen ;  
 And the blushing rose they shield sae close  
 Is Scotland’s peerless Queen !

## PART II.

Jed Forest is a fair forest,  
 Therein rins many a rae :  
 In aiken shade, by ferny glade  
 The dun deer idly stray ;

But neither roe nor fallow deer,  
 On that October morn,  
 Frae dewy covert starts to hear  
 The huntsman wind his horn !

Under the lee o’ Dunian hill,  
 Over the brig o’ Rule ;  
 Where Trummles paid for the rief they made  
 In a deep an’ sullen pool,  
 Where the water flows and the wind it blows  
 Aye to ae sang o’ dule.

By bracken law and by hazel shaw,  
 Onward they held their way ;  
 Steadily still, wi’ a stubborn will,  
 Tho’ skies hing dark an’ laigh . . .  
 But the beasts maun pech an’ the riders gaunt,  
 Ere safe to their rest win they !

“ Sister Marie ! the way is lang,  
An’ the road grows aye the waur :  
Tae Hermitage Castle is far to gang,  
An’ the hameward gait’s as far :  
The lift doth lower and the sun’s red glower  
The grey mist hides within ;  
Rule waxes great wi’ a coming spate,  
And hark ! tae the roarin’ linn !  
There’s an ugsome power in yon threat’ning shower  
Will drook ye tae the skin ! ”

“ Brither ! the road is no that lang,  
And better belike will grow ;  
Tho’ the lift be o’ercast, when the shower is past,  
A glint o’ the sun will show :  
But whether the water wax or wane,  
And the way be foul or no,  
I’ll turn na again for wind nor for rain,  
I’ll turn na back, for my heart is fain,  
An’ tae Hermitage I bude go ! ”

O they rade on and better rade,  
And the mist cam’ doon frae the hill—  
Doon frae the whaum and doon frae the lirk,  
Till the very mid-day’s sel’ grew mirk,  
And rain fell fast and chill.

“ Sister ! a scug beseems us seek,  
And now is the hour o’ dine :  
Turn ye aside frae your weary ride,  
Where in Hawick peel doth a Douglas bide,  
And pree his ven’son fine,  
And I trow his leddy sall clead ye anew,  
While we drink o’ his gude red wine ! ”

“ We’d come puir speed, gif I s’ould heed,  
And turn frae my course aside !  
Better beseems us ride at need,  
And aye the better ride !



Then spur your steeds, fine gallants all !  
Red roan and silver grey ; ”  
And e’en as she spake frae the ranks she brake,  
And was aff owre the howms away.

Blithely shuke she the reins in her hand,  
Lightly sway’d in her selle ;  
There wasna a lady in braid Scotland  
A maik for her bonnie sel’ ;  
And aye the palfrey turn’d to the voice  
He knew and loved sae well.

Like a new-made bride they saw her ride,  
Tho’ widow and wife was she ;  
And she turn’d and waved her lily hand,  
As they follow’d her owre the lee.

On wings o’ the wind the gelding flew,  
The liegemen follow apace :  
But woe betide who foremost ride  
In that wanchancy race !  
For the palfrey founder’d middle-deep  
In a green and miry place.

There was plashin’ and plouterin’ then, I ween,  
And plying o’ switch an’ spur,  
And cries o’ wrath and cries for the Queen,  
But never a cry from her.

They hae knitted a rape o’ the bridle-reins,  
Have gript it on either hand,  
And Whitterhope Jock an’ Sim o’ the Mains  
Hae drawn woman an’ horse to land.

But whan o’ the fying did she take note  
O’ her braw cramoisie,  
I wot the sob rose in her bonnie throat,  
And the tear blindit her e’e !

Lang was the road to travel yet,  
And lanesome yet the way ;  
The western wind blew cauld an' weet,  
Wi' scuds o' the rain an' glisks o' the sleet,  
And the hills were cloak'd in grey.

Tudhope raise on the wind'ard side,  
The Ninestane Rig on the lee,  
The dark Cat Rail ran a weary trail  
As 'twere frae sea to sea ;

Penchrise frown'd on the road they'd come,  
Coom Syke on the road to gae ;  
Ere they wan brief rest in the cloudy west  
Fortraivelt sair were they !  
But a queen's heart beat in that queenly breast,  
And they couldna say her nay !

“ Brother ! frae yonder gloomy brow,  
Thro' shifting mist and rain,  
Meseems as I ride I dimly spy  
A slowly gathering company  
Look doon on the drookit plain :

“ They stand when we stand and move when we move—  
Dark shapes i' the mist asteer :  
What rede, what think ye, brither o' mine,  
Be they men or mountain deer ? ”

“ Press on, press on to the Hermitage,  
For Hermitage now is near :  
Sic redeless rede I downa heed  
As your rede o' the mountain deer ;  
Nae deer be they, nor deer their prey,  
They are hunters o' men and gear !

“ Bournes, Croz'ers, Nixons, Davisons,  
And—fause to friend and foe—  
The breed o' Armstrang, that our sire did hang,  
Where the brunt trees still men show !

“ Spur on, spur on to Hermitage,  
Its towers ye now may see ;  
For gin we fa’ into the Armstrong’s hand  
An ill hour we maun dree ! ”

O they spurr’d on an’ better spurr’d,  
An’ never a word spake ane,  
And never a sound I think was heard  
But the wee sound o’ the rain.

But doon frae the brae the reivers sped,  
Owre glidders an’ a’ sped they,  
And blockit, or ever a word was said,  
Lord James his onward way !

“ Now yield ye, yield ye, ye base-born lord,  
Ane heretic eke ye be ! ”  
Quo’ Nebless Dand, the heid o’ the band,  
Wha keepit the keys o’ the ’Bateable Land :  
Wi’ ten gude spears in his command,  
Bauldly and loud spak’ he.

But e’en as he spake, frae the castle brake  
Twal’ horsemen-issuing forth,  
And took the broken men in the rear,  
And herriet them sair wi’ sword an’ spear,  
And scatter’d them south and north !

“ He laughs best wha laughs last, I trow ! ”  
Quod Moray, the Queenis brother,  
“ Lord Bothwell’s chiels sall care for me now,  
And the deil may care for t’ other ! ”

Nebless Dand lay deid on the strand,  
And a smytrie him forbye :  
Graceless loons ! what reck o’ their woun’s ?  
They were born to daur and die !

Hermitage Water rins wi' blude,  
 Bustuously did it rage . . .  
 But the bugle blew frae the battlement,  
 And the fause sun has a sunbeam sent  
 To welcome the queen to heart's content,  
 When she came to Hermitage !  
 (*Cætera desunt.*)

I confess that the brush with Border reivers at the moment of reaching Hermitage is entirely unhistorical. The by-name "Nebless Dand" is taken from the *Border Papers*, and seems to me extremely graphic.

Now, before I conclude, just two *quasi*-scientific poems. The first is ornithological, "The Departure of the Swifts," which you know are the first of the swallow kind to leave us, and which this year, according to my observation, left us even earlier than usual.

#### THE DEPARTURE OF THE SWIFTS.

Above the stream, about the piers,  
 The martin flits and tends her nest,  
 And swoops and sails and skims and veers,  
 North, south, and east and west :  
 Summer has still so long to run !  
 The last spring flower is not yet dead ;  
 Barley's yet green and hay not won—  
 But lo ! the swifts are fled.

Here, where this lordly bridge affords  
 A highway to our motley clan—  
 Self-styled, forsooth ! creation's lords—  
 A lovelier brood I scan ;  
 And miss that minion of the air,  
 That prince of all the swallow race,  
 That strenuous night-plumed forager,  
 From his just pride of place !

Their careful course the cygnets steer,  
 The laughing-gull displays his lure,  
 And pounces where the stream runs clear,  
 And holds his prey secure :  
 But southward turns the swift his flight,  
 Strong-wing'd as he has far to go,  
 And trims his sail toward regions bright,  
 Whose charm I ne'er shall know !

The concluding poem is palæontological—suggested by a palæolithic drawing which was discovered in a grotto near Schaffhausen, and which is reproduced in Laing's *Human Origins*, at p. 327. The verses are addressed to the late Professor James Geikie, from whose genial teaching I derived the very little that I know of such subjects.

### THE ANTIQUITY OF ART.

(PALÆOLITHIC MAN.)

A savage, in a bleak world, on a waste,  
 'Midst fir-tree-cover'd mountains led his life :  
 The claws and fangs of mighty beasts he faced—  
 A hunter, seeking food for child and wife.

And on the smooth wall of his cavern lair  
 The image of a reindeer once he drew—  
 Small, to the life, with faithful strokes and fair,  
 That all the antlers' branchings copied true.

Was this a savage ? No, a Man ! The dew  
 Of pity touch'd him ; the sweet brotherhood  
 Of Nature's general offspring well he knew :  
 Humane, he loved ; ingenious, understood.

More—the desires that kindling hearts inflame  
 To leave dull rest, and court congenial woe—  
 The Love of Beauty and the Thirst for Fame  
 Throbb'd faintly in that huntsman long ago !

And, friend, the self-same passion in his breast  
 That stirr'd, and wrought to permanence divine  
 One form of grace, most touchingly express'd,  
 Stirs in your heart to-day and stirs in mine !

And now, please, let me express my thanks to members for the support they have given me during my term of office, which, coupled with the co-operation of the clerk of the weather and improvements in locomotion, have resulted, I am led to believe, in a *record attendance* at one of the meetings of this year.

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### CUDDY WOOD, LANGTON.

By ALLAN A. FALCONER.

BEHIND Langton House, Duns (now partly demolished) there is an interesting series of deans which have been carved by running water in the O.R.S. Conglomerate, one of which is denominated "Leescleugh" on the Ordnance Survey Map. The lower part of this glen is locally known as "Cuddy Wood," a name which suggests a casual and trivial origin. A reference in a Retour of date 1598 to lands in this quarter, however, makes it probable that it is a truly ancient and honourable designation. William of Choicelee (the Cockburns of Choicelee were cadets of the family of Cockburn of Langton) was retoured heir to his father James and also to his grandfather William, 23rd November 1598, "in terris de Goit-rig *lie* nuncupatis vicarii crofti, Hauden, Langlands et common flat vicarii Sanct Cudbert in Langtounne spectantibus in baronia de Langtounne." \* From this we learn that this bit of ground, which accords well with the description "in Langtounne spectantibus"—tending or looking towards Langton—was once "Kirk-lands" of the Church of Langton, which was dedicated to St Cuthbert. It is interesting to find the name of the great Border Saint preserved in the familiar designation it bears, not indeed in maps, but on the lips of successive generations of dwellers in the parish.

\* Inquis. Retorn. Abbrev., County Berwick, xi-64 quoted in *The House of Cockburn of that Ilk*, by T. H. Cockburn-Hood (1888).

*Reports of Meetings for 1931.*

## 1. LORDENSHAW AND TOSSON.

THE first meeting of the year was held at Lordenshaw Fort on Thursday, 14th May.

In spite of the stormy morning, 50 members and friends met the President—Sir George Douglas—at Rothbury.

The excursion consisted of a rough moorland walk of some six miles. The first point of interest was the fine series of Incised Rocks recently found and uncovered by Mr E. R. Newbiggin, who acted as leader on this interesting occasion.

The weather made the interval for lunch both difficult and hurried, blinding showers driving across the open moor; but the good humour of members withstood the discomfort, and the afternoon was fine, though somewhat windy.

Lordenshaw Fort was next visited and described by Mr J. Hewat Craw.

This fort occupies the top of a knoll 870 feet above sea-level, a mile and a half south of Rothbury. It was described and figured by Mr R. C. Hedley in *Archæologia Aeliana*,\* and was regarded by him as one of the most perfect in north Northumberland. The defences consist of three ramparts, with a wide intervallum between the inner and middle ramparts, and a trench, 12 feet wide in parts, between the middle and outer ramparts. The total area is said to be about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the area within the inner rampart about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acre. The inner rampart is probably largely of stone. A wide roadway, 4 to 9 feet deep, leads up towards the fort from the south and south-east. At its south end this hollow has a slight stony mound on its lower side, but for most of its course there is no mound on either side. This shows that, if it was not entirely hollowed out by traffic from the fort, the material taken from it has been removed from the spot, possibly for the ramparts of the fort. There are two entrances to the fort. The east entrance is marked by large sandstone blocks on either side, and the road through the ramparts is flanked on either side by a mound with large stones set on edge. From this entrance the road can be traced across the

\* Vol. xiii, p. 226 (1889).



fort to the west entrance, where it is flanked on one side only—the right side on entering. A large block at the end of the middle rampart on the north side of the entrance has marks on it made by a sharp, pointed tool. Three hut-circles lie within the inner rampart, one being probably in the thickness of the wall. The wide intervallum has been subdivided by transverse walls; one subdivision is filled with the remains of hut-circles, others have probably been used as stock-enclosures, and the part of the intervallum to the south-west has been terraced as if for cultivation.

A short distance from the fort, part of an old thirteenth-century deer-park enclosure, known as Fitz-Rodger's Wall, was seen.

Members in private cars responded most kindly to the Secretary's request for help in conveying those who had come by bus across some two miles of the old drove road known as the Accommodation Road.

Many ancient trackways are scattered over the moor, dating from the time when regular roads were unknown. As many as six and seven tracks, looking like deep water channels, are to be found running parallel in many places, the explanation being that, when one track became too deep and boggy in wet weather, another was started. It is interesting to trace these early roadways, the multiple courses of which are a striking feature as they climb the steep ground, converging at the crest, and then reappearing on the other side; they speak of continuous traffic for many hundreds of years. The particularly fine series on the side of Great Tosson was noted with interest, also some natural rock cairns known locally as "Little Church" and "Bob Pile's Studdie."

A return was then made by the public track to Tosson Burgh Fort, which was described by Mr Craw.

The fort of Tosson Burgh\* Hill commands a fine view of Coquetdale, being placed on a projecting spur 747 feet above the sea,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  mile north of Simonside, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of the farm-place of Great Tosson. Mr Hedley† gives the dimensions as 348 feet by 168 feet, the area being rather over an acre. The single rampart seems to be a pure earthwork, with a trench

\* Pronounced "Bruff."

† *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. xv, p. 33 (1891).

excavated both without and within. Mr Hedley mentions three entrances—at the east end, at the west end, and at the south side. At the bottom of a slight depression to the south is another mound with an opening opposite the south gate. Along the north-east side of the fort are several depressions which probably represent hut-circles, but the ground has been much levelled by cultivation.

In 1868 a boy, climbing among the rocks on the moor above Tosson, made an interesting discovery of a Bronze Age hoard under the projecting edge of a rock. The find included two bronze swords and other objects of bronze in a much corroded condition.\*

A return was then made to Rothbury, where some 30 members sat down to tea in the County Hotel, Mr Craw being in the chair. The Petty Whin (*Genista anglica*), Creeping Willow (*Salix repens*) were found during the day. Also a male specimen of the Emperor Moth (*Saturnia carpinii*) clinging to the heather.

#### 1A. SELKIRK COMMON RIDING.

A special meeting was held at Selkirk on Thursday, 11th, and Friday, 12th June.

At 6 p.m. on Thursday, 45 members and friends met at Mungo Park's Monument in the High Street, near which the ancient ceremony known as The Selkirk Common Riding begins with "Crying the Burley." The weather—though wet and stormy for days beforehand—cleared beautifully, and the sun shone, so that nothing was wanting to make a perfect setting in which to celebrate "The nicht afore the morn'," as the first evening is known to all who can claim to be Souters o' Selkirk. How the Ancient and Royal Burgh houses all those who come home for this great festival is impossible to say when looking at the dense crowds filling and overflowing the streets. When the fifes and drums announced "The Crying of the Burley," the Burgh Officer, in white-faced livery and silver-braided hat, became the centre of all eyes while he read the time-honoured proclamation which bids the riders of the morrow "make ready to start at the sound of the second drum."

\* See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, pp. 176-77, plate vii (1876).

Provost Ballantyne, the Town Council, and the United Crafts were all most courteous towards the Club, and took endless trouble to make the visit an outstanding success. Seats were reserved for members, in the Victoria Halls, to witness the Bussin' of the Craftsmen's Colours—Hammermen, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Tailors. Each Flag is carried by a young man chosen by his fellow-craftsmen as worthy to represent them on this great occasion. They stand at the front of the platform, each accompanied by his lady busser. The Club were given front seats in the crowded hall, while the President and other officials were asked to form part of the platform party.

The proceedings began at 7 p.m. After a short speech of welcome by the Chairman, a concert party sang "Hail, Smiling Morn" and "O' a' the Airts." Then came the two songs which Selkirk looks upon as especially her own—"The Flowers of the Forest," that haunting lament, and "Up wi' the Souters o' Selkirk," which is a shout of defiance to all whom it may concern.

Then followed the Bussin' o' the Colours. Each Flag in turn is lowered, while its lady busser ties yet another ribbon to take its place among those which—each representing a year of the Flag's existence—stream bravely over it. As she declares it to be once again "well and truly bussed," the bearer holds it upright, and, after thanking his lady for the service rendered, promises solemnly to be worthy of the honour done him by his fellow-craftsmen, and to carry his Flag unspotted "safe oot and safe in!"

When all four Flags were bussed, they were dedicated by the Rev. Andrew Ross, B.D., followed by the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," in which all present joined.

"The Liltin'" was next sung by the concert party, after which Sir George Douglas gave a short address (p. 369). More songs, votes of thanks, and "God Save the King" brought the Bussin' Ceremony to an end at 8.15 p.m. Members dined together at the Heatherly Hill Hotel, and afterwards listened with great interest and enjoyment to a spirited address on "The Selkirk Common Riding" by Dr J. S. Muir (p. 372).

On Friday morning members had to be up betimes as they were asked to meet the Provost at the Victoria Halls and have a cup of coffee before witnessing—at 6.45 a.m.—the Bussin' of the Burgh Colours, which takes place outside on the balcony.

This, the most important of all the bussin's, is performed by the Lady Provost, the Burgh Standard-bearer being the central figure of the Common Riding. Again the impressive ceremony, and the Flag was declared to be "well and truly bussed." Then the Lady Provost voiced the God-speed of the watching crowds below in the time-honoured words, "Safe oot and safe in!"

Provost Ballantyne then gave the Colours into the custody of the Standard-bearer, saying: "Your name to-day is being added to the long list of Souters who have carried this Flag of the Royal and Ancient Burgh. I charge you to carry it bravely round the Marches of the land won for us by our forefathers, and return it to me unsullied and untarnished."

The Club was honoured in being invited to walk in the procession, and were placed immediately behind the Magistrates. Up the High Street, down the Green went the long, two-abreast line of marchers on foot and on horseback, surrounded by young men and women running, dancing, singing, arms linked, excited, happy, care-free, and yet "A' in good order!" as is the rule of the Festival.

Owing to the Ettrick being in flood, members were not able to enjoy the stirring sight of the 157 riders crossing the ford as is the custom in normal years; it was a case of along Buccleuch Road to the Bridge, where those on foot halted and watched the cavalcade till it disappeared up the Glen. Club members were more than ready for breakfast by the time the Hotel was reached.

Soon after nine o'clock they were at the windows of the British Linen Bank and of Messrs Alexander, solicitors, which had been most kindly reserved for their use. This courtesy enabled members to have a splendid view of the final ceremony—the Casting of the Colours.

Owing to the heavy going on the hills it was later than usual before the bands in the distance announced the return of the procession. But it was well worth waiting for to see them come marching into the Market-place, followed by an even denser crowd than before—if that were possible.

Then the crimson-covered platform became the centre of all eyes, as the Standard-bearer, hatless and in shirt sleeves, mounted it and cast the Burgh Flag to the low-toned strains of "Up wi' the Souters o' Selkirk." The strength and rhythm displayed were most impressive, and symbolised finely the

dogged courage that enabled Fletcher—the only Selkirk man who came home from Flodden—to wave, on entering his native town, the Flag he had rescued.

The other Colours were then cast in the following order:—Hammermen, Shoemakers, Weavers, Tailors, Colonials, Ex-Servicemen, followed by one minute's silence in memory of the dead, and the band playing "The Flowers of the Forest." The Provost then called for cheers for the Royal Burgh, which were heartily given; and when these had died away, cheers for the King. And when the band played the National Anthem the Common Riding, as a ceremony, was over.

The seriousness and dignity with which everything was carried out, the loyalty and enthusiasm beneath the surface gaiety and excitement, were all most impressive, and made one realise afresh what is wanting in the factory life of large cities—individual loyalty to and pride in something.

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club would wish here to place on record their great appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which they were received and treated by all the citizens of the Royal Burgh, and permitted to take part in their wonderful old Festival.

A short and interesting time was spent under the guidance of Dr Muir in visiting the Town Hall, where Sir Walter sat as Sheriff, and the Library, where the Flodden Flag is still carefully preserved.

The following members were elected: Charles R. Shirreff, Southfield, Longniddry; John Smith, Old Gala House, Galashiels; Douglas Monro Ramsay of Bowland, Galashiels; Miss Jane Margaret Otto, Greycrook, St Boswells; Rev. R. H. and Mrs Macalister, St James' Manse, Yetholm; Captain John Helias M'Ewen of Marchmont, Berwickshire; William Menzies, Mayfield, Melrose; James G. Greenshields Leadbetter, Spital Tower, Denholm; George Burn Hogarth, Foulden Hill, Berwick; Hon. Jean Campbell, Hunthill, Jedburgh; Miss Jane Gibson, Greenlaw; Miss Anne E. Easton, Gattonside; Henry Hargrave Cowan, The Roan, Lauder; Mrs Cowan; Miss Catherine Cunningham, Bowden House, St Boswells; Mrs Evelyn Waddell, Palace House, Jedburgh; Lieut.-Col. S. Y. du Plat-Taylor of Purves, Greenlaw.



## 2. THE ROMAN WALL, GILSLAND, OVER-DENTON, BIRDOSWALD, LANERCOST PRIORY, AND NAWORTH CASTLE.

The second meeting of the year 1931 was held on Wednesday, 24th, and Thursday, 25th June, when 50 members and friends gathered at Housesteads. Perfect weather did much towards the success and enjoyment of the walk from Housesteads to Gilsland, which was the programme for the first day.

The members were much indebted to Mr Thomas Wake—junior Curator of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—who most kindly acted as guide during the walk (see p. 334). Most of the day was spent actually on the Wall, from which the wide stretch of country on either side lay blue and smiling under the June sunlight. A bracing air made walking a pleasure, and it was only in order to save time for the more interesting features that cars were made use of here and there.

Members dined together at the Orchard House Hotel, Gilsland, under the chairmanship of the President, who had motored from Springwood in order to be present, and made the return journey the same evening.

After dinner Sir George read a most interesting paper on Sir Walter Scott's connection with Gilsland (see p. 347). Next morning cars were in readiness at 9.15. Another day of perfect weather—warmer, indeed, than the day before—but as the programme was arranged for driving, the brilliant sunshine was an added pleasure in a season which, thus far, had been cold and wet.

The first pause was at Gilsland Vicarage, where the Vicar showed members two Roman altars, three Roman milestones, and other interesting remains. A fine piece of the Wall also runs through the garden, and shows very clearly the broad foundation on which the 7 feet 6 inches Wall was built; it is standing here 6 courses high. The Vicar then accompanied members to the Saxon Church of Over-Denton, which is said to be one of the oldest and smallest parish churches in England, the probable date being ninth century. The church retains its original plan unaltered, while the east, north, and south are all the original walls. Inside there are few of the original features left save a fine old window with an oak beam above it, and the narrow entrance door, with oak beam for lintel.

“Meg Merrilees” of *Guy Mannering* has been said to have been buried here. But Dr Crockett points out \* that the reputed grave (which members visited) is that of Meg Carrick, “Tib Mumps,” the Mumps Ha’ landlady.

The drive was then continued to Birdoswald—the Roman Fort of Camboglanna—the twelfth station on the Wall. Mr Hunter Blair’s address is printed below (see p. 341).

Lanercost Priory was the next point of interest. The road is on the site of the Wall, the ditch being well defined on the right, while on the left traces of the Vallum can be seen here and there in the fields. There was a fine view of the Cumberland Mountains—Skiddaw, Blencathara, and the Helvellyn Range.

The Vicar of Lanercost was, at the last moment, unable to give the paper he had promised on his beautiful priory, but the Club was indebted to Mr Hunter Blair, who undertook the task at very short notice. Lanercost Priory was founded by Robert de Vaux, and consecrated in 1169. Edward I. made several visits to Lanercost, and many important documents and writs are dated from it. It was from Lanercost that the Judges were sent to Berwick, who had the Countess of Buchan enclosed in a cage at the castle. The church and monastic buildings are almost entirely built of Roman stones.

After an interval for lunch, which was enjoyed on the grass surrounding the Priory, members drove through the park to Naworth Castle. This is one of the most interesting monuments of the feudal age that can be found in England. It was once the stronghold of the Dacres, but belongs now to the Carlisle family. There is no record of the exact date when the castle was built, but licence to crenellate was granted by Edward III. in 1335. The fine courtyard and the great hall, with its walls covered by seventeenth-century tapestries, were much admired.

Members going by train reached Brampton Junction in time to catch connections for Newcastle and Carlisle. And so came to an end a two-days’ meeting well worthy, both in interest and weather, to take its place in the Centenary year celebration.

During the walk on Wednesday, the Cranberry (*Oxycoccus quadripetala*) and Chives (*Allium schœnoprassum*) were found, also a snipe’s nest with three eggs.

\* *The Scott Originals*, p. 115.



### 3. JEDBURGH, QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE, AND HERMITAGE.

The third meeting of the year 1931 was held on Thursday, 16th July.

The Club was again fortunate in having a beautiful day in the midst of the almost continuous rain and storm which had been so general over the whole country during the depressing spring and summer.

One hundred and eighty-five members and friends gathered in Abbey Place, Jedburgh. It is of interest to note that this is a record attendance surpassing the previous record held by the Hume Castle meeting of 1927, which was 156.

Two police constables were kept busy regulating the arrival and parking of members' cars. Provost Wells Mabon pointed out the fine old bridge over the Jed water, and then led the way to Queen Mary's House, a sixteenth-century house on the T-plan, which, in spite of much recent improvement, has altered little since 1566, when the Queen lay there in a fever for thirty days.

In the garden, in brilliant sunshine, the Provost read an interesting paper (see p. 351), after which members went over the house and saw the historical relics which are being collected and preserved there.

The drive to Hermitage had been planned to go up the Slitrig water, but, owing to this road being closed for repairs, the way by Note-o'-the-Gate had to be taken instead. This change made it impossible to visit the Bronze Age Stone Circle on the Nine-Stane Rig, which stands over 900 feet above sea-level. The views everywhere were very fine, and the drive through Liddesdale was worth certain difficulties of narrow and rough going. Unfortunately, one of the buses had a temporary breakdown, which caused some delay in the proceedings, but all eventually reached Hermitage in time to hear the interesting and well-informed account of the grim relic of semi-barbarous days which was once a Royal fortress. This was given by Mr R. C. Reid of the Dumfries and Galloway Society. (See p. 356.)

The return drive was up the Liddell water by Saughtree and Coopercleugh, across by Southdean and Crinklaw to the Carter

Bar, and then down the beautiful valley of the Jed to Edgerston, where a short pause was made to see the grounds and gardens.

A company of 51 sat down to tea in the Spread Eagle Hotel, Jedburgh, the President being in the Chair. J. T. S. Doughty, Ayton, was elected a member.

#### 4. SPRINGWOOD PARK, SIMPRIM, SWINTON, AND HUME CASTLE.

The fourth meeting of the year 1931 was held on Thursday, 27th August. A beautiful day and the several points of special interest brought out members and friends to the record-breaking number of 290.

Meeting at Kelso Railway Station the first move was to Springwood Park, where all were cordially welcomed by the President, and invited to partake of light refreshments in the most hospitable manner. The fine collection of books and pictures was then examined with great interest. A short visit was also paid to the lovely old-fashioned gardens, which were a wonderful blaze of colour and filled with delicious scents. Much more time could have been spent at Springwood, but the day's programme necessitated reaching Simprim soon after 1 p.m. Here members partook of lunch by the wayside, and then gathered in the churchyard, where Mr Craw gave a short account of the church and of Dr Johnston's connection with the parish.

The church and lands of Simprin\* were granted to the monks of Kelso † in the twelfth century, and in 1247 Bishop Bernham dedicated a church there. Parts of the present building, which is now roofless and ruined, may date from that time. Its chief interest arises from the fact that Thomas Boston here began his ministry in 1699, and laboured in the parish till 1707, when he

\* The spelling of the name has, in quite recent times, been changed from Simprin to Simprim. In 1761 it ceased to be a separate ecclesiastical parish, being annexed to that of Swinton.

A good account of Simprim is given by Dr Hardy in our *History*, vol. viii, p. 294 (1877). See also Mr Ferguson's description of the church, vol. xiii, p. 165 (1890).

† In mediæval times the monks' wagon road from Kelso to Berwick was by way of Simprim, where there was a special resting-place on the "bourn bra." Simprin was equidistant—some eleven miles—from these towns.

was transferred to Ettrick. He at first lived in the western part of the village, but in 1702 a manse was built to the west of the church, Boston himself making the garden and building the garden wall. A door in the house, which now occupies the site, is said to have belonged to this manse. Here he brought his young wife, Catherine Brown, from Culross; here five of their ten children \* were born; and here he laid two of them and his aged father in the churchyard. No stone marks the spot, the position of which is unknown. The *Fourfold State* did not appear till twenty-five years after he left Simprin, but here the seed was sown, for it was in the cottage of an old soldier in the village that he found a copy of Fisher's *Marrow of Modern Divinity*, which through him was destined to have such a profound influence on Scottish theology and Scottish church history.

A tablet was placed on the wall of the church in 1899—the bicentenary of Boston's ordination—with the inscription

TO THE GLORY OF GOD  
AND THE MEMORY OF  
THE REVEREND THOMAS BOSTON A.M.  
BORN IN DUNS, 17 MARCH 1676,  
ORDAINED TO PASTORAL CHARGE  
OF SIMPRIN SEPT 21 1699  
TRANSLATED TO ETTRICK  
MAY 1 1707  
DIED AT ETTRICK MAY 20 1732  
AGED 56 YEARS.

“SIMPRIN! O BLESSED BE HE FOR  
HIS KINDNESS AT SIMPRIN.”  
“A FIELD WHICH THE LORD HAD  
BLESSED.”

*BOSTON'S MEMOIRS.*

The speakers at the unveiling ceremony were chosen from the three branches of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, which

\* His daughter Jane married James Russell of Ashiesteel, the great-grandfather of Miss Russell of Ashiesteel, who contributed numerous papers to the *History* of the Club.

have been since reunited as in Boston's time. Some 1200 to 1500 persons attended the service.\*

The barns of Simprin, of great length and three stories high, though now somewhat reduced from their original height, are unique in the county, and are a conspicuous feature in the district. They were used on sacramental occasions by Boston, and he is said to have delivered his farewell address from one of the upper doorways. On a lintel is carved S.A.C. 1676—the date, by a curious coincidence, of Boston's birth. The initials are those of Sir Alexander Cockburn, a noted land improver of his time and the representative of his county in the Scottish Parliament. His land-improving schemes, unfortunately, did not prove financially a success, and it was largely from this cause that the family had eventually to part with their estates of Langton and Simprin.

One of the oldest stones in the churchyard, with the symbols of mortality, bears the quaint inscription—

“ Heir lyes under this ston the body of William Cooekburn  
Whos days was feu  
His glas it was soon run,  
Al that him knew  
Their lov he wan.  
Who departed July 23 1670.” †

Whether this individual was of the family of Langton is not known.

The lands of Simprin had, at the Reformation, been bestowed on William Maitland, Queen Mary's Secretary. In 1581 Sir John Maitland was dispossessed in favour of Alexander Home of Manderston, whose son David Home of Cranshaws, “Davie the Devill,” was slain by the Earl of Bothwell in 1584. Whether Bothwell as Commentator of Kelso obtained possession of Simprin is not clear. In the seventeenth century the whole parish had come into the hands of the Cockburns. When that family sold the lands they were bought by Patrick the 5th Lord Elibank, who left them to his son Patrick Murray, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1832 they were bought by Sir John

\* See *Memoirs of Thomas Boston*, edited by the Rev. George H. Morrison, M.A., 1899, p. 515-16.

† The date has been elsewhere misread as 1610.

Marjoribanks of Lees, through whom they later came to form part of the Ladykirk estate till recent years.

The founder of our Club was born at Simprin in 1797, his father being farmer there. The fact, however, is the only one connecting Dr Johnston with the parish, as the family removed soon after to Ilderton, where his early years were spent.

A short visit was next made to the old church of Swinton. This being of especial interest to the Club in that three of its original members—the Rev. A. Baird of Cockburnspath, the Rev. John Baird of Yetholm, and Mr Wm. Baird, surgeon—spent their early years in the manse of Swinton.

The Rev. D. D. F. Macdonald, minister of the parish, read a paper on the church and its history.

Members then drove by way of Leitholm to Hume Castle, where Dr James Curle unveiled the Indicator (Plate XVII) placed there by the Club to mark this its Centenary year. A telegram of good wishes and appreciation, sent from the Ben Nevis Indicator by a native of Hume, was read, after which the President, in introducing Dr Curle, said :

My object in addressing you is to introduce Dr Curle, who has graciously consented to unveil our Club's Centenary Memorial. And I know you will not misunderstand me if I say that the one redeeming feature of these rather unmeaning introductions of persons who are well known to those who know them best is that they afford an opportunity of paying a tribute—brief and insufficient though it must be.

That, at least, represents the point of view of the introducer, though I fear that the person introduced generally thinks differently ; because I know that it is characteristic of our rugged northern independence to care not at all for praise, but to go its way and do its work, content if only it may do its best.

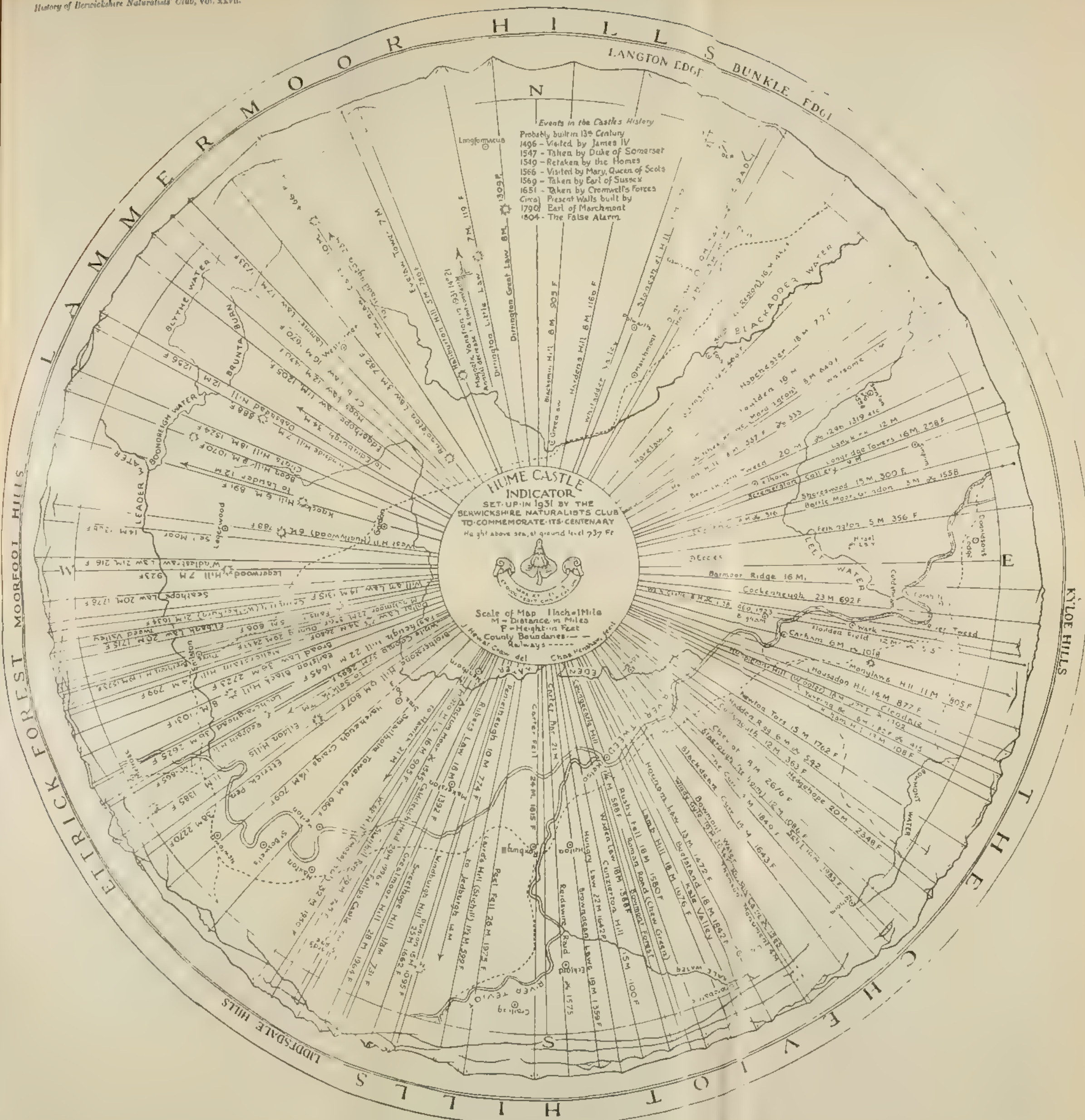
I therefore beg Dr Curle's toleration for the few words I have to say.

It is no news to you, ladies and gentlemen, that Dr Curle has laid our Borderland under great and lasting obligation. Let me in one word indicate its nature as that nature appears to me.

Before his day there lay on Eildonside—sharing a sleep as undisturbed as that of mythic Arthur or True Thomas (not wholly unsuspected nor unguessed, but none the less unheeded)—







THE HUME CASTLE INDICATOR. (1.)



the relics, fated one day to be freed, of an obscure and splendid past.

And many went that way, from year to year, and sighed perhaps, and shook their heads, in bootless speculation and regret, and so passed on. And that was all.

But then, at last, the right man came along—duly equipped with the appropriate lore, armed *cap-à-pie* for the supreme encounter ; one deeply versed in history, in antiquity ; unsparing of his toil and time and wealth.

He pronounced the sacred and time-honoured phrase, “ Let there be light ! ” He struck the earth beneath his feet, and from its hidden unsunned depths were yielded up the traces and the treasures of Old Rome—the keys to many things which had been mysteries, inexorably surrendered to his mandate !

And these he took, and reverently handling—as it might be the jewels and the armour of forebears long deceased—consigned them to new intellectual being, where they can know no second occultation.

Such, in my view of it, is Dr Curle’s prime service to the Borders. Wizardry did not die with Walter Scott ! I call on Dr Curle.

#### *Dr Curle’s Address.*

It gives me great pleasure to unveil this Geographical Indicator, which is to be a memorial of the work accomplished by the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club during its first century. May it long stand here to recall an Institution which has played an important part in the social and intellectual life of the Borders.

On the books which have come down to us from the library of Ben Jonson we find written on a corner of the title page the motto, *Tanquam explorator*—as one who explores. Perhaps when he chose his motto he was thinking of those magnificent explorers of the Elizabethan age, of their courage, of their perseverance, striving through difficulties. Perhaps he was thinking of the scholar’s quest and the joys that reward his adventures into unknown fields ; but the motto *Tanquam exploratores* would very well have fitted the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club. They started out almost a hundred years ago on the quest for greater knowledge. Their goal, like that of all great explorers, was to open up new worlds for their fellow-men. That was the

spirit which actuated Dr George Johnston and his colleagues to study the history and antiquities of their own district ; to explore the worlds that lie around us—the realm of plants, of birds, of animals, of insects, the realm of the sea, and all the strange things that it holds ; the rocks beneath, the phenomena of the sky above. *Mare et Tellus et, quod tegit omnia, Cælum*—worlds which, unfortunately for many of us, lie far away and unheeded. With what enthusiasm, with what keenness of observation, with what diverse knowledge they set out to pursue their quest you may see from the papers which fill their early volumes, studies which gave the impetus which still carries the Club along.

It was a fortunate circumstance that Berwick should have been the home of their founder and the base of their operations. What could be more appropriate than that an exploration such as this should start from the coast, at the mouth of a great river. The coast itself, with its marine treasures, with its bird-haunted cliffs and islands, provided a happy hunting-ground, while the river valleys enabled the explorers ever to penetrate to fresh woods and pastures new. In 1831 to get about the country was a much more difficult matter than it is to-day. Railways were only in the offing ; cars were undreamt of. Gigs and saddle-horses alone were available. We can understand how, in 1838, a meeting summoned for the Burgh of Lauder was practically a failure, being too remote and too difficult of access, and the Secretary was instructed in future to adventure less into the wilds.

I daresay many a time in its early days the members of the Club, looking across the Merse, must have fixed their eyes on Hume Castle, where we stand to-day, and that it recalled to them an incident of their childhood or of which their fathers had told them. Of Napoleon's great army at Boulogne, of the whole country tense with the thought of invasion, of that January night in 1804 when the beacon flared at Hume, of the tightening of girths, of the buckling of sword-belts, and all through the night the long columns of men marching from Liddesdale, marching from Teviotdale, marching from the Merse, filled with the same spirit of patriotism that brought out their descendants one hundred and ten years later to fight in the greatest war in history ; and then the morning came, and the mists blew away, and they learned that Napoleon had turned

eastward to march on that great campaign which was to end in Austerlitz.

No more appropriate site could be found than Hume to set up a memorial to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. For the best part of six hundred years, the Humes, the greatest of Berwickshire families, held it. James IV. stayed in it; Queen Mary visited it. Its curtain walls and its high towers have looked down on battles and sieges, and how often its bale fires must have signalled the southern invasion. From the ford at Coldstream to Hume, from Hume to Eggerhope Castle, Eggerhope to Soutra Edge, and Soutra on to the Lothians and Edinburgh, the bale fires blazed, carrying the tidings of war.

But not only as a great Border hold should Hume be of interest to the Club, but also because from its walls there is an unrivalled prospect of the Border country—of the field of their quest. To the north the long line of the Lammermoors, with the Dirringtons standing as sentinel, hems in the landscape; but to the south, to east and west the eye travels for miles over valleys and hills which recall to us scenes famous in Scottish Border history and literature. How often it has resounded with the drums and trappings of armed men. Away to the west lie the Eildons, which were a landmark to the Roman legionaries. There is dark Ruberslaw, which was probably their watch-tower. How often has the land been scarred with conflict. Here at Hume you can trace it in its vanished castle. You can see it in those fragmentary walls looking down on the Teviot, which are all that remain to tell us of Roxburgh. You can see its traces in the green mounds that cover Wark. Hume, Roxburgh, Wark, Jedburgh were the gages in the struggle which rolled backwards and forwards across the Border; rolling down tempestuously by the Tweed; rolling over the Carter or down through Liddesdale; and yet there were lulls in the storm, and, in spite of all the unrest and turmoil, here the great abbeys rose to lift men's thoughts to a higher plane, to stand as peaceful oases in a world of strife, and men and women did their day's work, and poets sang. Was it not somewhere in the slopes of Eildon that Thomas of Ercildoune heard the horns of elfland blowing, the oldest of that long line of singers whose notes were the inspiration to Scott, greatest of all, who has enshrined the Borders in his minstrelsy?

The Club that in 1831 numbered 9 men can now boast a membership of 400. The Club has flourished wonderfully, thanks to the ideals set before it by its founders, to the knowledge and kindly humanity of Dr Johnston, to the encyclopædic learning of Dr James Hardy, to the self-sacrificing labour which he and his successors as secretaries and editors have devoted to its welfare. But we must never forget that the Club gained its prestige not through numbers, but by its contribution to knowledge; and if we are to hope that in these changing times it is to continue in vigorous life, looking forward to more anniversaries, we must keep before us Ben Jonson's motto *Tanquam exploratores*, and the quest must go on—

“ Still nursing the unconquerable hope,  
Still clutching the inviolable shade.”

For the quest is never ended. The higher we climb the wider the prospect opens before us. The well of knowledge is never exhausted.

“ If all the pens that ever poets held  
Had fed the feeling of their masters' thoughts,  
And every sweetness that inspired their hearts,  
Their minds, and muses on admirèd themes;  
If all the heavenly quintessence they 'still  
From their immortal flowers of poesy,  
Wherein as in a mirror we perceive  
The highest reaches of a human wit;  
If these had made one poem's period,  
And all combined in beauty's worthiness,  
Yet should there hover in their restless heads  
One thought, one grace, one wonder at the least  
Which into words no virtue can digest.”

When the applause which greeted Dr Curle's speech had died away, Sir George Douglas, on behalf of the Club, thanked him for the great service he had rendered to the Club that day.

In reply, Dr Curle said that at best he was only a substitute for the Earl of Home, whom they had hoped to have to unveil the Indicator, a man who, because of his kindly nature and warm patriotism, was welcome anywhere in the Border countryside. Dr Curle also proposed a vote of thanks to Sir George Douglas for presiding at the ceremony.

With the permission of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland,

the owners of Hume Castle, a special platform had been erected on the south-west corner of the castle for the placing of the Indicator. The drawing of the Indicator was the work of Mr Craw, the editing secretary, the bronze work being carried out by Mr Charles Henshaw, Edinburgh. The plate is mounted on a pedestal of Creetown granite prepared and erected by Messrs Allan, Edinburgh. The front of the pedestal bears the inscription "B.N.C., 1831-1931." The building work was carried out by Messrs Patterson of Swinton, the architect being Mr James Paterson, Berwick. The inscription on the Indicator is reproduced on Plate XVII; the edge bears the following quotation from Dr Johnston, quoted by Dr Thomas Brown in the Presidential Address of 1881: "I have taught myself to take note of, and pleasure in, those works with which the Creator has crowded and adorned the paths I daily walk." \*

This terminated the proceedings at the castle, and a move was made for Kelso, where tea was served in the Ednam House Hotel.

Three new members were elected, these being Mr W. H. Lee Warner, Lake Cottage, Middleton Hall, Belford; Mrs Lee Warner; and Mrs A. J. K. Todd, Charlton Hall, Chathill. Exhibits handed round for inspection by the members were a first edition of Boston's *Fourfold State*, which had belonged to Mr Plummer of Middlestead; a fine portrait of Dr George Johnston, which Col. Menzies of Kames had very kindly presented to the Club, and also a fine specimen, caught recently at Embleton, of the *Convolvulus Hawk-Moth* (*Sphinx convolvuli*).

## 5. GRANT'S HOUSE, PENMANSHIEL, ST HELEN'S, AND SICCAR POINT.

The fifth meeting of the year 1931 was held on Tuesday, 22nd September.

One hundred years ago the first meeting of the Club was held at Grant's House—or Bank House as it was then called—when it was resolved "That the gentlemen present form themselves into a Club to be named The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," and it is interesting to note that the number present was nine.

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat Club*, vol. ix, p. 422 (1881).



As the old custom was, members met and breakfasted together before the business of the day began. On this occasion 130 gathered in a large marquee erected near the village hall, breakfast being served at 11 a.m.

Members present were : Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso, President ; the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Ayton ; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Mr J. H. Craw, Edinburgh ; Col. G. F. T. Leather, Middleton Hall ; the Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton, all former Presidents ; Miss M. I. Hope, Morebattle, Secretary ; Mr R. H. Dodds, Berwick, Treasurer ; Mrs Anderson, Earlston ; Mr W. Angus, Edinburgh ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton ; the Rev. C. T. Beale, Duns ; Miss F. Bromby, Berwick ; Miss Bywater, Roxburgh ; Mrs Calder, Marygold ; Miss Cameron, Duns ; Miss H. F. M. Caverhill, Berwick ; Mrs Cowan, Yetholm ; Mrs J. G. Croal, Thornton ; Mrs Chartres, Akeld ; Mr J. G. Carter, Duns ; Mr and Mrs H. Harper Cowan, The Roan, Lauder ; Mr J. W. Carr, Horncliffe ; Mr Thomas Darling, Marshall Meadows, Berwick ; Dr and Mrs Davidson, Kelso ; Mr J. T. S. Doughty, Ayton ; the Rev. J. L. Douglas, Eccles ; Mr W. R. Easton, Jedburgh ; Mr A. A. Falconer, Duns ; Mrs A. W. Falconer, Auchencrow Mains ; Miss M. Fleming, Kelso ; Miss Shirra Gibb, Edinburgh ; Mr and Mrs A. H. Glegg, The Maines, Chirnside ; Miss M. Gray and Miss Eva Johnston, Marygate, Berwick ; Miss M. Gray, Bankhill, Berwick ; Miss C. H. Greet, New Haggerston ; Mr T. Gibson, Edinburgh ; Miss B. Hall ; Mr George Hardy, Redheugh ; Mr H. B. Herbert, Fallodon ; Miss J. M. Herriot, Berwick ; Miss Holmes, Berwick ; Miss M. Willits, Berwick ; Miss S. Milne Home, Paxton ; Mr J. Hood, Linhead ; Mr R. Kyle, Alnwick ; Mr and Mrs Lee Warner ; Mrs R. J. Lyal, Gordon ; Mrs G. F. T. Leather, Middleton Hall ; Mr A. R. Levett, Wooler ; Miss M. A. Lewis, Ayton ; Commander Lillingston, Horncliffe House ; Provost Wells Mabon, Jedburgh ; Mrs J. A. McCreath, Berwick ; Mr J. Marshall, Berwick ; Mr and Mrs C. P. Martin, The Thirlings ; Miss K. A. Martin, Ord Hill ; Mr Fred Mills, Haddington ; Dr J. S. Muir, Selkirk ; Mrs Murray Threipland, Dryburgh ; Miss F. E. Millar ; Rev. R. H. and Mrs Macalister, Yetholm ; Miss M. J. Newton, Earlston ; Mr J. Paterson, Berwick ; Mrs Pearson, Otterburn, Kelso ; Mr C. S. Petrie, Duns ; Mr T. Purves, jun., Berwick ; Miss E. L. Ramsay, Stainrigg ; Mr D. N. Ritchie, The Holmes,

St Boswells; the Rev. J. Ritchie, Gordon; Canon and Mrs Roberson, Norham; Col. F. L. Scott-Kerr, Melrose; Mrs Short, Old Graden, Kelso; Major H. R. Smail, Berwick; Mrs Simpson, Edinburgh; Mr J. C. Scott, Broomlands, Kelso; Mr T. McG. Tait, Berwick; Mr E. E. P. Taylor, Pawston; Mr George Taylor, Chapelhill; Mrs J. D. Turnbull, Lauder; Mrs Veitch, Duns; Mr J. Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh; Mr Adam White, Houndwood.

It was decided to send a telegram to the British Association, whose Centenary meeting was due to start the following day, and at which the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club was being represented by Mr John Bishop, Berwick. The telegram was as follows:—

“GRANT'S HOUSE, BERWICKSHIRE,  
“*September 22nd, 1931.*

“The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, to-day celebrating its Centenary, sends greetings and congratulations to the British Association, about to celebrate its own within the next few days.—(Signed) Sir George Douglas, Bart., President.”

Sir George Douglas, in the course of his address, said:

I stand before you as one of two survivors of the Club's Jubilee Meeting at Grant's House in 1881; and it is to that accident that I owe my present proud position as your President. My fellow survivor, as you know, is our venerable friend, Mr Doughty.

A sobering reflection for us two, is it not?

That whilst you, ladies and gentlemen, were yet to be; or, possibly, lay in your cots and bassinets, biting upon ivory rings or drawing music from the golden bells upon your coral-mounted rattles, and accompanying it perhaps with an anticipation of the motifs of Stravinsky or Scriabine, which did credit to your lung-power; whilst you were doing these things, or, at most, trundling hoops or poring over hornbooks—even then, my friend Mr Doughty and I were already come to man's estate, and attended Meetings and observed the geological faults and features and studied the field-plants and the *algæ* of this rock-bound tract of seaboard!

It is a high distinction, this of ours, Mr Doughty! And yet



one which I make bold to say we would cheerfully exchange with anyone here present. Is there any business doing? No! well, I am not surprised. . . . Fifty good years of life irrevocably gone—like a watch in the night, like as a dream when one awakeneth. . . . And what have those years brought and left behind them? Increase of knowledge, I would fain believe; recollections, some of them precious; it may be, valued friendships. And, of those recollections, not a few date from these Meetings of ours; and of that knowledge not a little was perhaps acquired, and of these friendships not a few founded in this intercourse of our Club.

If that is so, then the good old Centenarian, as it now becomes, has not existed in vain, but has served us well! I regret that my own recollections of that September day of 1881 are of a deplorably trivial and personal nature. In fact, what I remember best is that there was nothing to eat. How different from to-day!

As at the Battle of Balaclava, "some one had blundered"; and again, as at Balaclava, it was never discovered who that somebody was. The one component part of a dinner that was present was the speeches, and they were dry speeches—*dry*, I mean, in the literal not the metaphorical sense; not accompanied by toasts. But, after all, what of that? Were we not philosophers?

One of the Maxims of the cynical Duke de la Rochefoucauld occurred to us, and we felt that it was up to us to prove it false. It was this, "*La philosophie triomphe aisément des maux passés et des maux à venir*"; (then the sting), "*les maux présents triomphent aisément d'elle.*" Was ever such an indictment of divine Philosophy? But *our* withers were unwrung.

Notwithstanding the shortest of short commons we spent a perfectly jolly day; and this despite the fact that most of us had come from considerable distances, travelling behind horses, and had to get back in the same manner, after visiting Penmanshiel and the Siccar Point. My father and I, for instance, had driven from Kelso; yet when we got home at night we were just ready for our evening meal. What, then, saved the situation? Let me tell you—the perfect beauty of the weather! I was at that time fresh from Cambridge, where I

had read in Stuart Mill's *Political Economy* that the inhabitants of genial climates can subsist on much less nourishment than those who live exposed to cold. Well, I recall pointing out to my father that we had tested and established the truth of Mill's assertion. Wasn't that like an undergraduate?

These, alas! are the sort of recollections which survive from what I know must have been a Feast of Reason. All the more so because it happened that my father was giving a lift to a Kelso man, who was undoubtedly one of the most gifted members that this Club can boast of during the 100 years of its existence. I refer to Andrew Brotherston, the botanist—and much more than botanist. For, though mainly self-taught, he had taken all the Natural Sciences for his province; and one of his lesser works, by the way, was an essay on the Tweed Salmon Disease, which, though now out of date, gained in its day the Silver Medal offered by a learned Society. Remember that this man's condition was that of a jobbing gardener, rising to become custodier of a provincial Museum. Had we had a second Samuel Smiles among us, or had poor dear Andrew failed to participate in the frailty as well as the genius of Thomas Edward, known as the Scottish Naturalist, then the name of Brotherston would be alive to-day, and known wherever Science lifts her head, instead of only—how unjust is Fate—to Mr Doughty, myself, and a few others! As it is, it is impossible for those who knew Brotherston to read Smiles's *Life of a Scottish Naturalist* without being reminded of him.

As we drove home that day, Andrew, plied with tactful questions by my father, discoursed science all the way, with his own inimitable modesty and humility and entire absorption in his subject. . . . And perhaps I may be allowed to add that I was beside him, ten or more years later, when he lay in his last illness, in a poor room, encumbered by his instruments and specimens, and stifled by the smell of the chemicals he used in his art as taxidermist.

After all, he was always ready to put his knowledge at the service of others, and he was happy in the possession of rare gifts, though he failed to make the fullest use of them.

If Brotherston might be said to represent the *carrière manquée* at that Meeting, James Hardy—he had still, I think, some years to wait for his Doctor's degree—might be regarded as a genius

who had fully realised Nature's plan when she designed him. Is there any happier destiny than that?

He lived for the sake of learning—lived for it with untiring industry and unruffled serenity and benignity. If he had had to go through any period of probation in early life, that was now past. He was now in easy circumstances, and had ere this won comprehension and regard. His worth was recognised both within and without the Club, but especially within it. In a word, he was universally looked up to.

You have abundant opportunities, ladies and gentlemen, of gaining an impression of his varied attainments and graphic literary style in the *Proceedings* of this Club. What you cannot so easily get at is a conception of the geniality of his temper, or of his happy lot, as one whose lines were cast, as it were, in a spacious and well-equipped workshop, where all the 'ologies could be advantageously studied every day and all day long. What could a man want more? All was fish that came to Hardy's net. And, besides this, he dearly loved to impart information—especially to members of the Club. So that if you wrote him the simplest question through the post, you would always get a sheetful in reply, filled with his neat and regular handwriting. Discursive wasn't the word! But remember that he held of the generation which had produced Oldbuck and Sampson, David Laing and Ramsay of Ochertyre. If I were asked to name the man to whom, after our venerated founder, Dr Johnston, this Club owes most, I for my part should reply James Hardy. Hardy did much, not only to hold us together, but to inspire us with the spirit proper to a district Field Club, whilst his versatility saved us from getting into a groove.

One great difference of those days was that there were no lady members. How on earth did we get on without them? Properly speaking, however, I ought to have said that there were no lady members who attended our Meetings, only Corresponding Members. Possibly for them to have attended our Meetings in those days would have been considered "rather fast." For many things were considered "fast" in those days which to-day might be considered almost slow.

Among the Corresponding or Contributing Members were Miss Russell of Ashiesteel, a highly accomplished lady, according

to the standard of her day, who would carry on little paper-wars on points of antiquarian erudition with Mr Craig-Brown, the Historian of Selkirkshire. Also, there were Miss Hunter and Miss Bell of Springhill, two ladies who, under romantic circumstances, had sworn eternal friendship, like the famous Ladies of Llangollen. One of them, a collateral descendant of the author of *The Seasons*, had been engaged to be married to a brother of the other, who had been tragically drowned, before her eyes, in fording a river—an incident which Tennyson is supposed to have introduced into *In Memoriam*, in the section opening with the line, "And thinking this will please him best." . . . After this, the friends devoted themselves to a life of semi-seclusion and to the elegant arts. Only, unlike Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, of Llangollen, they made no pretence to being men-haters. One of them was a learned botanist. Lastly, there was Mrs Barwell Carter, a daughter of our Founder, who made it a practice, till the day of her death, to keep open house for the Members of the Club on the day of the Annual Meeting, and who did the honours with great kindness and charm.

Mr Doughty, called upon by Sir George Douglas, then contributed some memories of the past regarding the Club, including the making of rubbings of old church bells for Dr Hardy, and an amusing and unsuccessful attempt to secure possession of two skulls found in cists at Balabraes.

One new member was elected at the Centenary breakfast, this being Miss Frances Ramsay Fairfax, Bonchester House.

Sir G. Douglas passed round for inspection by the members a copy of Dr Johnston's *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, and also an old bill of prices of the Bankhouse Inn of a hundred years ago.

A panoramic photograph of all present at the Centenary breakfast was then taken, after which members rejoined the cars.

A pause was made a few hundred yards west of Grant's House in order to visit the station of the Wood Bitter Vetch (*Vicia Orobus*), which for a hundred years has grown at this spot. First found by the Rev. A. Baird, as recorded in the first volume of our *History*, it has several times been lost, always, however, to be rediscovered. Several years ago it was found by Mr

Aiken, and was seen yearly thereafter till about three years ago, when it was again lost. A special effort was made to locate it this year, but entirely without result, until the morning of the Centenary meeting, when Mr George Taylor was fortunate in finding it. Much satisfaction was felt and expressed at the reappearance of the plant.

Shortly after, the road to Penmanshiel was reached. Near this spot the railway line attains its highest point between Edinburgh and Newcastle, almost 400 feet above sea-level.

Leaving the cars the members walked up the steep bank to Penmanshiel, for long the home of Dr Hardy. The woods covering these banks were cut down during the war, before the Dunglass estate was sold by the Halls; recently the ground has been replanted by Mr Usher. From Penmanshiel a track was followed by the Lady's Folly, a small clump of stunted trees in an exposed situation, 759 feet above the sea. Here Mr Craw pointed out some of the objects of interest within sight. Many forts and cairns formerly occupied this elevated district, but most of these have entirely disappeared, though the sites of some are marked on the Ordnance Survey map. The Red Clues Cleuch, a name which often appears in Dr Hardy's notes as the habitat of botanical and entomological finds, lay to the west. Mr Aiken supplies the following extract from a letter of Dr Hardy, dated 5th August 1890 :

"The stocks of most of the old oaks in the Pease Bridge woods are ancient, but they have been put into training along with a great body of new wood by Sir John Hall, father of the present proprietor. Most of these, and the fir clumps, were planted when I was from fourteen to seventeen years old, say 1829 and onwards. The great beeches and plane trees belong to an earlier planting of the Hall family, less than two hundred years ago. When I was young the eastern part of the wood, above the tunnel, consisted of birches, hazels, and chance oaks. It was part of Penmanshiel farm for grazing purposes. Most of the firs and oaks in it will scarcely be sixty years old, excepting the central part, which is fine old stocks. This Pease Dean wood was the wood near Oldcambus where Robert Bruce cut the timber wherewith to besiege Berwick. It has been timbered ever since the age of Charters, and belonged to Coldingham Priory. Pease Burn was the boundary of the monks' lands."

To the left was Townhead, where Dr Hardy spent the closing years of his life, and shortly after passing it the party reached the hamlet of Oldcambus. The route then lay to the ruined church of St Helens, formerly the parish church of Oldcambus,



before the incorporation of that parish with Cockburnspath prior to 1750. Here Mr Craw gave a short account of the church. The building is one of five Berwickshire churches having Norman features. The west gable, however, with its curious putlog holes, is of fourteenth- or fifteenth-century date, as is shown by the characteristic diagonal buttresses; in it are preserved stones from the original church, with chevron mouldings. The east gable and the chancel arch were blown down about 1866; many of the stones, some with mouldings, can be seen in the neighbouring field walls, extending almost as far east as Siccar Point, as was shown by Mr Taylor. The north and south walls of the nave bear a band of rosette ornament, which connects with the capitals of the chancel arch, as at Legerwood. Of the three arched recesses beneath the two south windows, and of the recess at either side of the chancel arch, the use is not known.

In the churchyard are two early coped grave-covers, with scale-ornament and interlaced design, and with dragonesque and other animals. Two much defaced effigies also lie to the south of the church.\*

Still a further point of interest was the locating of the station found by Dr Hardy of the Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*).

Under the guidance of Mr Taylor some of the members proceeded to Siccar Point. Here Mr Taylor showed the traces of a kitchen-midden where the steep bank on the north side had been broken away. Shells and fragments of bones could be seen, and he had once taken out part of a deer's antler. Mr Craw pointed out that there were clear signs of the rampart of a fort extending along the edge of the bank and turning south to cut off the point of the promontory. This site has not before been reported.

The chief interest of the Point, however, is geological, for here can be seen very clearly the horizontal Old Red Sandstone strata lying "unconformably" on the highly inclined and denuded Gala rocks of the Silurian period. The geology of the vicinity was fully dealt with by the late Mr Goodchild in 1902.†

\* See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xlviii, p. 210 (1913-14). *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxv, p. 238 (1924); vol. xxvi, pp. 78-79 (1926).

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xviii, pp. 226-41.

After descending to the picturesque Swallow Cave, which runs for a considerable distance into the cliff, and contains numerous swallows' nests in its arch, the party returned to the cars at Oldcambus West Mains.

## 6. BERWICK.

The Annual Business Meeting for the year 1931 was held at Berwick on Wednesday, 7th October.

Members gathered in the Small Assembly Room of the King's Arms Hotel at 2.30 p.m. Hanging on the wall of the room was a portrait of Dr. Johnston, painted by the celebrated Berwick artist, T. S. Good (a former member of the Club), and also the fine engraving from it, which has been presented to the Club by Colonel Menzies of Kames.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken occupied the Chair, and in the name of the President nominated Canon H. Roberson as his successor. In accepting office Canon Roberson said he did so with diffidence, the more so as Sir George Douglas had set such a high standard during his year of office.

The Secretary read messages of congratulation on the Club's centenary from the Cardiff Natural History Society, and the Darlington and Teesdale Natural History Society, and also a reply from the British Association Committee to the Club's telegram of congratulation dispatched from the recent meeting at Grant's House.

The Secretary then read the report as follows :

### REPORT.

In a season remarkable chiefly for its lack of sun, excess of rain, and persistent low temperature, the Club has been very fortunate in having fine, and in many cases perfect, weather for all the field meetings, with the exception only of some heavy showers at the May meeting. A special meeting was added to this, the Centenary year, when a night was spent in Selkirk in order to see and take part in that impressive festival known as The Common Riding. A two days' visit was made to the Roman Wall in ideal weather, thus completing what was



begun two years ago when the eastern part, from Newcastle to Housesteads, was seen. This year the portion between Housesteads and Lanercost was visited.

There was the record attendance of 185 at the July meeting, when, after visiting Queen Mary's House at Jedburgh, members drove to Hermitage, again enjoying a beautiful day.

At the next meeting the record was again broken by an attendance of 290. Perfect weather and the interest of visiting Springwood Park followed by Dr James Curle's address at Hume Castle on the occasion of his unveiling the Indicator, all played their part in creating the day's record, while it is worthy of note that this should have occurred twice during the Centenary year.

The meeting at Grant's House on the 22nd of September celebrated the fact that one hundred years ago on that day and at that place our Club was founded through the initiative of one enthusiast—Dr George Johnston—and eight interested friends.

Since the last business meeting the Club has lost by death nine members: Mr T. G. Leadbetter, Mr J. W. Bowhill, Mr T. Rutherford, Mr T. D. Crichton Smith, Mrs Wyllie, Mr J. Wright, Miss A. M. Cameron, Mr Wm. Oliver, Mr T. A. Swan, Mr J. A. Terras, and the Rev. William McConachie, D.D.

Twenty-four new members have been added during the year.

The following points of interest have been reported during the year:—

*Ornithology*: A specimen of the Great Snipe (*Gallinago major*) was shot at the farm of Unthank, near Berwick, in September 1930.

A female Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*) was shot at Scremerston on 16th December 1930. An immature specimen was picked up dead at Ewart Park on 25th June 1931.

The Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*), at one time almost extinct in Berwickshire, is reported to be steadily increasing in that county.

A Quail (*Coturnix communis*) was shot at Unthank, on 3rd October 1931.

*Botany*: The Sea Beet (*Beta maritima*) is reported above high-water mark near the Border Bridge, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

This is a new station, the only previous record in the Club's area being the Bass Rock.

Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*) is reported from Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, and also in a hedge near Duns. There is no previous record from Berwickshire.

Motherwort (*Leonurus cardiaca*) has been found at North Berwick.

Melancholy Thistle (*Cnicus heterophyllus*).—A fair-sized patch has been found on the Kelso-Jedburgh roadside near Kirkbank House.

*Entomology*: A fine specimen of the Deathshead Hawk-Moth (*Acherontia atropos*) was captured on a doorstep at Brockmill, Beal, Northumberland, on 13th June 1931.

The Club agreed to send a telegram of congratulation to Mr Arthur H. Evans, Crowthorne, Berks., a former President, who was elected a member in 1875, and is therefore the "Father" of the Club. Mr Aiken recalled that Mr Evans was one of the Club's leading members for many years, and, though now resident in the south, had never lost touch with the work of the Club. He had been very helpful in pointing out the localities of plants, having a wonderful intimacy with the area.

Mr R. H. Dodds reported that on the year's working there was a balance of £80, 13s. 3d., the income having been £458. In regard to the Indicator at Hume Castle, he pointed out that for the last ten years the Club had been gradually accumulating a balance, and there was a sum of £150 available for the Indicator, so that there had been no direct call on the members for this during the year. The total cost of the Indicator was £146, 19s. 8d., so that they had a balance of over £3 left out of the £150.

Mr Aiken paid tribute to Mr Craw for all his work in connection with the Indicator, and on behalf of the members thanked Mr Craw for this special service to the Club, as well as for the other services he was rendering from time to time.

Mr Craw returned thanks, and said the work from beginning to end had been one of great interest and great pleasure. He certainly now knew more about the Borders and the country round Hume Castle than he ever did before.

Office-bearers were re-elected, and Mr A. M. Porteous, jun., Coldstream, was appointed Joint Hon. Treasurer with Mr Dodds.

Places of meeting suggested for next year were a walk from Yetholm to Kirknewton; Dirrington and Evelaw; Hawick Common Riding; Duddo Standing Stones; Harden and Branxholme; Union Bridge by boat from Berwick, and Norham Castle; Hailes Castle, Whittingehame, and Traprain Law; Dryburgh, Melrose, and Abbotsford. The choice was left to the officials.

Mr John Bishop was thanked for his services as delegate to the British Association meetings, and appointed to act next year.

New members elected were Mr W. Brand, Flodden View, Wooler; Mrs Sidey, Ravensdowne, Berwick; Miss Wight, Ecclaw; and the Rev. J. E. Hull, Belford.

Mr Craw intimated that, thanks to the Rev. J. F. Leishman, a collection of portraits of Club Presidents up to the year 1898 was available, with four exceptions. He appealed to past Presidents since then (or their representatives) to send portraits to the Club, so that these might be placed in an album for the Club.

Canon Roberson thanked Mr Aiken for presiding.

Members then proceeded to Berwick Churchyard, where Canon Roberson laid on the grave of Dr Johnston a wreath of Wood Sorrel—the Club's badge, adopted as such because it was Dr Johnston's favourite flower. Canon Roberson, in laying the wreath, said it was done as a token of respect and regard for the Club's founder, and in appreciation of all he did for the Club. Canon Roberson then read the inscription on the tombstone, and, with bared heads, members stood in silence to pay tribute, afterwards filing past the grave. The members also went into the church to see the marble memorial erected by public subscription to Dr Johnston's memory.

Members then went their several ways until 5.45 p.m., when Sir George Douglas held a reception before the Centenary Dinner in the King's Arms Hotel. Some fifty members and friends sat down.

A portrait of Dr George Johnston was hung immediately behind the President's chair. The Wood Sorrel occupied a prominent place in the scheme of table decoration, each menu card being decorated by leaves, and there was a bowl of Sorrel on the table in front of the President.

Reviving an old tradition of the Club, Tweed salmon appeared on the menu. As only rod-caught fish were legally obtainable at this season, the Club was indebted to Mr Dunlop of Berwick, by whom it was caught and presented. It is of interest that the angler is a descendant of Dr Johnston.

The toast of "The King" was given by the President. "The Club" was proposed by Mr C. E. Robson of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who spoke in warm terms of the work done by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club during the past hundred years, and which he trusted it would long continue to do. Sir George Douglas thanked Mr Robson for his kind and encouraging words, after which he delivered his Presidential Address.

Mr Bosanquet gave the toast of the Club's guests for the evening, some of whom had come a long distance in order to be with them. He congratulated the President on his very pleasing, unique, and memorable address to which they had just listened. The address, he added, showed us that the spirit of Border minstrelsy still lives, and not only lives but gathers fresh vitality as the years go by. Mr Bosanquet referred to the great honour the Club felt in the presence of men like Mr Bruce Campbell and also Mr Callander, who in recent years had achieved the remarkable feat of rebuilding and rearranging the Museum in Edinburgh without closing the Museum to the public. They also welcomed the representative of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, and Mr Fish as representing the East Lothian Society. He also welcomed the presence of representatives of the Borough of Berwick, to whom a mere hundred years must seem a trifle. He did not know how far the history of the town actually did go back, but he knew of one clue that showed the Romans had a foothold on the site on which Berwick was built. They welcomed not only the Mayor of Berwick, but also the Sheriff of Berwick, who, besides being the representative of His Majesty, was also kinsman to the Club's founder, Dr Johnston, being a great-grandson; and in Mr Douglas Henderson they had a great-great-grandson of Dr Johnston.

The Mayor of Berwick, Mr Wilson, replied.

The Sheriff, Dr MacLagan, said he was pleased to associate himself with the Mayor in congratulations and best wishes to

the Club. He did not know that he was qualified to return thanks on behalf of the members of Dr Johnston's family, and perhaps they might forgive him if he spoke in a more intimate way. "After all," he added, "you are here to-night, and I am here to-night, because of the same reason—we are all descended from Dr Johnston, and if it had not been for Dr Johnston then I would not be here, and you would not be here. It might interest you to know the way in which I happen to be descended from Dr Johnston. As you know, Dr Johnston was a medical practitioner in Berwick; he lived in Bridge Street when he first came to Berwick in 1818, so that the centenary of the practice which I now hold was celebrated long before your Club's centenary. Dr Johnston, as you know, wrote a considerable number of books, and amongst those he wrote was a *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*. I don't know why, but he offered to give a prize to any schoolboy in Edinburgh who could find twenty plants which were not mentioned in the *Flora*. A certain boy attending the Royal High School did find considerably more than twenty plants, and he sent them to Dr Johnston, who thought that the boy deserved to be encouraged, and asked him to spend a few days' holiday in Berwick and discuss botany with him. The boy came to Berwick and discussed botany, but he also found something more attractive. He found that Dr Johnston knew a lot about botany, but he also found that Dr Johnston had a very attractive daughter, Margaret. Well, in course of time this boy married Margaret Johnston, and after knocking about the world for some years he joined his father-in-law in the practice in Berwick. That boy was my grandfather, Philip Whiteside Maclagan, and, of course, my connection with Dr Johnston is now quite obvious. I am now the fourth holder of the practice, and it is quite likely that there may be a fifth before very long, another Philip Whiteside Maclagan, who up to the present has definitely made up his mind to be a doctor in Berwick."

Dr Maclagan then offered to present to the Club Dr Johnston's own copy of his book, *The Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, an offer which was gratefully accepted.

Canon Roberson proposed the toast of the President, and in doing so took the opportunity to thank Sir George Douglas

for the honour he had done him in nominating him as President to succeed him next year. Canon Roberson, on behalf of the members, thanked Sir George Douglas for his services as President during the centenary year, and also expressed appreciation of the addresses which he had given from time to time.

In reply Sir George Douglas said that there was no man present—or woman, for that matter, either—whom he would have better liked to nominate to succeed him than Canon Roberson.

The Secretary then asked Sir George to accept from the members, as a memento of the Club's centenary year, a copy of a photograph of those present at the Grant's House meeting in September. The photo was framed, and bore the Club's badge, with the words, "September 1831–September 1931."

Sir George thanked members for the gift, and said that in whatever years might be left to him he would treasure the picture.

The company then joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," thus bringing to a close a memorable gathering in a memorable year in the history of the Club.

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## TWO BORDER MEMORIALS.

ON 20th September was unveiled above the Devil's Beef Tub a cairn to commemorate an heroic act of 100 years ago. A panel bears the following inscription: "Near the head of this burn, on 1st February 1831, James M'George, guard, and John Goodfellow, driver of the Dumfries and Edinburgh mail, lost their lives in the snow after carrying the bags thus far.—Erected 1931." The story has been told by Dr John Brown in his essay on "The Enterkin" in *Horæ Subsecivæ*, and more recently, with some corrections, by Dr W. S. Crockett in *The Scotsman* of 31st January 1931.

A memorial to James Brown—"J. B. Selkirk,"—the Border poet, was unveiled last autumn at the Victoria Hall, Selkirk. It is the work of Mr Clapperton, the sculptor of other works in the district, including the well-known Border Horseman in the Galashiels War Memorial. The Selkirk panel is illustrated in the *Border Magazine* for October.

J. H. C.



## INCISED ROCKS NEAR LORDEN- SHAWS CAMP.

By E. R. NEWBIGIN.

THE series of incised rocks visited by the Club on 14th May last are to be fully described and illustrated in the forthcoming volume of *Archæologia Aeliana*. Meantime, it will no doubt be of interest to those who took part in the meeting, and to members of the Club generally, if a few outstanding features are put on record.

The usual expression applied to such markings as are here described is "cup-and-ring." There are, in fact, a fair number of cup-and-ring markings in the East Lordenshaws group, and it would be possible to pick out examples which conform exactly to what has been described as the typical form, namely a cup, two rings, and a duct leading from the cup through the rings. The overwhelming proportion, however, are simple cups with neither rings nor ducts. One of the rocks, for example, showed 93 plain cups and only 1 cup-and-ring.

There is also in the whole group a notable lack of any examples of the multiple ring type such as may be found at Old Bewick, recently visited by the Club, and various other sites in Northumberland. On the other hand, the group gives striking examples of other forms of prehistoric rock markings which are absent in most of the well-known sites. The following are the most noteworthy :

1. *Long Ducts*.—Ordinarily the typical duct from a ringed cup is not longer than 3 or 4 feet, but in the East Lordenshaws group there are quite a number from 13 to 22 feet in length, generally wavy or serpentine in outline.

2. *Deep Channels*.—These must be sharply differentiated from ducts in the ordinary sense, being wider, deeper, and generally longer. Of the three visited by the Club, the largest was 30 feet long with a maximum width of 8 inches and a

maximum depth of 6 inches. The other two were 18 feet and 17 feet respectively. One of them had in its course a large irregular shaped basin 1 foot 7 inches north to south by 1 foot 3 inches east to west, 6 inches deep.

These channels do not appear to have been mentioned in other descriptions of incised rocks, but there is a similar one on Chatton Law, 19 miles north of Lordenshaws, which also has a rock basin in its course, and which is 30 feet in length.

Since the Club visited Lordenshaws a further group of marked rocks has been discovered on the same piece of moorland, a little to the north-east. This group contains a number of channels similar in character to those on East Lordenshaws.

3. *Giant Cups or Rock Basins*.—There are a number of these on the site visited by the Club, some very regular and of undoubted human workmanship, and others which may have been natural in the first place and smoothed out artificially. The most striking of those pointed out to members of the Club was a very smooth and symmetrical basin 12 to 13 inches diameter by 6 inches deep, partly surrounded by a groove or duct. These basins are found elsewhere, but do not appear to have been commented upon by writers on other groups of marked rocks in Northumberland.

The newly discovered group north-east of Lordenshaws contains an even larger number of these basins, running up to 24 inches diameter, one of them having a well-formed cup in its centre.

4. *Irregular-shaped Basins*.—The most striking of these were the three pear-shaped basins situated in a line from north to south and with the narrow ends all pointing towards the south. The middle one of the series is in perfect condition and shows pocking or tool markings. The writer is not aware of any exact parallel to these having been noted elsewhere.

5. *Midget Cups*.—These are certainly found elsewhere, but such perfect examples are seldom met with. In most cases the cup is something like a print of a finger-tip in size, and they are placed so close together as to give the rock a stippled appearance.

Another interesting feature in connection with the rocks visited at Whitton and Lordenshaws by the Club is that the different stages in the making of the cups or rings may be noted. Evidently the process was to begin by hammering out tiny holes

with a flint or metal tool, and subsequently to cut away the stone between the pock markings and smooth out the cup or ring. One cup may be seen where the process has only just begun, and the cup has been left unfinished. Closely adjoining this is a perfect cup surrounded by a broad belt of pittings, no attempt having been made to convert them into a ring. Other very good examples occur where the ring has been partially finished, but the pittings remain within it, and no process of cutting away the stone and smoothing out the rings has followed.

The extraordinary number of incised rocks within a very short distance of Lordenshaws Camp would seem to indicate that this has been some kind of cult centre in prehistoric times.

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### A NEOLITHIC CAIRN AT BYRNES, NORTHUMBERLAND.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

HAVING been informed by Mr Renwick, Camphouse, Edgerston, of a large heap of stones on the moor near Byrness in Rede Water, I visited the site under the guidance of Mr William Bell, Low Byrness, to whom it had been known for forty years. I found the monument to be undoubtedly a long cairn of Neolithic type, the first to be recorded in Northumberland.

The position is some 1100 feet above sea-level, on the southern slope of Dour Hill, and about  $\frac{7}{8}$  of a mile north-east of the bridge carrying the main road across the Cottonshope Burn at Low Byrness. Many of the stones have been removed, a large fold to the south having no doubt been built from the material. The cairn measures about 156 feet in length by 28 feet. Its height is only from 2 to 3 feet, rising to about 5 feet near the middle. The axis is approximately east and west, with a slight concavity to the north. Some large stones, visible 35 feet from the east end, possibly denote a chamber. A secondary cist of Bronze Age type, measuring 4 feet by 2 feet 2 inches, is exposed 13 feet from the east end, its axis points approximately north-east.

The nearest recorded long cairns are the Mutiny Stones, in Berwickshire, 36 miles north-north-west, and at Windy Edge, Dumfriesshire, 25 miles to the south-west.

## DEEP TRACKWAYS ON SIMONSIDE HILLS.\*

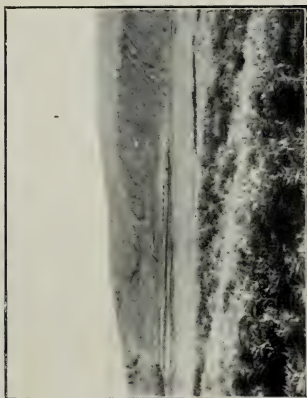
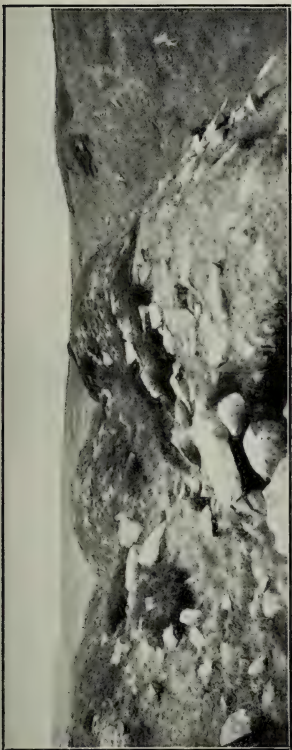
By E. R. NEWBIGIN.

THE Simonside Hills and certain other high moorland districts in central Northumberland present the puzzling feature, at various points, of deep parallel trenches which follow a winding course on sloping ground and seem to stop when a level is reached.

Various suggestions have been made regarding their origin and use; as for example: that they are old water-worn channels, that they are hollow ways connected with camps, that they have had some kind of defensive significance, or that they have been used for driving cattle up into the hills. It has even been suggested that they were used as game drives for the capture of wild animals. Investigation by the writer and Mr H. L. Honeyman over a considerable area has, however, put it beyond doubt that none of these suggestions are sufficient to account for the facts. They could only have been made by persons who have concentrated their attention on short stretches where the trenches are specially prominent. Careful examination shows that they are much more continuous than had heretofore been supposed, and that the disappearance on level ground is more apparent than real. Such disappearance may be complete in summer and autumn when the ground is covered with vegetation, but in winter and spring faint traces connecting up different groups of trenches may in many cases be found. It is clear, therefore, that the proper description is "trackways," and that they represent not exactly roads but ancient lines of traffic seeking the high ground in preference to the low.

At the meeting of the Club on 14th May last, two of these lines of trackways were visited (Plate XVIII); one running more or

\* See *Proceedings, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 4th Series, vol. iv, p. 55.



1. TRACKWAYS  $\frac{3}{4}$  MILE SOUTH OF TOSSON BURGH CAMP.

2. THE SAME, RUNNING PAST THE CAMP.

3. IN FOREGROUND, EAST AND WEST TRACKWAYS, NEAR LORDENSHAW.  
IN BACKGROUND, NORTH AND SOUTH SERIES.





less east and west and passing Lordenshaws Camp on the south ; the other running roughly north and south, passing Tosson Burgh Camp, Spital Hill, and the crags known as Little Church and Bob Pyle's Studdie, thence converging on the pass which takes over the Simonside Range and which is marked as a foot-path on the Ordnance Map. At the point where the east and west tracks are deepest a cursory examination shows seven of them running parallel, and at certain points there are as many as ten. The maximum depth is about 10 feet, and they are generally fairly flat on the bottom. In some other cases the tracks are " V " shaped ; when that is so it would probably indicate that they had at some stage been partially water-worn.

Some of the tracks continue right on from Lordenshaws to the west towards Tosson, but the deepest and most important ones bend round to the north into Whitton Burn Valley as if they were heading for the ford above Rothbury Bridge. If this is a correct surmise, it is interesting that they begin again in less than half a mile beyond the ford, and carry on intermittently over a long stretch of moorland till they are lost on the lower levels to the north.

The north and south series, which begins below Tosson Burgh Camp, can be traced for about four and a half miles southwards to Fallowlees Burn, after which it is lost. There are, of course, considerable gaps on level ground, but the line is picked up again wherever there is a dip or rise.

The photographs give a general view of the appearance of the tracks, though it is not possible by photography to indicate the very wide expanse which they cover.

Besides the two series of trackways to which the attention of members of the Club was called, there are a number of others in the central Northumberland hill country, though without an exhaustive survey it is difficult to determine their direction or their full extent. Probably the largest series runs over Callaly Hill, a few miles north of Rothbury, where there are over thirty tracks in one group, some of them very deep. Quite a number have upcast mounds, showing that they have been deliberately cleared of big stones by herds or others. It is a fair inference that as one track became impassable owing to its miry condition or the accumulation of loose stones, another was gradually taken into use and worn down, but the bewildering multitude

of the tracks and their extraordinary depth leave one wondering as to the nature and extent of the traffic which could account for them, particularly in view of the long periods during which the county was impoverished and sparsely populated by reason of border warfare or raids. No sufficient evidence has yet been found to enable one to date the trackways even approximately, but in their present form they cannot be earlier than mediæval, and have probably been used at different times right on to last century. Here and there short stretches are actually in use at the present day for footpaths or farm roads. Probably pack-horse traffic and traffic in cattle would in the main account for them. Up to last century cattle that were being driven long distances in the border districts were shod,\* but there is no evidence to show how far back this practice goes. After the Union there was a very heavy traffic in cattle from Scotland to England, but it has not been possible so far to connect the central Northumberland deep trackways with any of the passes over the Cheviots which are used to-day by shepherds. It may be, however, that the porphyry of the Cheviots does not lend itself so easily to the formation of these tracks.

Apart from the question of mediæval or pre-macadam traffic, one of the interesting problems raised by the tracks is whether they correspond wholly or in part to prehistoric traffic routes. There are a number of reasons for maintaining this as a working hypothesis, even though it is not possible with regard to any given track to characterise it in its present form as prehistoric :

1. A large number of them pass close by camps, as, for example, Lordenshaws, Tosson Burgh, Witchy Neuk, Harehaugh, Old Rothbury, and many minor camps.

2. Barrows are very numerous in the neighbourhood of the tracks.

3. A well-marked series passes close by the three large standing stones known as Five Kings near Dueshill Beacon.

4. There are at least two examples of small standing stones on the lines of the trackways in the Rothbury neighbourhood.

5. South of Spital Hill a wide series of trackways passes through two massive ramparts of stone and earth, evidently

\* See *In the Troublesome Times*, Miss Rosalie E. Bosanquet (Northumberland Press, Ltd.), p. 180.

prehistoric, converging on one or two well-defined breaches. It is, of course, possible that the ramparts have been pulled down to make way for the trackways, but the alternative suggestion which Mr Honeyman makes is also a tenable one, namely, that one of the breaches in each case might represent a gateway for a still more ancient track, the rampart being in fact a tangible "tariff-wall." \* There is an analogous case of a series of trackways being crossed at right-angles by a similar rampart at Widehope near Edlingham Station, 6 miles east of Rothbury.

6. Mr Frank Elgee, in his recently published book, *Early Man in North-East Yorkshire*, refers under the heading of "Trackways" to hollow ways very similar in appearance to those in the Rothbury neighbourhood, and gives his opinion that in the main they correspond in general direction to prehistoric tracks, though the latter are obliterated by mediæval or later traffic.

Dr G. Behrens, Director of the Romano-German Central Museum at Mainz, who took part in the Roman Wall Pilgrimage last year in a representative capacity, told the writer that he was familiar with trackways in various parts of southern Germany very like those in central Northumberland, and that it had been found, in many cases, that they coincided with prehistoric routes.

Whether this hypothesis can be made good or not, it is evident that the study of deep trackways in undisturbed moorland districts may throw considerable light on unsolved historical problems.

The three photographs which accompany this paper are contributed by Mr W. A. Cocks, of Ryton, Co. Durham.

\* *Proceedings, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 4th Series, vol. v, p. 136.

## THE ROMAN WALL BETWEEN HOUSE-STEADS AND CARVORAN.

By THOMAS WAKE.

THE Roman Wall, in its central sector between the North Tyne and the Tipalt Burn, affords the finest spectacle of Roman military achievement to be found in Britain ; it is impressive in its strength and its loneliness. For over fifteen miles it rides over the crests of rugged intrusions of the Great Whin Sill and dips down into the hollows between them. On Winshields Crag it attains a height of 1230 feet above datum. Magnificent views are to be obtained from the highest points : to the north is a wide expanse of wild country stretching beyond the head of the North Tyne to the Cheviot range ; eastward can be seen the valley of the North Tyne and the fertile country beyond the Corbridge fold ; to the west the Solway ; to the south the hills beyond the South Tyne valley and the chief heights of the Pennine range ; and in the immediate vicinity the Northumbrian lakes add to the solitude of the situation.

Though Roman remains form the chief centre of interest in the section dealt with, there is fruitful evidence of early native habitation. At Milking Gap, over a mile west from Housesteads fort, between the Wall and the Vallum, are traces of hut circles. On Barcombe Hill, about a mile to the south, distinguished by the *Longstone* erected early last century, is a native earthwork, and at Chesterholm in the valley below it is a tumulus. At Shield-on-the-Wall, near the eighteenth-century road, are two standing-stones (formerly three) known as the Mare and Foal. North-east from this point, and near the Wall, are traces of an earthwork ; and at Foulplay, near the track leading to the fort of Great Chesters, are several tumuli. South-west of this fort and between it and the Vallum is a tumulus, and there is another near Walltown.

The history of the Wall has already appeared in the Club's

*History* (vol. xxvii, pp. 58-63), with an account of the eastern sector visited by the Club in 1929. This year the Club continued its investigations of the barrier westward from Housesteads.

We may here restate the chronology of the frontier works. About 80 A.D. Agricola occupied the line between Carlisle and Corbridge before moving north into Caledonia. At this time, or before the close of the first century, the Stanegate with its forts was completed. About the time of the disaster which befel the Roman occupation at the end of the reign of Trajan, c. 117 A.D., the great earthwork or dyke known as the Vallum was constructed across the peninsula from Newcastle to Burgh-by-Sands. This was strengthened by a chain of forts connected by a patrol track with signal stations running parallel with the ditch a short distance to the north. This was purely a non-military scheme, and appears to have been made to conform to Hadrian's policy of continuing the work of his predecessors in consolidating the Empire behind well-marked boundaries. It was soon found necessary to replace this by a stone barrier about 16 feet high with a 4-foot high parapet above. At first this stone barrier was planned to be 9 feet or 9 feet 6 inches thick, and to follow the line of the patrol track north of the Vallum. Foundations of this thickness were laid between Newcastle and Stanwix near Carlisle. These foundations, though appearing in the gaps between the crags of the central sector, do not appear on the crests. Along part of the eastern sector the Wall was completed to this plan. For purposes of economy in men and material the original plan was modified, and the Wall was continued on the broad foundation at a thickness reduced to 7 feet 6 inches. The terminal points were extended to Wallsend on the east and to Bowness on the west. In front of the Wall was a ditch about 30 feet wide and 15 feet deep, separated from the Wall by a berm or platform 20 feet wide. This ditch, like the broad Wall foundations, only appears in the hollows between the crags in the hilly sector. The Wall linked up with the Vallum forts, and at one or two places additional forts were built. As part of the Wall, small forts, capable of holding a garrison of fifty men, were placed at intervals of a Roman mile (1618 yards) along its length, hence the term milecastle which has been given to them. Between each pair of milecastles the

length was divided by two turrets at intervals of about 540 yards.

This scheme appears to have been effective for some considerable time. However, a disaster overtook the Roman occupation of the north, *c.* 195 A.D., and about ten years later the damage to the Wall and the forts was repaired by Alfenius Senecio, under the Emperor Septimius Severus. A hundred years after this, *c.* 295, another destruction took place, and the damage repaired by Constantius Chlorus. In 367 A.D. a third disaster befel the Wall, and it was again repaired, this time by Count Theodosius about 370 A.D. The line was finally abandoned in 383 A.D.

The section traversed by the Club this year admirably illustrates the sequence of construction. The Stanegate passes westward along the north side of Barcombe Hill and dips down to Chesterholm. Here the Roman fort of Vindolanda stands on a platform overlooking the Brackies burn. Just over the crossing of the burn a Roman milestone is still *in situ*. The fort itself has now definitely been proved to be of Agricola date. Proceeding west, the road gradually converges on the Wall and crosses to the north side of the modern road near the Mare and Foal standing-stones.

The section of the Vallum between this point and Cawfields exhibits its characteristic features better than on any other stretch along its length. It consists of a broad, flat-bottomed ditch, with the upcast thrown well back, forming mounds to the north and south, with a berm a few feet wide between them and the ditch. The width of the ditch was about 20 feet and 7 to 8 feet deep. Its non-military character is shown by the way in which it keeps to the low-lying ground south of the Whin Sill ridge, by the way it is overlooked from north and south as west of Housesteads, and by the way it crosses and recrosses to avoid marshy ground. Considerable controversy has taken place over the meaning of the gaps which occur at regular intervals in its mounds, and the causeways over the ditch at these points. The usual interval between the gaps is 45 yards, but a variation often occurs opposite a milecastle on the Wall. The theory held is that the gaps were cut to facilitate the carrying of stones across the ditch while the Wall was being constructed. If we take milecastle to milecastle as the section



built by a particular unit, the intervals of 45 yards might conform to its subdivisions. Indeed, a centurial stone found near Carvoran records the building of  $30\frac{1}{2}$  Roman paces of Wall by a century. This comes approximately to the 45 yard length.

The Wall, in the sector covered, is the best preserved for any length over the whole course. This is partly due to the inaccessibility of its situation and also, no doubt, to the wild nature of the inhabitants of the district in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In section it consisted of ashlar facing stones tapered to the interior. The space between was filled with rubble grouting, which, when set, made the Wall practically monolithic. In this particular stretch it conforms to the narrow gauge. In the gaps between the crags it is built on the broad foundation, with the exception of the gap at Walltown, near Carvoran, where the broad foundation is absent. At Steelrigg there has been rebuilding and the width further reduced to 6 feet.

The milecastles between Housesteads and Haltwhistle burn, midway along this sector, have contributed the chief epigraphic evidence for the original building of the Wall. At Housesteads milecastle, Milking Gap, and Cawfields, inscriptions have been found which had been set up by the second Legion in honour of the Emperor Hadrian under Aulus Platorius Nepos, governor of Britain.

The average internal measurement of a milecastle is 60 by 50 feet. Usually the longer axis is north and south, but at Housesteads and Cawfields this is east and west. In most cases the Wall at these points has been thickened, suggesting that the milecastles had been constructed before the change of plan, reducing the width, came into operation. Each milecastle had a gate to the north and to the south, with a road leading from the Roman military way behind. On each side was a series of barrack buildings. The gateways show variations, and at least four types have been revealed. At Housesteads the gateways have been constructed originally of large well-dressed stones, with the passage arched at both ends. On successive reconstructions the north gateway has been narrowed with inferior masonry. The Walls stand for a considerable height and the springers of the arches remain. Castle Nick and Winshields milecastles to the west have a different type of gateway. In these, the whole gateway has been built of

ordinary masonry, piers and facing stones. The passage is arched at the outer end only, and has a projection into the inner face of the milecastle.

The turrets are normally about 15 feet square inside, and are recessed into the Great Wall. They have a doorway usually at the east corner of the south wall. Inside is a platform supporting a ladder leading to the parapet of the Wall. At Peel Crag and Steelrigg, west of Crag Lough, the turrets have been removed or levelled down and the recesses into the Wall built up. This was probably part of a scheme for reducing the garrison. At Mucklebank, east of Walltown, on the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, one of these turrets still remains several courses high. It is to be assumed the milecastles housed the garrisons responsible for patrolling the Wall, and the turrets acted as signalling-stations and housed the sentry reliefs.

The forts at Great Chesters (*Aesica*) and Carvoran (*Magnæ*) have also a special interest. Great Chesters, the ninth fort from the east end of the Wall, is not a Vallum fort, but was built as part of the Wall fortifications as first planned. It is small in size (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres), and was garrisoned by the second cohort of Asturians. Excavations in 1767 revealed part of the west wall of the fort; in the years 1894 to 1897 further work was carried out, particularly along the south wall, the south gate, and in some of the internal buildings. In 1925 more digging was done at the north-west angle. A curious feature of the fort is the occurrence of the broad Wall foundation running parallel to the narrow Wall north of the fort and for some distance to the west. It had been noticed that a series of four ditches, giving additional security to the west wall of the fort, had been carried under the narrow Wall, which had collapsed into them. In 1925 it was found that these ditches did not pass right under the Wall, but stopped part of the way through. It was evident that these had been dug in conjunction with the broad Wall foundations and that the fort had been completed along with the narrow Wall. Why the broad foundations should have been ignored at this point has not yet been determined. It has been suggested by Mr R. G. Collingwood that as there is here an exceptionally wide gap in the Whin Sill, and the fort is overlooked by Chester Pike to the north, it may have been necessary to erect a temporary breastwork while the narrow Wall was being

built. A similar suggestion was put forward by Mr M. R. Hull in 1925. Another feature of interest is that the turret at the north-west angle has been carried beyond the fort wall on the west side and joined up with the Great Wall, the fort here having the usual rounded corners characteristic of such structures. In milecastles built in conjunction with the Wall these angles abut square on to the Wall. The west gate exhibits the process of closing up the gates. In this case the portals have been narrowed from time to time and finally closed up. Near the centre of the fort are the remains of the treasure vault similar to that at Chesters. The water supply for the fort was obtained from a point about six miles north-east, and was conveyed by a small aqueduct running in sinuous curves along the contours of the hills. When excavating the west guard-chamber of the south gate in 1894 a collection of jewellery of exceptional interest was found. These included the famous *Aesica* fibula or brooch, a silver-plated fibula, a silver necklet of four chains with a carnelian pendant, a gnostic gem, rings, and bracelets. They are now in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle. The gilt fibula was described by Mr (now Sir) Arthur Evans as probably the most beautiful object of its kind ever found. It is still the largest of its class. It is decorated in relief with a delightful Celtic design, and has been dated to the first half of the second century. As these objects were found in a deep deposit of debris, it is possible they were left during a temporary occupation of the fort by Caledonians following the disaster of c. 195 A.D. The fibula is a northern type. A fragment of pottery is of special interest, and may belong to an early horizon of the Iron Age. South-east are the remains of the bathhouse. Traces of the civil settlement are to be found between the fort and the Vallum which runs along the valley below. About twenty altars and inscribed stones have been found in the fort or its vicinity, and an altar remains in the east guard-chamber of the south gate. One inscribed stone has been broken in Roman times, probably because it bore the name of an unpopular Emperor. It records the rebuilding from the ground, by the second cohort of Asturians, of a granary which had fallen down through old age. Among religious dedications is an altar to Fortune by a vexillation of Raetian Spearmen, another is dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, and there are several to the

old gods. Among tombstones is one set up to the memory of Aurelia Cauli by Aurelia S . . . illa to her dearest sister who lived fifteen years and four months.

Carvoran is one of the Stanegate forts, but its close proximity to the Wall entitles it to be considered as part of the Wall fortifications. It was garrisoned by the second cohort of Dalmatians. Near it the Stanegate is joined by the Maiden Way leading over from Whitley Castle to the south. Little trace of the fort can be seen. Among the objects found is a bronze modius or measure, now in the Chesters Museum, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Domitian. The curious feature about it is that it is supposed to hold  $17\frac{1}{2}$  pints, but actually holds twenty—was this how the Romans exacted extra tribute from the natives? Over fifty inscribed and sculptured stones have been recorded from time to time; many of them are now lost, while others are at Cambridge and elsewhere in the south. Among them may be noted an inscription in verse in honour of Julia Domna, the Syrian wife of Septimius Severus. She is here identified with the celestial virgin riding on the lion, bearer of corn, giver of law, founder of cities, etc. This stone, with many others, is in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle. Another stone records the presence, in the vicinity, of civilians from Devonshire or Cornwall. These appear to have been a group distinct from the auxiliaries entrusted with the garrisoning of the forts.

The wide gap at Great Chesters appears to have given necessity for the construction of a large number of temporary camps. North of the Wall is a large camp and also a smaller one. South of it several can be traced in the vicinity of Haltwhistle burn. One of these was excavated in 1908. It appeared to have been occupied only for a short time, probably during the construction of the Wall. It had stone walls, but these had still their clay backing. Near the crossing of the Vallum and the burn the foundations of a water-mill were found.

In giving this account, acknowledgment must be made to those whose researches have enabled so much of these frontier works to be understood. It is a long list, but among recent investigators I must include the late J. P. Gibson, Messrs E. B. Birley, R. C. Bosanquet, Parker Brewis, R. G. Collingwood, R. C. Shaw, F. G. Simpson, and Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain.

## BIRDOSWALD—CAMBOGLANNA.

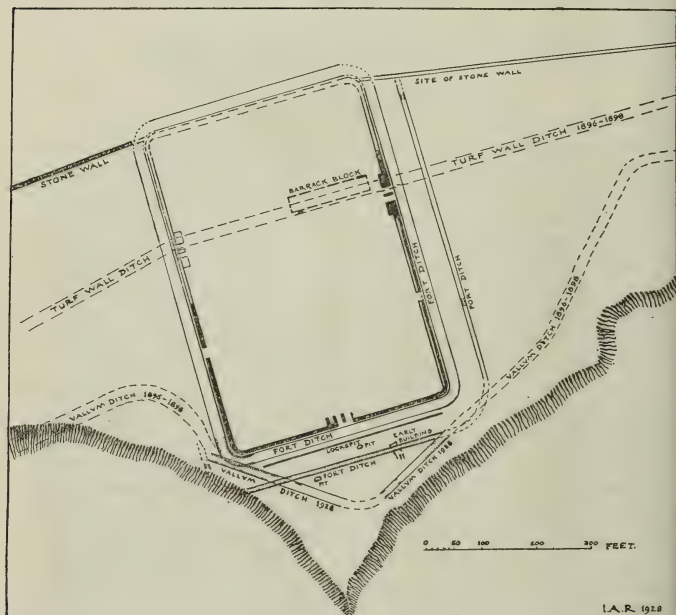
By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A.

AT the recent visit of the Club to the Roman Wall I briefly described the present theory of the development of the Roman frontier between Tyne and Solway from its beginning by Agricola as a road, known now as the Stanegate, guarded by forts, supported by other roads also guarded by forts, until its final form as made by Aulus Pretorius Nepos, the legate of the Emperor Hadrian, about the years A.D. 122-125. This last phase consisted of a stone wall, with parapet and sentry walk, ranging in width from 10 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet and about 18 feet in height ; there was a wide berm in front and then a deep V-shaped ditch. It was broken up into lengths of about 500 yards by large towers, known now as milecastles, placed at about a Roman mile apart, with between each two smaller towers, now called turrets. The wall joined together sixteen walled forts, some of which were built before the wall and some at the same time ; the auxiliary troops, infantry and cavalry, who formed the garrison of the frontier were housed in these forts. The wall, though built by legionaries, was not defended by them ; the legions were in the great strategic fortresses of York and Chester.

Behind the wall and its forts ran the military way connecting fort with fort and tower with tower, along the whole length. South of all ran the great travelling earthwork now known as the *Vallum*. This was made before the stone wall and also before some of the forts, as it was purposely destroyed when it interfered with their outer defences as at Birdoswald ; but it was made after others, such as Benwell and Chesters, where its course is deflected to avoid them.

The fort of Birdoswald, whose Romano-British name was probably Camboglanna, is the tenth fort eastwards from Wallsend, or the twelfth if the Stanegate forts of Chesterholm

and Carvoran are counted. It is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent and the largest on the line of the wall. Its garrison was the first cohort of the Dacians called the Aelian. That it was one



SKETCH PLAN OF BIRDOSWALD.

of the pre-stone wall forts is shown by the wall abutting against it at the N.E. and N.W. corners, the north wall of the fort being independent of the great wall. Problems, whose solution it was thought might be found at Birdoswald, induced the Durham University Excavation Committee to make its exploration the chief of their work during the past few years. The committee were justified in their choice, as the results have solved some of the problems and have added much to our knowledge of wall history. An examination of the course of



the *vallum* near the fort showed that it was deflected from its straight course in order to avoid some structure smaller than and differently aligned to the present fort ; further excavations have yet to be made to identify this earlier building, for though a small wooden work was found on the south, between fort and *vallum*, it was not that which the latter avoided. A section cut through the *vallum* at the S.E. and S.W. corners of the present fort proved that the ditch of the former had been purposely filled up by peat and clay in Roman times, probably only a few months after it had been made. The outer ditch of the present fort cut into this filled-in *vallum* ditch, thus proving that the fort, though made before the stone wall, was *post-vallum* in date. The problem of the turf wall was also attacked by the committee. This appears to have run from Harrow Scar on the Irthing, near Gilsland, to Banks Burn on the west ; for half of this distance its course was south of the present stone wall. Excavation showed that it also had been a temporary structure, probably made because of an urgent need and the difficulty of getting stone quickly. The committee found that it also had been destroyed and its ditch filled in a few months at most after its construction ; excavation also showed that it had been provided with stone turrets embedded in it, similar to those of the stone wall. When the stone wall was built, in the sector previously defended by the temporary turf wall, it ran for about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles some distance to the north of it, probably because the space between the latter and Irthing was too cramped.

The plan \* on p. 342 shows that the *via principalis* of the fort ran along the line of the destroyed turf wall and that the barracks abutting the road on the north were on the site of its filled-in ditch. The excavation of these buildings gave very important results ; four periods of occupation were identified. Clear evidence of the destruction of the Hadrianic fort was found, this first destruction was probably about the year A.D. 196, when Clodius Albinus, the governor of the province, led the army of Britain into Gaul to its defeat and his own death near Lyons in February A.D. 197. An inscription, used as a paving-stone for a later rebuilding, records the reconstruction

\* Reproduced by the courtesy of the editor of the *Durham University Philosophical Journal*.

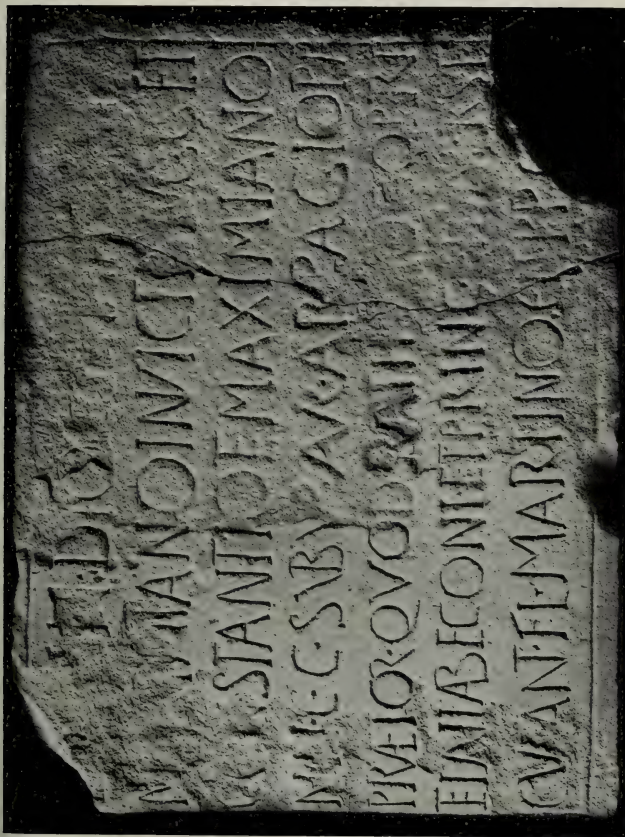
## SLAB OF DIOCLETIAN AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

[D.D.N.] N. DIO[CLETI] ANO ET  
 M[AX]IMIANO INVICTIS AVGG ET  
 CONSTANTIO ET MAXIMIANO  
 N.N.C.C. SVB VP. AVR. ARPAGIO PR  
 PRAETOR. QVOD ERAT HVMO COPERT  
 ET IN LABE CONL. ET PRINC. ET BAL. REST  
 CURANT. FL. MARTINO. CENT. P.P.C.[I.AE.D]

*D(ominis) n(ostris) Diocletiano et Maximiano invictis Aug(ustis) et Constantio et Maximiano n(obilissimis) C(aesaribus) sub v(iro) p(erfectissimo) Aur(elio) Arpagio pr(aeside) praetor(ium) quod erat humo Co(o)pert(um) et in labe(m) conl(apsum) et princ(ipia) et bal(neum) rest(ituit) curant(e) Fl(avio) Martino cent(urione) p(rae) p(osito) c(ohors) [I Ael(ia) D(acorum)].*

In honour of our lords Diocletian and Maximian, unconquered Augusti, and Constantius and Maximian, most noble Caesars; under His Excellency Aurelius Arpagius, *præses*: the first Ælian Dacian cohort restored the *prætorium*, which had been covered with earth and fallen into ruin, and the *principia* and bath-house, under the care of Flavius Martinus, centurion in command.\*

\* Transcribed and translated by E. B. Birley, F.S.A.



SLAB OF DIOCLETIAN AND HIS COLLEAGUES.  
(*Kindly lent by the Durham University Journal.*)



of the fort by the first cohort of the Dacians, under their commander Aurelius Julianus, by order of Alfenius Senecio, who was governor of Britain A.D. 204–208. The Emperor Septimius Severus was probably at Birdoswald when on the line of the wall, c. A.D. 210, the year before his death at York. This Severan fort probably lasted until the fall of Carausius in A.D. 296, when it suffered disaster. The excavators were fortunate to find an inscription enabling them to date a second rebuilding during the time of Constantius Chlorus, Cæsar of the West under Diocletian (Plate XIX). This records that the *prætorium* or commandant's house, which was decayed and covered with earth (*i.e.* destroyed by enemy action), and the *principia* or headquarters building were rebuilt by order of Aurelius Arpagius, then governor, the date being probably c. A.D. 297. This is the first inscription found in Britain recording work done under Diocletian. The so-called Picts' War of 367–8 was disastrous to the wall: the whole of the frontier defences were overwhelmed by a combination of the northern tribes with the Picts, helped by Saxon invaders from the eastern and western seas. A third restoration followed when Theodosius, the general of Valentinian, reconquered the province and restored the defences of the wall, including the fort of Birdoswald, where it appears to have involved a complete replanning of the buildings. This, the fourth and final phase of the fort's history, closed shortly before the year A.D. 383, when, after looting and massacre, it perished by fire and remained buried in its own ruins until in these last years the spade of the skilled excavator has revealed its story to us.

*Postscript.*—Since the above notes were written, in June 1931, the Cumberland Excavation Committee have undertaken extensive work at Birdoswald under the direction of Mr Ian A. Richmond, F.S.A., director of the British School at Rome, and Mr F. Gerald Simpson, Hon. F.S.A.Scot. The results have been remarkable, and a full account of them will be published in the volume for 1932 of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, meanwhile I am permitted to give the following short account of the new knowledge gained.

I. Two ditches, of Roman date, were found enclosing the south end of the promontory above the Irthing gorge; further

exploration will be needed before it is possible to tell the nature or the date of the fort they enclosed.

II. The foundations of the outer defences of an earlier and smaller fort were found within the south rampart of the present one. These were traced for some distance east and west, and were obviously part of a fort which was either *pre-vallum* or contemporary with it, and which the *vallum* deviates from its straight course to avoid.

III. It was discovered that, after the ditch of the *vallum* had been filled in and before the ditches of the present fort had been dug, certain wooden barrack buildings had been laid out to the south of the present fort.

Much further exploration will be necessary before the character of these earlier forts can be determined, but it is already clear that they form three separate phases of occupation of the site before the building of the present fort, and that one of them is definitely earlier than the *vallum*, but how much so cannot yet be determined.

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### GOLD ARMLETS FROM ST ABB'S HEAD.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT.

Two gold armlets of the Bronze Age were found last May by a boy, David Aitchison, 700 yards south-east of St Abb's lighthouse. They were fitted one within the other, and protruded from the ground at the foot of a projecting rock, about half-way down the steep bank, and opposite the middle of the bay which lies between the Waimie Carr and the East Hurcar. The spot was concealed from view from the Kirk Hill plateau above—an ancient place of settlement—and was also well marked by the rock for recovery of the treasure. Being informed of the find by Mr Peter Nisbet, Jun., I dug at the spot with the permission of the local representative of Lord Amulree, the owner of the ground, but nothing more was found. The armlets have expanding ends, one is a thin band and the other is of D-section. The finder handed them over to the National Museum of Antiquities and was suitably rewarded.



## SCOTT AT GILSLAND.

By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart.

It is unexpected, to say the least, that the first movement in the celebration of the approaching Scott centenary should have been made by persons whom I can only describe as volunteer purveyors of scandal. Of the article on John Ballantyne published in a recent issue of *Blackwood* it would be out of place to speak here. But of the revival, in a recent book on Scott, of the scurrilous rumour which would attribute the paternity of Lady Scott to the Marquess of Downshire of that day, I may be permitted to say that it was not *altogether* unfortunate, since it has enabled Professor Grierson to give to that rumour a final and authoritative denial. Needless to say that in neither alternative would Lady Scott's good fame have been in the slightest degree affected. Nor, I suppose, is it necessary for me to remind you that she was the daughter, as she had always been assumed to be, of a Monsieur Charpentier, of Lyons, who had held office under Louis XVI, and of his wife, who had been a Mlle. Volère—a parentage which, without being distinguished, was in the highest degree respectable and in conformity with the approved pattern.

All I shall attempt to do now, ladies and gentlemen, is to recall in the briefest manner possible the circumstances of Scott's visit to Gilsland—a visit destined to have momentous and extremely happy consequences.

In the summer of 1797 Scott was twenty-six, having been born, as you know, on August 15th, 1771.

Just five years before, August 15th, he had been called to the Scotch Bar; where his inherited legal aptitudes were already finding acceptance—as a still small, but steadily increasing, income went to show. He had also shown alacrity in conforming to the spirit of that highly martial period by serving as Quarter-Master of the Edinburgh Light Horse. And in 1796—the year, by the way, of Burns's death—he had issued his first publication

—a translation of the *macabre* ballad of “Lenore” of the German poet Bürger. Meantime, on the sentimental as opposed to the practical side, he had sustained a disappointment in love, having been rejected by an amiable young lady to whom he had offered hand and heart.\*

On the rising of the Courts in July 1797, Scott, accompanied by his brother John and his friend Adam Fergusson, set out on a picturesque tour, in the course of which, after visiting Carlisle and Penrith, Ullswater and Windermere, they made Gilsland Spa their headquarters, from whence to visit points of beauty and romantic interest in the neighbourhood.

(This, by the way, was Scott’s introduction to the scenery of the Vale of St John, which he afterwards utilised in his *Bridal of Triermain*.)

Whilst at Gilsland, Lockhart tells us, Scott led a life somewhat resembling that of the characters in his novel of *St Ronan’s Well*. This was conducive, as he has shown, to falling in love; and there, after a preliminary flirtation, Scott was to meet his fate. “Riding one day with Fergusson, they met, some miles from Gilsland, a young lady taking the air on horseback, whom neither of them had previously remarked,” (let me explain that I’m quoting Lockhart, not one of Scott’s novels yet to be written), “and whose appearance instantly struck both of them so much that they kept her in view until they had satisfied themselves that she also was one of the party at Gilsland.”

That evening there was a ball, at which both of Scott’s travelling companions appeared in regimentals, and there was no little rivalry among the three as to who should first get presented to the unknown beauty. But though both the gentlemen in scarlet had the advantage of being dancing partners (which, owing to his lameness, Scott could not be) it was their friend who succeeded in handing the fair stranger to supper. Such was Scott’s first introduction to Charlotte Carpenter. (She had by this time Anglicised her name.)

I don’t wish to tell you more than I can help of what you probably know already.

In a word, then, Miss Carpenter was a charming girl, who developed into a good woman—though possibly a little wanting in *depth* of character—and made Scott an excellent wife. At

\* Williamina Belsches, afterwards Lady Forbes, of Pitsligo.

the Gilsland period she was already of age, orphaned of both parents, and left under the guardianship of her father's friend, Lord Downshire, and of her brother, an employé in the East India Company's Service, who made her a provisional allowance of £500 a year; and she was under the chaperonage of a Miss Nicolson, daughter of the Dean of Exeter, and granddaughter of that Bishop Nicolson who is known to Border students as the editor of the *Leges Marchiarum*.

She had been born in France, but spoke perfect English with just a pleasing touch of accent. Was she pretty? you ask me. "Not a beauty," says Scott himself, actuated perhaps by a prudent desire to prevent disappointment on the part of his parents, who had not yet seen her. "At least, exceedingly attractive," we should probably say, who have seen only the portrait at Abbotsford; which, however, appears to be a faithful likeness. Much of her attraction doubtless depended on her animation and play of expression, whilst her letters appear to suggest that she had that particular variety of charm which the French call *espiègle*—"arch," I think, is our equivalent. But she had the characteristic French good sense as well. She saw that Scott was over head and ears in love, and she kept the situation well in hand until the proper time arrived.

There is no need to say much more.

There were, of course, the usual maidenly hesitations, the usual cautiousness on the part of parents and guardian; but, on the whole, the course of Scott's true love ran with enviable smoothness this time. There was a certain degree of prejudice against Miss Carpenter's foreign birth to be overcome; a certain doubt as to the substantial reality of her fortune to be removed. But Scott's business faculty made light of such obstacles as these. Though the catastrophe of his later years might seem to argue against it, he had greatly more business ability than most men of poetic genius. Nor was there ever a poet better equipped for dealing with ordinary humanity than he, or less inclined to revolt against custom, or fly in the face of convention. He was, in fact, a typical *bourgeois* in almost everything except (a huge exception) his great gift of imagination; nor had he the slightest difficulty in keeping the worlds of fact and fancy separate. Coleridge, Shelley and Byron—his contemporaries—how different in this respect were they!

Scott even goes so far as to stress the fact that "there is no *romance* in his fiancée's composition," underlining the word *romance*. This is in a letter to his aunt, Miss Christian Rutherford (Lockhart, p. 76). I suspect, however, that this may have been an expedient to allay an uneasiness which might not unnaturally have arisen on the part of his relatives. Even if there *was* no romance on the lady's side, however, there was plenty on his. Love at first sight, that's what it was, with impetuous courtship to follow. The result was that, having first met Miss Carpenter in July, he became engaged to her in September. And on the following Christmas Eve, amid the good wishes of everyone concerned, he led her to the altar, in that same nave of Carlisle Cathedral which, nearly five hundred years earlier, had witnessed the dedication of the litter of King Edward I, the implacable *Malleus Scotorum*, ere he set out upon his last attempt to conquer Scotland. The newly married couple set up house in South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Another thirty years and Scott would have become known to all the world as the masterly creator of innumerable types of womanhood. The question naturally arises, Into which of all his heroines did he put most of Charlotte Carpenter as he first knew her? One can at best but hazard a guess.

His heroines may be roughly divided into three or four classes: the women of heroic mould, for example, like Helen Macgregor and Meg Merrilees; or those who devote themselves to a cause and suffer for it, like Flora M'Ivor and Rebecca. Charlotte had nothing in common with these. Then there are the victims of circumstance or of tragedy—the Lucy Ashtons, Clara Mowbrays, Miss Veres and Minna Troils. Neither is Charlotte there; her life was essentially a happy one. Next come the Scottish peasant girls—Jenny Dennistoun, and that finest of all the female characters, Jeanie Deans. Lastly, the young ladies who belong to the eighteenth-century by period and to the country gentry by class—the slightly insipid Rose Bradwardine, the arch and animated Julia Mannering, and that most captivating of her kind, Di Vernon. Well, if I may presume to judge, it is in these last two that we may most plausibly seek some resemblance to the Charlotte Carpenter of the happy Gilsland days. Charlotte aspired to play no part but that of a good wife; and *that* she did with all success.

## QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE AT JEDBURGH.

By W. WELLS MABON, Provost of Jedburgh.

ON 8th October 1566 Mary Queen of Scots, one of the most fascinating and tragic Royal figures in history, left Holyrood House to preside at sittings of the Justice Aires, or Circuit Court, at Jedburgh. She halted on her way at Borthwick Castle, where, it is interesting to remember, she first heard of Bothwell's unfortunate encounter with the lawless Jock Elliot of Liddesdale, and on the 9th arrived at her destination, accompanied by her principal officers of State and protected by 1000 horsemen, and took up residence in this ancient house.

The Queen and her brilliant escort would in all probability cross the Teviot at Ancrum Bridge, to the maintenance of which Jedburgh Town Council contributed in olden days, climb the rough hill-road leading from the neighbourhood of Cleikimin to Monklaw and Sharplaw, and descend upon Jedburgh at a point near Maisondieu, where in former times a colony of Grey Friars were established.

On the day of her arrival at Jedburgh Queen Mary opened the sittings of the Circuit Court, held in the old Tolbooth, which stood at the top of Canongate and formed part of a line of buildings known as the Tongue and which were demolished about 1755.

The Court continued sitting for six days, and, in addition to her judicial duties there, the Queen also presided at several meetings of the Privy Council convened within these walls. At one of these Council meetings an order was drawn up, and proclaimed throughout the town, fixing the price of provisions, a significant sign that profiteers were preparing to take advantage of the increased demand which the presence of so many strangers in the burgh was certain to create.

It was not until the 16th of October that the Queen made her one-day visit to Hermitage Castle, riding, as we are told by

Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee, who contributed a paper to our Club's *History* on the subject (vol. vi, p. 42), by way of the Townhead and an old Loaning which led to the moorland pathway by Swinnie, thence into Rulewater, and, keeping Hawick on the right, onwards to the Braidlee Burn, where there is a morass in which her white palfrey sank and which is still known as "The Queen's Mire." From Braidlee Burn, adds Sir Walter, is but a short and easy descent into the Hermitage Valley. Sir Walter, who knew the district well, estimates this route "at more than 30 miles." The return journey was made on the same day, Jedburgh being reached, according to a recent writer, "with foundered horses, men weary to exhaustion, and a fainting Queen. In the morning she was in a high fever, and distracted Mistress Sempill had summoned every leech in the little town to the aid of the Queen of Scots."

For ten days the Queen's life was despaired of; she was indeed at one time (on the 26th) given up for dead. The windows of the room in which she lay were thrown open, and the Earl of Moray hurriedly began to gather together all the valuables on which he could lay his hands. But on the 27th her illness took a favourable turn, and her recovery was rapid. On the 30th she caused twenty pounds to be distributed among the poor of Jedburgh, and sent to Edinburgh for materials for a dress to be despatched to Jedburgh "in all possible haste." The order was for 20 ells red champit chamlet of silk, with 20 ells white plaiding, 4 ells black taffaty, 3 ells fine black velvet, 4 ells small Lyons canvas, 6 ounces black stitching silk, with a pound of black thread.

The sum of forty pounds was paid to Lady Fernieherst for the use of the house, which the Queen left, along with her court and bodyguard, on 9th November; and two musicians were also rewarded for playing on the lute, the pipe, and quhissil.

During her convalescence the Queen and her Maries must often have walked in these grounds and under its old pear-trees—one of which, known as Queen Mary's Tree, was blown down in the great gale of 1927—and looked across the river to the ancient bridge, said to be as old as the Abbey, and which in after years another ill-starred Stuart—Prince Charlie—crossed on his entry into Jedburgh in the '45.

Before I proceed to give a brief description of the house and



the restoration work which has been carried out, it may interest some of you to know that it was at one time possessed and occupied by Dr Lindsay, whose daughter was "the sweet Isabella Lindsay" referred to by Robert Burns when writing of his visit to Jedburgh in the early summer of 1787.

Some forty years ago the house was stripped of its thatch and the present red tiles substituted. Originally, however, the roof would probably be slated. The building is believed to have been one of several bastle houses in the town, built for defence and protection in times of siege, and in its features bore some resemblance to an old Border tower.

The house takes the form of a simple oblong structure with a staircase tower projecting from the middle of the east side. According to Mr J. Wilson Paterson of H.M. Office of Works, under whose skilful guidance the work of restoration has been carried out, and to whom I am indebted for the details of the restoration work, the house appears to have been originally enclosed within a courtyard, evidence of this still being visible on the south wall. The entrance to the house was in the staircase tower and was approached through the reopened pend. The ground floor is vaulted, and during the period of its occupation as a dwelling-house—it was continually tenanted from the time of Queen Mary to three years ago—was divided into kitchen, two rooms, and an entrance lobby. On removing the modern work the remains of the original kitchen fireplace, extending for the full width of the chamber, were exposed. Unfortunately only the springers of the great arch carrying the chimney breast remain. This original fireplace has at some later date, probably in the seventeenth century, been reduced in size, and this is now exposed. At the other end of the ground floor is another vaulted apartment which may have been used as a store.

When the modern plaster and partitions on the first floor were removed it was discovered that the work was of two periods, the original arrangement consisting of one great hall with a withdrawing room to the south. The great hall originally had a large fireplace in the centre of the east wall. The removal of the plaster also revealed two interesting ambries, in one of which the original timber shelf remains. On the west wall a large recess for a buffet table has been disclosed, while in

the north a doorway, now converted into a window, probably at one time led to an outside stair or to some additional buildings. The original fireplace has been restored to its first form. At the entrance to the withdrawing room, the walls of which are lined with panelling of the Queen Anne period, a garde-robe chamber was discovered in the thickness of the wall. In the turret the bedroom occupied by Queen Mary is situated, and neither it, nor the room above, which has a vaulted roof, appear to have been altered during later internal reconstruction. The upper floors, however, have been much altered, and their original state must now remain matter for conjecture.

As you are doubtless aware, a number of interesting and valuable relics associated with Queen Mary and her period are now housed within these walls. You will have an opportunity of seeing these for yourselves and I need not describe them. I would like, however, to say something about the watch found in the early part of last century on the farm of Dod, crossed by Queen Mary on her dash to Hermitage Castle, and which is believed to have been lost by her on that journey. The watch was presented to the house by Mr William Pott, into whose family it came as proprietors of Dod. Positive proof that the watch actually belonged to the Queen has not so far been forthcoming, but examination of the inventories of the jewels of Mary Queen of Scots, made by Mr William Beattie of the National Library of Scotland, shows that Her Majesty had two watches in May or June 1566 before coming to Jedburgh, and that in 1587 she still had two watches. Whether they were the same watches, or one of them was a substitute for the watch believed to have been lost on the way to Hermitage Castle, it is not possible to say. And there is, of course, the chance that other inventories have been lost. The name of the maker on the watch now in Queen Mary's House, and which was brought to the surface by the burrowing of a mole, is Duboule, and it is some confirmation of the tradition held in the region where it was found that a craftsman of the name of Duboule was clock-maker to the city of Paris in 1552. Additional confirmation of this tradition is found in the fact that in the "Inventory of Jewels in the Queen's Cabinet," compiled in the early summer of 1566, there is an entry relating to a watch bequeathed to the younger Livingstone, *not* Mary Livingstone. This watch

is described as ornamented with twelve rubies and two large sapphires, with a pearl pendant beneath. The watch now in our possession clearly shows that it had a pendant attachment. It is quite possible, therefore, that the watch was made before 1566, and that it formed part of the Queen's jewellery when, as a widow of eighteen, she left the sunshine and gaiety of France for the dourer skies and more austere atmosphere of her native land.

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## TWO EARLY GRAVES AT COCKBURN, DUNS.

By ALLAN A. FALCONER, Duns.

IN the spring of 1931 two graves were found while ploughing on the farm of Cockburn in the parish of Duns. The site was in the Pond Field some 300 yards north-west of the steading, and near the 800-foot contour line; the ground here slopes to the south-east. The graves were formed of coarse red sandstone slabs, which had probably been brought from the Whitadder banks; the covers were some 9 inches below the surface.

The first grave measured 4 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, and was 1 foot deep; each side was formed of three slabs, and there was one slab at each end. The bottom was roughly paved with slabs, the covering slabs had been broken before I visited the site. The interior was filled with soil, and contained fragments of inhumed bones. The axis pointed north-north-west.

The second grave lay 14 yards to the north-east. It was formed of the same number of slabs, and had also been paved. It measured 5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, and was 11 inches deep; one of the covering slabs measured 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches. The axis pointed north-west.

I had not time to riddle all the soil in the graves, but examined most of what was not riddled; no flints or fragments of urns were found, nor could any charcoal be traced. From their dimensions these graves probably contained full-length burials; their orientation suggests that they were pre-Christian.

## HERMITAGE CASTLE.

By R. C. REID.

### I. HISTORY.

It is recorded by the Scottish chronicler, John of Fordun, the father of Scottish History, that in the year 1244 King Henry III of England decided to make war against Scotland "forasmuch as a certain castle which is called Hermitage had been reared by the Scots in the marches between Scotland and England in Liddesdale." It is commonly said that this refers to the stone castle we see here, and that it was erected by the de Soulis family. That, I think, is untenable. An English chronicler gives a slightly different version. Mathew Paris says that Henry III raised an army, "feigning this reason chiefly, that Walter Cumin and certain others of the Kingdom of Scotland had fortified two castles in Galloway and Lothian to the prejudice of the King of England." That an English chronicler should mistake this site for a part of Galloway is pardonable, but that the historian of Liddesdale should identify this episode with the remarkable mote now known as Liddel Castle is surprising, seeing that he produces no evidence.

The accounts of Fordun and Mathew Paris must be read together. The pretext for war, happily averted, was that Walter Cumin had built a castle at the Hermitage.

This, of course, was a fortified site long before 1244. The de Bolebecks, who owned it at the close of the twelfth century, must have had a residence here, and must be responsible for some of these earthworks. The de Bolebecks ended in heiresses, and it is possible that it was through a female that the Cumins, who, like the de Bolebecks, were a Tynedale family, acquired the property. One would expect to find here a mote and bailey giving place later to a stone castle. A mote is not readily dis-

cernible, yet I think we are standing on the remains of a mote hill. It is commonly held that this arc-shaped mound was an erection of the sixteenth century for an artillery emplacement. This, too, would seem untenable, for artillery in those days was a direct fire affair and trajectory was unknown. Further, it is strange that the artillery defending a castle with a Scottish garrison should all be pointing towards Scotland! I suggest that this arc is part of an original mote hill stretching to within a few yards of the castle towers, where it would be separated by a ditch from the bailey, on which the castle now stands. When the first small, stone castle was built the adjoining mote hill was found to be too close to it. It dominated the castle and threatened its defence. So the greater part of it was thrown into the ditch between the mote and the bailey, and I submit that anyone employed on the job would have found that when the ditch was full there would be still left an arc-shaped rim like the shape of this mound.

I would suggest, too, that Walter Cumin merely strengthened and enlarged what may have been a deserted mote and bailey. I doubt if he did any mason-work here. If we remember that the three major castles of Scotland in 1244 were, we believe, built of wood, there is little reason to expect in this remote spot a stone castle. In 1288 the first stone wall of Stirling Castle was being built, and in 1335 the mote of the Castle of Edinburgh was let for grazing, its wooden towers and palisade having been destroyed in 1314 by Randolph "rycht to the ground," whilst not till 1329 do we hear of a stone gatehouse at Dumbarton Castle.\* Not till the very close of the thirteenth century can we look for a stone castle here.

Walter Cumin, Earl of Menteith, died in 1258, without legal surviving issue. His earldom went elsewhere, and his lordship of Badenoch went to Sir John, the Red Comyn, son of his elder brother, lord of the lordship of Tynedale. But it is possible that some of his estates went to his half-brother, Alexander, Earl of Buchan, one of whose daughters married Sir Nicolas de Soulis, perhaps thus transmitting the Hermitage to that family. At least we know that de Soulis owned it, for in 1300 it is called the fortress of Hermitage-Soulis.

De Soulis was a Norman family from Northamptonshire,

\* Cf. W. Mackay MacKenzie, *The Mediæval Castle in Scotland*.

lords of Liddesdale and of lands in Northumberland. Though they were great feudatories and Hereditary Grand Butlers of Scotland, yet we cannot provide them with a decent pedigree. Sir Nicolas died at Rouen in 1264, and of his descendants there is only a confusing account. His son, Sir William, made homage to Edward I in 1291. During the ownership of this family it is possible that the first stone castle was built. The last de Soulis conspired against the Scottish Crown, was imprisoned for life in 1320, and died in Dumbarton Castle.

In the troublous times before Bannockburn, and after the death of Robert I, the castle for a while was in English hands, and the fabric of de Soulis may have been partly destroyed. When Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale in 1338 captured it, he reconstructed it. On his murder, in 1353, it passed to the Earl of Douglas, who had to eject the English Dacre from the castle. From the Earl's family it passed to the second Earl of Angus, Warden of the Marches, in 1434. He is believed to have added the four towers. In 1492 Angus exchanged the lordship of Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle for the lordship of Bothwell. The Earls of Bothwell held the castle till 1538. From that time the castle became the principal armed seat of the Wardens, being garrisoned by one hundred men.

We need not follow its history further, as a full account will be found in the *Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society*, 1900. But one episode which renders this castle immortal must be mentioned. James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell and Warden of the Marches, lay here in October 1566 dangerously wounded by a Borderer's dagger. Queen Mary received the news at Jedburgh, and on the 16th set out to see her Warden and her lover. It was a sixty-miles ride, there and back; it turned out wet, and, returning, her horse was bogged in what is known to this day as "The Queen's Mire," where years ago a lady's spur of ancient pattern was found. The ride cost her dear; next day she was down with a raging fever. So near to death was she that her French Secretary even made funeral arrangements. But she recovered to meet a different end, and when she laid her head on the executioner's block at Fotheringay she sighed and said, "Would that I had died at Jedburgh."



## II. EXTERNAL ARCHITECTURE.\*

Let us now turn to the architecture of the castle. And here a word of caution is necessary. What you see now from the outside is a reconstruction. Its condition before reconstruction is not definitely known. The reconstruction took place about 1810, and till quite recently plans and drawings of the structure before reconstruction were preserved in the Duke's Estate Office. Then the late Duke sent for them for some reason, and they have not been seen again. Some day, no doubt, they will come to light. I have traced only one illustration of the castle before 1810, which will be exhibited to you later. It shows the east end of the castle [which is similar to the west] without the arch, which had fallen, and without the greater part of the curtain wall; part of the north-east tower had disappeared. A neighbouring farming tenant told the Duke's Chamberlain that his father as a boy had walked up the slope of the ruined east wall to the top of the north-east tower. The name of the architect who was responsible for the reconstruction has not reached me, but he has taken great liberties with the external walls, building up windows, inserting modern ones, and erecting crow-step gables on the wall-heads. It is not possible to say what justification he may have had for everything that he did.

The castle shows four distinct periods of building. Nothing of the first period is visible externally, and I will deal with what remains when we enter the castle.

The second period consisted of a rectangular Keep surrounding a small courtyard. Externally all that is visible of that Keep consists of the curtain walls between the towers. Entrance to the castle during that period was effected by two gates—a small postern situated at the present entrance (which is modern), on the ground floor, in the south curtain wall, which had been the entrance during the first period of the castle; and the other, the principal entrance, on the first floor, as was usual at that time. As far as we can judge from the remains, it occupied a position that must have been almost unique, being almost at the southern

\* At the end of the Great War, the Duke of Buccleuch consulted the Office of Works about repairs to the castle, and received from that office a report thereon which has been made use of in this paper.

corner of the rectangular castle on its western face. When the towers were built later on, this gateway must have been pulled down in order to obtain access to the south-west tower, for the northern slot for the portcullis is still to be seen within the tower. But the internal structure is too dilapidated in this tower for us to be positive as to the true nature of this gate.

Architecturally, this second period dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century, and may be ascribed to Sir William Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale.

The architecture of the third period consisted of the addition of four rectangular corner towers, all originally of substantially the same size. They date from early in the fifteenth century, a time when simple rectangular Keeps began to be extended by buildings, and castles with large and numerous apartments were erected. At Hermitage Castle we have the effect produced in a different way, by the erection of additions at the four angles. Not only was more accommodation thus obtained, but these important flanking towers added greatly to the defence of the castle. That the towers were structural additions can be seen inside, for three of the original corners of the earlier rectangular Keep are still to be seen jutting into the corner towers in a manner they would not have done had they formed part of the same design.

With the addition of these towers new entrances were required. A new postern with portcullis was made in the south-east tower, the main entrance of the second period was built up, and a new one inserted between the northern towers, also on the first floor.

It was in the centre of the north wall and opened straight on to a newel stair. This entrance has been built up apparently at the reconstruction of 1810. It probably had a portcullis and drawbridge, for there was a deep ditch outside the north wall, the drain from which still exists under the north-west tower.

The fourth and last period in the architecture of this castle is represented by an enlargement of the south-west tower, probably in the early sixteenth century. External evidence of this later enlargement can be seen in the higher level of the southern windows of the top storey of this tower and also in the

design of the main window facing south. The sanitary arrangements of this tower also mark a great improvement on what is to be found elsewhere in the castle. The south-east tower, of purely fifteenth-century origin, has on its eastern face a corbelled offset connecting with a garderobe on the second floor. The effluent was discharged through a hole in the offset on to the ground below, where it was disintegrated by the weather. But in the enlarged south-western tower three garderobes discharged through shafts within the tower wall under a flat pointed arch into a cesspit at the base of the wall, having a drain running from the pit to the adjoining burn. This detail indicates a great advance in the amenities of the castle and denotes a later period.

All round the castle, below the top-floor windows, is a row of square holes, each of which has a large projecting corbel under it. The holes were made for the insertion of putlogs—square joists intended to carry a wooden hoarding. The hoarding ran right round the castle, communicating with the top storey through doors in the walls—an additional defensive feature common to continental castles, but unusual in Scotland. From holes in the floors of this hoarding it would be possible to drop or pour on an attacker climbing a ladder or mining the foot of the wall, such deterrents as hot water, stones, or boiling oil. The hoarding, which seems to have been erected only in times of danger, may have had a pent roof also of wood, and it is noticeable that all the top-storey windows had gibbet checks on the outside, so that they might be protected by wooden shutters when the hoardings were up and a siege in progress.

On the Continent this hoarding was known as a *bretasche*, and those of you who are archivists will have met it in its later form of *bretagium*. In Scotland it was sometimes known as a "hurd."

This hoarding explains the existence of the two arches spanning the space between the two eastern and the two western towers, a feature quite unique in Scottish architecture. Arches were frequently used over gateways as an additional defence, but the arches of the Hermitage were designed for a totally different reason. The arches between the towers enabled these hoardings to be carried straight across the space between the towers, the recess between which is too narrow for the hoardings

to be returned with convenience round the recess itself. These recesses, at least the one at the west end, were also utilised for subsidiary defence. At three different levels beneath the western arch are to be seen corbels\* within the recess, which prove that floors were inserted at these levels, from one of which a door led into the north-west tower. It must be presumed that a similar arrangement existed at the eastern arch, but that arch and much of the north-eastern tower have been entirely reconstructed.

This castle, then, had the following defences :—

- (1) Wet ditches and out-works of uncertain character.
- (2) No windows on the external walls, save at a great height—such lower windows as now appear are not apparently original.
- (3) Three levels of wooden floors between the towers providing several tiers of defenders in an unassailable position for repelling an enemy, with the additional advantage that the defenders were themselves outside the walls.
- (4) The wooden hoarding above the arch.
- (5) The battlements around the roof.

With all these defences it is obvious that the castle must have been wellnigh impregnable in the era before artillery. Artillery was introduced into it in 1540, when Lord Maxwell was Warden, and his handiwork is easily traceable. The horizontal loopholes for guns which occur in various parts of the castle are clearly insertions, windows and doors having been built up to receive them ; and it has been suggested that the large mound at the west end of the castle may have been a bastion erected in advance of the castle to receive guns.

### III. INTERNAL ARCHITECTURE.

On entering the castle through a modern gate in the place where an entrance must formerly always have been, one finds

\* It has been suggested by Mr G. P. H. Watson that these corbels may have supported the centring for building the arches, a common device from Roman times, but that does not explain what appears to be a door.

oneself in a courtyard. That it is a courtyard and not an apartment is clear from the windows on either side. In modern times we put the window on the inside and the splay on the outside, but in older days the position was reversed, and the enormous splays you see here show we stand in a courtyard.

To the level of the first floor, the courtyard walls and perhaps some of the lower layers of the adjacent masonry are practically all that remain of the original Castle of de Soulis. We do not know the shape of that castle, but the second castle probably followed the outline of the first. That second castle consisted of two towers on either side of this courtyard, and all that is left of it are the four rectangular curtain walls that rise up around us.

Under the weeds on which we stand may be the original cobble paving of de Soulis. On either side of the courtyard the apartments were surmounted by the wooden flooring of the first storey. The joists were supported by single springing arches, which spanned the lower apartments, arising from corbels on the far side of the external buttresses. Access to the upper floor was by a newel stair, of which some ten of the original steps are still *in situ*. Above those steps you see the handiwork of the restorer of 1810, for, had the stairs continued above the first storey, the stone steps would have had to be built into the wall.\* All that we can say is that there must have been a newel stair somewhere leading up to the battlements, but not necessarily where the restorer has placed it, for you will remember that the main entrance of the third period was directly behind that restored staircase, which, if there, might have seriously inconvenienced the entrance. High up on a window on the southern curtain wall is to be seen the only bit of carved decoration in the whole castle—a human face.

Unlike the material used in the first period, which was red freestone ashlar, the material of the second castle is a local limestone. What the upper storeys of that castle were like we can only conjecture.

\* It is possible that the stone stair never rose above the first floor. One suggestion is that the upper part was of wood ; another that the stair well above the existing steps was a lift well.

*Towers.*—The four corner towers represent the third period. The S.E. tower presents several features of interest, but is highly dangerous. It contains a circular well, a stair leading up from it to a chamber over the postern where the portcullis could be worked, a garderobe, and other features. But one glance upwards from within is sufficient to daunt all but the reckless from any investigation.

The vaulted roof, some fifty feet above, for many years hanging ready to crash, has now been secured.

The N.E. tower is now built up, and can only be entered by means of a ladder. In it is a dungeon of which tradition records a dreadful tale.

In the year 1342 the Knight of Liddesdale was removed from his office of Sheriff of Roxburgh in consequence of certain treasonable correspondence with the English Crown. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, progenitor of the Laird of Cockpen and comrade of the Knight in many a Border fight, succeeded him as Sheriff. This Liddesdale resented, for the office was a lucrative one, the Sheriff extracting such fee as he could from an empty exchequer, and appropriating to himself all his court fines.

One day, whilst Ramsay was holding his Sheriff Court at Hawick, Sir William Douglas with an armed force surrounded the courthouse, wounded Ramsay, and carried him off, prisoner, starving him to death here. So much is history. Tradition asserts he was flung into the dungeon in that tower, where he lingered for seventeen days before he died, keeping himself alive by means of oats, which slipped through the floor of the granary above him. So much for tradition.

Over a hundred years ago that dungeon was excavated. Some mouldering bones were found—of course, Sir Alexander's. Some rusty manacles were discovered—of course, the bonds that held the Sheriff. A few empty husks are stated to have come to light, the sole sustentation of the dying Dalhousie!

But archæology can cast suspicion upon tradition. The dungeon, alas! has a vaulted and not a boarded roof. A small, square hole alone gives access to the dungeon below. It, no doubt, was covered by a wooden hatch, but the room above at any rate was undoubtedly a guardroom and not a granary, as the shot holes in the wall indicate. Even if it be said that



a sympathetic sentry in the guardroom allowed some grains to drop into the noisome pit below, archæology again says it is impossible, in that the tower was not added to the castle until over half a century later.

Of course, the earlier castle may have had some dungeon of which no structural part remains, but excavations this year have not revealed it.

The N.W. tower is also built up, but contains no special features. The S.W. tower contains everything of domestic interest; in the sunk basement must have been the kitchen, for the oven and boiler-house with their flue is still intact. Each floor had its garderobe. Attention might be drawn to the fine big fireplaces on each floor, including a corner one—an unusual feature. Another curious point is that the flues of all the fireplaces connect and ascend in one corner. When you stand and look down into the basement of this tower you will find on the wall behind you the single surviving slot of the portcullis, guarding what must have been the principal entrance of the second period.

Much more might be told you concerning the history of this castle and its owners—the traditions and the ballad literature that has grown up around it.

Of de Soulis, the mighty Feudatory, who, when arrested, was accompanied, according to Barbour, by no less than 360 men wearing his livery. Of another de Soulis who, though a magician himself, was unable to pierce the magic mail of the Kout of Keeldar, and whose cruelties and abominations ultimately led to his own monstrous death. How on the Nine Stane Rigg, the resort of witches, his enemies seized him and boiled him to death within a mighty cauldron—a cauldron which, by the way, is still in the possession of the noble Duke, to whose grandfather it was presented by a gentleman bearing the euphemistic name of Pot. And of how the dark and blood-stained Bothwell forcibly wooed the handsome Mary, fairest of the Stuart race. If stones could speak, what a story could not this castle tell.

Even in its grim decay it recalls misty memories of the past. Little wonder, then, that Professor Aytoun has sung of Bothwell, a captured pirate in a Danish prison longing for the castle of which he once was Lord :

“Who owns thee now, fair Hermitage ?  
Who sits within thy hall ?  
What banner flutters in the breeze  
Above that stately wall ?  
Does yet the courtyard ring with tramp  
Of horses and of men ?  
Do bay of hounds and bugle notes  
Sound merry from the glen ?  
Or art thou as thy master is  
A rent and ruined pile ?  
Once noble, but deserted now  
By all that is not vile.”

#### IV. THE CHAPEL.

The site of this chapel and its adjoining burn has not always gone by the name of “Hermitage.” Prior to the year 1180 the lands were known as “Merching Lea” and the burn as the “Marching Burn.” Then some hermit must have come and settled here, erecting a wooden oratory, and the change of name followed. About the year 1180 the Lord of the Manor, a Northumbrian Norman named Walter de Bolebeck, who in all probability lived on the site of the present castle, presented to the monks of Kelso Abbey the hermitage called “March Lea,” together with the church of St Mary there. The church would be his private chapel, and would be of wood. In the years that followed, which have left but few historical records behind them, Eustace de Balliol, who may have had some proprietary interest in these lands, added the further gift to this chapel of 26 acres of land at Helychesters ; but it was not till the first stone castle was erected hard by that the wooden church of St Mary was rebuilt with the stones which you now see lying around us. In the year 1900 this site was excavated by the Hawick Archæological Society. There were no remarkable finds, but all the stones which we see here were brought to light, and enable us to have a good idea of this chapel, for it never seems to have been a Parish Church. As you will see, it was a long, narrow, buttressed building, the chancel being three steps above the nave, and approached through an arch. Probably the whole chapel was vaulted, though remains of vault ribs are not now noticeable amongst the debris. Over the altar was a three-light window and the chancel was paved. At the east end of the chancel were marks of lime, indicating a built

altar. Against the wall in the nave you will see what must have been a Holy-Water stoup. A piscina, probably from this chapel, is built into a neighbouring farm, and a fragment of a canopy with dog-tooth ornamentation was brought to light.

In the report of these excavations drawn up by Mr Alison, architect, it is stated that the remains found indicate that the chapel belonged to the early pointed period of architecture, probably because of a small section of a pointed arch and the afore-mentioned dog-tooth ornament. This period is generally held to have terminated by 1300. At the same time it must be remembered that a country church or chapel of stone dating even from the very end of the thirteenth century is a rarity in Scotland, and that the Historical Monuments Commission only ventures on the opinion that the chapel dated back at least to the fourteenth century. The modern surrounding walls contain many stones from the chapel.

The site is also interesting because of its ancient fortified garth surrounding the churchyard itself, and extending towards the west, where are the foundations of other buildings, which still await the excavator. To only one interment here need reference be made. Legend has it that once a gigantic chieftain from Northumberland, known as the Kout of Keeldar, whilst hunting over these lands was met by the Lord de Soulis near this chapel. A mighty combat followed in which Soulis was unable, owing to the Kout's magic armour, to overcome him, and the Kout, trying to escape across the burn, fell into a deep pool, still known as "The Kout's Pool," where Soulis and his men held him under with their lances till he drowned. Within a few feet of this surrounding wall, hard by the burn, there is still to be seen a long, low mound where, 'tis said, the Kout is resting. It is narrated that some hardy excavator once tried to dig him up, but, after the removal of a sod or two, the Kout turned in his sleep and let forth such a deep and rumbling protest that the excavator fled in terror.

If there should be any of you who doubt that story let him turn a sod.

Thus far, then, Tradition takes us. Let us see for a moment what History has to tell. Experience shows that, unlike the proverbial rolling-stone, tradition gains accretions at every turn. The kernel of plain unvarnished fact alone can be trusted.

The kernel here is that a redoubtable Englishman named Kout, pursued by de Soulis, perished by drowning. We may ignore his gigantic stature and magic mail. Was there ever such an Englishman? History answers, Yes. If we add a single letter to the name Kout and turn it into Knout, and allow that the lapse of centuries may explain the absence of the missing "n" (a phonetic probability), then we can say that there was an English knight sufficiently redoubtable to be made Sheriff of Northumberland, and known as Richard Knout; that he had been infringing the laws of the marches and was an object of concern to the Scottish authorities is evidenced by the fact that in 1290 the Guardians of the Realm commanded Sir William de Soulis to cause the Sheriff to appear at Edinburgh and answer the charges made against him.\* In those days the only way to make an Englishman appear before a Scottish Court was to apprehend him, and by Border law apprehension had to be on Scottish soil, where the Sheriff had no business to be. The guardians of the Realm clearly meant de Soulis to use violence. History implies that violence was used, for within twelve months of the issue of the mandate there is a document referring to the executors of the late Sir Richard Knout, the Sheriff.

It may well be that the bold Sheriff had crossed the Border on a sporting expedition. The hill at the foot of which the chapel stands is still called the Deer Park. Soulis may have caught him red-handed and in the fray the Sheriff perished. If only History could tell us that he was drowned, the evidence would be complete.†

\* Bain, iii. 411.

† *Ibid.*, 565.

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#### TRANSACTIONS OF THE HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1931.

Wilson, Mrs S. C.—"The Sanctuary of Wedale, Stow."

Eckford, Robert—"The Terrace Groups of the South of Scotland."

Gunn, Dr Clement Bryce—"Neidpath Castle."

Smith, John—"The Geology and Romance of the Rhymer's Glen."

Kerr, Henry H.—"Melrose Abbey."

Pringle, Dr J.—"Great Border Geologist: Work of Charles Lapworth in Southern Uplands."

## ADDRESS: SELKIRK COMMON RIDING.

By Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS, Bart.,  
delivered 11th June 1931.

WE want a Pindar to do justice to to-night's ceremonial ; a Pindar who should carry us back through the centuries, whence this venerable local rite derives, and should once more wake within us something of the martial fire and irritable independence of spirit of the Borderers of those far-off days.

The Theban poet would have clothed his theme with the thunder of mighty verse, the lightning of vehement eloquence—as he clothed the exploits of the Grecian heroes of a day long ere his own. But that was at Olympia . . . *this* is Selkirk. And though *we* have the heroes and their deathless deeds, we lack the *bard* ! For I, who by your mandate stand before you, am, alas ! no dithyrambic poet, but at the best only the last and least of a long line of pastoral versifiers—tuning a reed beside a wimpling stream. But yet I am a Borderer bred.

Nor can my friends and I—here present by your courteous invitation—come, as we now come, face to face with this fine old burghal life of yours without some kindling in ourselves of the sense of *great things past*—things tragic ; things heroic, fraught with doom ; things that have helped to mould *the present* and *yourselves*.

How real to us, for example, grows that September morning, here by Ettrick, which was to witness the downfall of that noblest Scotsman then alive—Montrose—the brilliant courtier ; the pleasing poet ; the man of sincere religious faith ; the heaven-sent fashioner of armies and organizer of victory in the field ; the mighty Marquess ; the loyalist devoted to the last,—ay, to the bitter end—when shamefully done to his death, with every circumstance of cowardly contumely, by those fierce ravens of the later Covenant—true birds of evil omen to poor Scotland !—in Edinburgh's Canongate.

True it was Carbisdale, not Philiphaugh, that gave the *coup de grâce*. But it was Philiphaugh that sent the vanquished hero over Tweedsmuir, galloping through mist across the heather (which would be then in flower) almost alone, to meet the cold repulse at Traquair House. . . .

Well, History can show other such disasters, such betrayals; but few that touch us home like that.

One further glimpse into the Past.

James IV of Scotland is a king whom few can help loving—loving, and condemning without appeal.

He had the fascination of the Stewart race; he had youth, grace, courtliness, skill in all manly exercises, courage that stuck at nothing, knightly gallantry to ladies. But alas! in the ugly language of to-day, he suffered from a “chivalry complex.” And this virtue—as I persist in calling it—came nearer to ruining Scotland than did all the weakness, all the vice, of his worst predecessor on the throne.

In the person of the Earl of Surrey James found himself confronted by an incarnation of shrewdness, of trained strategical acumen, of plain practical sense. Surrey had no use for chivalry! for chivalry had had its day. That dream was past—until the Good King Arthur wakes again from his enchanted sleep. . . .

Selkirk saw the rout at Philiphaugh. At Flodden Selkirk's fighting-men were to play a noble and outstanding part (the Weavers' Corporation knows all about it)—to play and pay; to lose and yet to gain,—to lose in precious life and well-graced manhood, and to gain a splendid heritage of memory, touched with a wistful but ennobling sadness, enduring for all time.

Don't suppose that I am going to tell the old story over again; that is unnecessary, for I know that you have it already laid up in your hearts. Only I wish to say one word on behalf of the King, whose conduct history tends to judge more and more adversely as we move further from his day.

To ourselves, perhaps, the story of Flodden reads like the dream of some aspiring youthful knight, nurtured upon the mediæval tales that tell of Lancelot and Tristram, or of Douglas and Percy; dreaming and yearning to embody his passion in deeds that should rank him with them. The whispered warning,



the portents seen athwart the midnight, the voice that cried aloud of woe to come, the roll-call of the doomed. What place have things such as these in our waking work-day world?

Again: the jewels of a Queen. What *could* these weigh against the weal of Scotland? The scale was tilted surely! And then the scruples of that Bayard-King, that Cœur-de-lion born too late; his disdain of the advantage of the ground, of that piece of sheer good luck which would have delivered his enemy into the hands of the master gunner. Refinements such as these were, if you like, for a duel of Paladins—Roland and Oliver, matched *à l'outrance*, on an island of the Rhine—not for a sovereign leader, holding his kingdom's fate, for good and all, in the hollow of his hand!

James's eyes were blinded—dazzled with gazing on the setting sun. He remained true to his oath and his ideal of knight-hood; one can say no more than that! No more, except that Flodden lives to-day as a reproach—oh, speak it gently—to one man; but as a glory, fruitful and lasting, to a nation and a race.

The leader's reputation rests upon your judgment; the rank and file attain the starry crown.

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#### SOME RECENT BORDER PUBLICATIONS.

Hume, Edgar Erskine, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Dr.P.H.—*A Colonial Scottish Jacobite Family. The Establishment in Virginia of a Branch of the Humes of Wedderburn.* [163 pp. 8vo. Illus.] (Old Dominion Press, Richmond, Virginia. 1931.)

Mackenzie, William Mackay, M.A., D.Litt.—*The Secret of Flodden, with "The Rout of the Scots."* [126 pp. 8vo. Illus.] (Edinburgh, Grant & Murray. 1931.)

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. lxiv.

Craw, J. Hewat—"The Roman Camp at Channelkirk, Berwickshire."

*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol. iv (4th ser.).

P. 38, Grave Slab at Alnham (figured and described).

P. 108, Food Vessel from Howtel (figured and described).

*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. viii (4th ser.).

Blair, C. H. Hunter—"The Renaissance Heraldry of Northumberland."

## SELKIRK COMMON RIDING.

By Dr JOHN STEWART MUIR.

THE custom variously known as Common Riding, Riding the Marches, Beating the Bounds, Ganging, Ganging Days, etc., is of a very ancient and widespread character. In the days when *might was right*, and in later days when there were no maps and no fences to delineate the areas belonging to different owners, it became necessary, especially in the case of the smaller burghs and townships (whose neighbours—the powerful nobles and barons—were often a law unto themselves), to assert their territorial rights by the annual and formal ceremony of riding or marching round the limits of their property. In many places all over Britain this ancient custom in various forms is still maintained, and on this side of the Border—at Selkirk, Hawick, Langholm, Lauder, and other places—the occasion has come to be looked upon as the chief event in the whole year. In Selkirk, at any rate, no other anniversary—not even the 1st nor the 25th of January—arouses such enthusiasm as the Common Riding. So far as I have been able to discover, Selkirk Common Riding is unique in one respect, viz. the distance to be covered in traversing the boundaries of the Burgh property, which extends to 1600 acres. Of this about 700 acres lie to the S.E. of the Ettrick and the remainder to the N.W. Within my own recollection the marches of both the north and south commons were ridden; but since 1874 the latter have been omitted. The boundary line of the north common from the point where it leaves the Ettrick at Linglie Farm to where it rejoins the river at Bridgeheugh Ford is from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 miles in length. To this must be added the distance from the rendezvous at the Victoria Hall to the point where the Ettrick is forded, and also the distance from Bridgeheugh, where it is recrossed, back to the market-place, making a total of not less than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Should the Ettrick happen to be in flood (as it was three years ago), and therefore unfordable, an extra 3 miles must be added.

As a great part of the country traversed consists of rough, heathery, and in places swampy moorland, the occasion calls for a fair amount of equestrian ability. That Selkirk Common Riding is not a modern custom, nor even an old one revived, is shown by the fact that it will be celebrated to-morrow for at least the 396th time. There is some evidence that the marches were ridden in 1517, but whether it continued without interruption after that time is uncertain. It was in return for the services of the men of Selkirk at Flodden, and also as compensation for the hardships they endured for several years after at the hands of English raiders, that James V in 1535 created Selkirk a Royal Burgh, confirming its rights to its common and possessions, with power to elect bailies, to hold an annual fair, etc., and the bailies ordered "that the hale folk, auldermen and bailies sal on May 30 ride the common on the north part and cause thirteen auldest and worthiest to pass afore the lave." We find in burgh records of that date that "the Common Marches were ridden by certain weel belovit and auncient men wha fand nae wrang dykin within their freedom." On another occasion, however, on riding the north common and finding that Yair had been trespassing, they compelled him to remove his "wrangous dyke." In 1536 the King granted 1000 acres of the common land to be their exclusive property. On 2nd October 1540 he "conceded to the bailies and community of Selkirk the privilege of annually electing a Provost," and on the 10th John Muthag was chosen for that office, James Kein and James Scott being elected bailies. This municipal development was soon overshadowed by a tragedy. James Ker of Bridgeheugh (whose land adjoined that of the burgh) is recorded to have "violently rave up and tilled the nether part o' the toon haugh." The town brought an action for damages against Ker before the Lords of Session in Edinburgh and won their case. Against the decision Ker appealed, and when Provost Muthag and Bailie James Kein were on their way to Edinburgh to support their case they were waylaid and murdered by the Kers. This tragic event is commemorated on a bronze tablet erected by the late Mr Craig Brown in a street named after Selkirk's first Provost. After this the burghers seemed to think that their interests required the oversight of someone with more power and authority, and

they elected Sir Walter Scott of Branhholm to the Provostship. In course of time, however, the office was allowed to lapse, and it remained in abeyance till 1852, when it was revived in the person of Mr George Roberts, tweed manufacturer, who held it for fifteen years, and has been succeeded at varying intervals by two of his sons and a grandson.

Up till 1872 the Burgh lands to the north of the Ettrick remained unfenced, with the exception of the arable portion. The boundary was marked by a series of mounds—so called “march huts”—of stones covered with turf and set at distances of 100 to 150 yards apart. These primitive landmarks existed for hundreds of years, as is shown by an order in the Burgh records to the effect that “the bounds were to be stobbit and cairnit wi great stanes and turf.” I remember myself when it was the duty of the town officer to go out every year before the common riding and lay a fresh turf on each of these mounds. It was a custom at one time that boys taking part in the “gangings” for the first time were bumped on each mound, or even whipped, in order that in after life they might be able to identify the exact line of demarcation. The late Mr Peter Rodger—my father-in-law—whose family held the office of town-clerk from 1795 and who held it himself for fifty-seven years, used to relate how as a boy he had undergone this ordeal, which no doubt was more formal than realistic. Fortunately, in later years, and I am glad to say in my own experience, the ritual imposed upon novices assumed the milder form of riding round each mound as it was approached.

Till within comparatively recent times Selkirk Common Riding—which is held on the Friday after the second Monday in June, and therefore varies from the 12th to the 18th—consisted simply of the magistrates’ proclamation, the riding of the marches, and the casting of the colours. I am unable to say when the casting of the colours first formed part of the routine; but as it is supposed to have originated from the fact (or tradition) that the sole survivor of the men who fought at Flodden—one account says William Bryden, town-clerk, and another a weaver, Fletcher—on his return entered the town waving a pennon which he had captured, it is probably of very ancient date. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that Selkirk Common Riding has gradually assumed the im-

portance and popularity which now characterise it. In 1886, for example, the local paper made no reference to the preliminary observances which now arouse so much enthusiasm, such as the "colour bussin," *i.e.* the decorating with coloured ribbons the flags of the trade corporations. So recently as 1898 this was done privately, but that year the Weavers Corporation made it a semi-public function, and for the first time appointed a lady to perform the ceremony. Since then the "bussin" has gradually developed, till it has assumed the dimensions which you witnessed to-night. A similar growth has characterised the "casting of the colours." It was for long a privilege of the burgesses to elect annually a standard-bearer, whose duty it was to carry the Burgh flag round the marches and to "cast the colours" on his return; but since 1902 he has been chosen by the Town Council, and for some time after that he was the only one to carry out the time-honoured custom. Now the standards of the Weavers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Hammermen, the Colonial Society, and the ex-Soldiers are similarly treated. In this connection let me show you the photograph of one who in the matter of "casting the Burgh flag" created a record which it will be very hard to beat. This is John Douglas—popularly known as "The Brave." Born in 1799, he was a mason to trade, and was fond of telling that he was employed at the building of Abbotsford, and had many "cracks" with Sir Walter Scott; and he also was acquainted with Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. He cast the town flag continuously for fifty-five years, the last time being in 1885; and in 1888 he entered the ring and held aloft the colours he was no longer able to cast. He died in 1892 *æt.* ninety-three.

Let me now briefly describe the proceedings of the "Common Riding." From Thursday evening—"the nicht afore the morn"—till Saturday this usually quiet little town is transformed. From all parts of Great Britain and from over the seas exiled "Souters" return to participate in the central event of the whole year. Never is there such a crowd as gathers at the "cryin' o' the burley." You may hear a voice, "Eh, Jock, but I canna dae wi' thae crushes: I'll hae to gang hame!" to which Jock replies, "Hoots, wuman, ye'll just hae to dae wi' them till Saterdag nicht onyway!" They began, as you heard this evening, with the following proclamation: "*Notice!* The



Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Selkirk, having fixed the 12th day of June 1931 for the riding of the town's marches, hereby summon the neighbouring heritors and all others to attend for their interests. They have appointed the following as Burleymen to go round the marches of the said Royal Burgh property and lands, viz. . . . and the following as the Standard-bearer and his attendants, viz. . . . There will be all these and a great many more, and all to make ready to start at the sound of the second drum." Then follow the "bussins" of the colours, which I need not describe. On the eventful morning of the 12th ample means are taken, by a vigorous parade of pipes and drums, to ensure that, whether we get out of bed or not, sleep is prohibited after 5 a.m. The meeting-place is at the Victoria Hall, where on a balcony the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors meet, and the Provost's Lady invests the Standard-bearer with a crimson sash and decorates the Burgh flag. Preceded by the band, a procession is then formed headed by the Standard-bearer and his attendants, which is joined at Mungo Park's monument by the main body of the riders, who have assembled there. The number of these, of course, varies. The record at present is 170, which was the figure in 1913, when the quatercentenary of Flodden was celebrated and the late Lord Rosebery unveiled the Flodden memorial. In contrast to this, during the four years of the war the numbers shrank to 14, 6, 6, and 11. The first lady to ride the marches was Miss Craig Brown in 1893, and the first, and up to date the only, Provost's wife to do so was Mrs Jack Roberts in 1908. Last year out of 140 riders there were about 40 ladies. At the County Hotel the members of the Merchant Company and the trades corporations join on foot, and the whole cavalcade with the greater part of the population of Selkirk march down the West Port and the Green, past the Railway Station, and along the right bank of the Ettrick to a point opposite Linglie Farm where the river is forded. Before reaching the Station, on a site now occupied by the Burgh Water Works, stood the old corn mill, which was the property of the town. The tenant was bound by his lease to supply all those riding the marches with refreshments. A similar obligation rested on the tenant of Linglie Farm on the other side of the river, and the said refreshers were of course understood to be



alcoholic. This custom continued till about 1903, when to the surprise and disappointment of some of the veterans they were offered tea and coffee at the Victoria Hall, nothing at the corn mill, and only milk at Linglie! Leaving the farm the route leads up a deep gorge, formerly wooded on both sides and known as the "Deil's Plantation," but now bare and rugged. The going here is very rough, but soon we emerge on the open hillside and skirt the base of the Peat Law and along the march with Philiphaugh estate. Dipping down to the Philipburn a very boggy bit of ground has to be crossed, and there a slight ascent brings us to where the lands of Philiphaugh, Foulshiels (Duke of Buccleuch), and the burgh of Selkirk meet at a point known as "Tibbie Tamson's." It is so called from being the burial-place of a half-witted woman of that name who was supposed to be a witch. She committed suicide, and being denied burial in the churchyard was buried where three lairds' lands met. From here the boundary line, which has been running nearly due west, turns northwards, and gradually ascending we arrive at the extremity of the Burgh lands, the Three Brethren Cairn, at an altitude of 1523 feet. As the level of the Ettrick is about 360 feet, it will be seen that the climb is considerable. Here again the lands of three proprietors meet, viz. the Burgh, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Yair, and the cairn is a triple one. Arrived at the top, flasks emerge, though perhaps not so lavishly as in bygone and more bibulous days. On a clear day the view from the Three Brethren is magnificent. The whole Cheviot range from near Wooler to the head of the North Tyne and Liddel can be seen leading on by Cauldcleuch and the Wisp to the Teviothead and Moffatdale hills; circling round to the Moorfoots and Lammermoors, and enclosing in a vast basin nearly the whole watershed of the Tweed, and in the centre the Eildons, flanked by the Black Hill, Ruberslaw, and other well-known landmarks. Before beginning the homeward descent three cheers are given for the Provost and the Royal Burgh, and I think it will amuse you to hear the description of how this was done in 1878 when Dr Anderson celebrated his tenth year of office as Provost by laying the top stone on a new cairn. "The cheers which followed the remarks of the Provost were such as were never before heard from the Three Brethren. Talk about making the welkin ring! From Bowhill to Yair the cheers were

re-echoed, and from far around the grouse and blackcock were heard joining in the chorus ! ” The eastern side of the Burgh lands marches first with Yair and then with Sunderland Hall, and along the latter the riders come till the Ettrick is recrossed at Bridgeheugh. About half a mile from here, at the Whalesbelly Toll, the Burgh flag, which had been furled and carried all the way round, is now unfurled, the procession reformed, and headed by the band comes up to the town through what was once known as the East Port, and halts in the market-place, where the final act, the casting of the colours, is carried through.

In bringing this very imperfect sketch to a conclusion I cannot do better than read some verses of W. H. Ogilvie written for the Common Riding a few years ago.

With saddle and bridle, like mosstroopers born,  
The Souters of Selkirk still muster at morn,  
Through green woodland arches  
And over the steep,  
To ride the rough marches  
Time gave them to keep.

Then, home to their hamlet, to strains that they love,  
They cast us the colours right proudly, to prove  
Neither new men nor manners,  
Nor harsh times nor hard,  
Can mar the old banners  
Time gave them to guard.

Where, to “ Flowers of the Forest,” those proud colours wave,  
May the stage be an altar upbuilt for the brave ;  
May sons of true merit  
Still feed to its fires  
The gift of that spirit  
God gave to their sires.

## THE EXCAVATION OF TWO BRONZE AGE CAIRNS ON COLDSMOUTH HILL, NEAR YETHOLM.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

ALTHOUGH most easily reached from Yetholm, the hill of Coldsmouth \* is situated in the parish of Kirknewton in Northumberland. The Scottish boundary runs across its western slope within a quarter of a mile of the summit which is 1363 feet above sea-level.

Projecting as it does from the main body of the Cheviot range, the hill commands a magnificent view over south-eastern Scotland from the sands of Holy Island to Broad Law; while to the south are the noble masses of Cheviot and its neighbouring heights.

Within a mile are four early forts. The rings of one of these are conspicuous three-quarters of a mile to the north-east, above Elsdonburn; the second occupies a spur of Coldsmouth about a third of a mile to the north-north-west and some 200 feet below the summit, the remains are meagre and do not seem to have been recorded. The other forts are on the hills known as the Green and Black Humbletons. The former is a large and well-preserved earthwork; the latter, though not marked on the Ordnance Survey map, has been mentioned in our *History*; † the hill on which it is placed is a lower spur on the west side of Coldsmouth, and on the Scottish side of the Border line.

On the summit of Coldsmouth are two cairns of the Bronze Age.‡ They had been considerably disturbed. A large modern

\* Spelt Kout's Nouth in an early volume of our *History*. This is nearer to the present local pronunciation of the name. It is supposed to represent the ancient Colpinhope, the exact position of which is not known. (See the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. xi, p. 191.)

† Vol. vii, p. 366 (1875).

‡ On these cairns the Rev. John Baird of Yetholm and his brother, Dr William Baird, found the wasp-like fly *Sericomyia borealis* in 1850 (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii, p. 68). During the recent excavations we also found the fly, piping its characteristic song on the stones of the cairns.

cairn, visible from afar, had been built from the material of each, while close to the more northerly were the foundations of a stock-enclosure.

The cairns are some 108 yards apart, occupying opposite ends of a ridge which runs north-north-east and forms the summit of the hill. Permission to excavate was kindly granted by Miss Nicholson, the owner of Elsdonburn, and by Messrs Murray, the tenants of the farm.

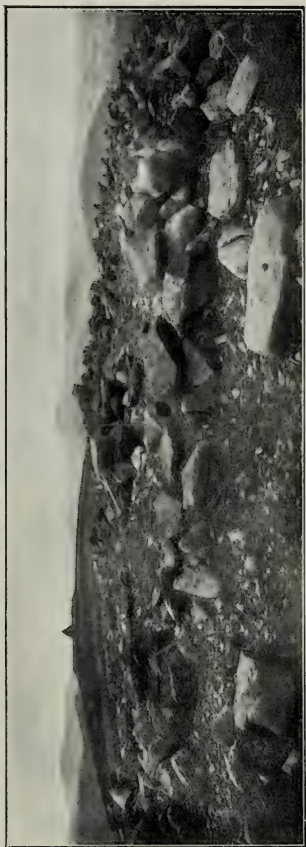
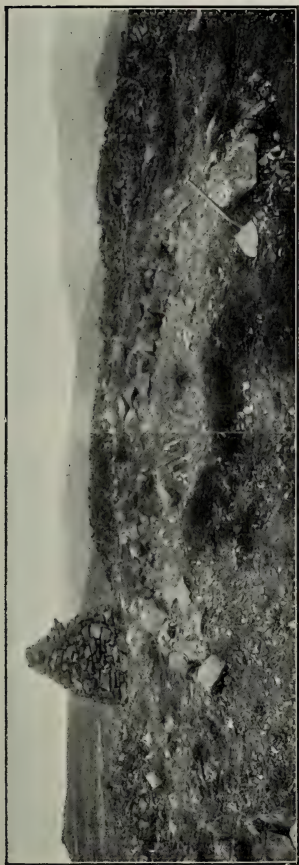
The more southerly of the cairns was examined in the autumn of 1929, and the other in the autumn of 1930. The work was of a fairly strenuous nature, involving a climb of 1000 feet from the point where cars had to be left. I am indebted to the following for help given in the course of the work: Messrs D. A. Acheson, T. S. Aitchison, C. L. C. Allan, D. Cairns, H. A. Craw, W. A. Craw, P. B. Gunn, J. M'Whir, M.B., Ch.B., C. R. Morison, D. C. Short, and A. Spratt, and to Misses I. R. Henderson and M. E. C. Mitchell.

The whole area covered by both cairns was examined to the subsoil.

#### THE SOUTH CAIRN (Plate XX, 1; Fig. 1).

The south cairn measured 48 feet east and west by 45 feet, and was 3 feet in height. It was formed of stones, a large proportion of which, from their jagged edges, seemed to have been quarried from the sides of the hill, where hollows suggesting such work still remain.

Within the cairn a number of large boulders, set in the soil on their sides or edges, formed a ring 35 feet in diameter; there was also the suggestion of an outer ring to the north and north-east, at a distance of 3 feet from this ring. An inner belt of stones, some 16 feet in diameter and 2 feet in breadth, formed a semi-circle round the north-east side; at the south-east this belt turned inwards sharply for some 6 feet as if to form a D-shaped enclosure, but could not be traced further. In the centre, with its axis pointing to the magnetic east, was a cist-like excavation cut in the friable porphyritic rock of which the hill is formed. It had no covering slab, and was indefinite towards its western end. The measurements were 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. In the middle of this cist or



CAIRNS ON COLDSMOUTH.

1. THE SOUTH CAIRN, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.
2. THE NORTH CAIRN, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





grave was a deposit of calcined human bones among which were a few minute particles of charcoal and a large thumb-

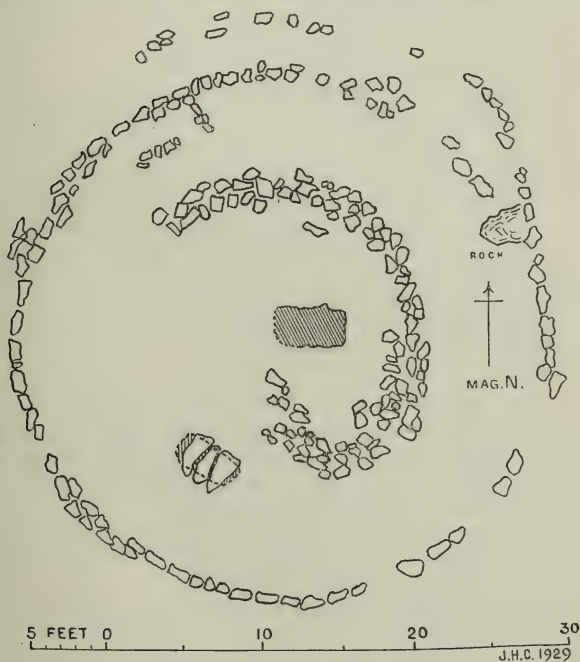


FIG. 1.—Coldsouth South Cairn.

scraper of grey flint. The scraper (fig. 3, A), which had been calcined, measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch and has been worked on one side only.

Eight feet to the south-west of the cist, and rather farther from it than from the encircling ring, lay three large oblong blocks of porphyry, the largest stones found in the cairn. They are indicated by the shovel in Plate XX, 1. They were placed side by side and measured 3 feet in length by 1 foot 6 inches,

1 foot 3 inches, and 9 inches in thickness, the smallest being placed between the other two. These slabs were found to cover another cist-like grave measuring 4 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot 9 inches, with its axis pointing south-east ( $123^{\circ}$  east of magnetic north). In the interior was much dark-coloured soil with charcoal particles, but neither bones nor any relics.

I am indebted to Professor Thomas H. Bryce, M.D., F.R.S., for the following report on the bones from the central cist:—

“The deposit is a fairly large one, but the fragments of burnt bone are small. It represents in all probability the remains of one individual, as no duplication of fragments could be detected. The indications regarding ossification are very slight, but such as they are, they show that the person had reached adult life. The relatively small size of the fragments of the long bones probably indicates that the deposit represents the body of a woman, but this cannot be stated definitely.”

#### THE NORTH CAIRN (Plate XX, 2; Fig. 2).

The other cairn was rather larger in size, being 51 feet in diameter. The top was 6 feet above ground-level to the north, and 4 feet above it to the south, but was found to be only 3 feet above the original ground-level at the centre. It occupied the highest point of the hill, an Ordnance Survey bench-mark being found on a stone 8 feet north of the cist. This stone was left unmoved in the excavation of the cairn.

The composition of this cairn was similar to that of the other. Within it was a ring of boulders 33 feet in diameter from north-west to south-east, by 31 feet. At the north side there was evidence that large stones had been laid on the boulders of this ring to form a low wall of two courses, this feature is shown in Plate XX, 2. Traces of an outer ring ran round the north side at a distance of 3 feet, suggestions of two traverses between the rings were found at the north, some 8 feet apart: a similar construction at right-angles to the ring had been found at the north side of the south cairn. The outer ring reappeared at the south side, where there were also traces of a third, inner ring for a few feet. At the centre of the cairn the stones were larger, but it is doubtful if there had been at this

part any construction of stones, either set in the ground or placed on a definite plan. In the centre was a cist formed of slabs set on edge; it measured 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches and was

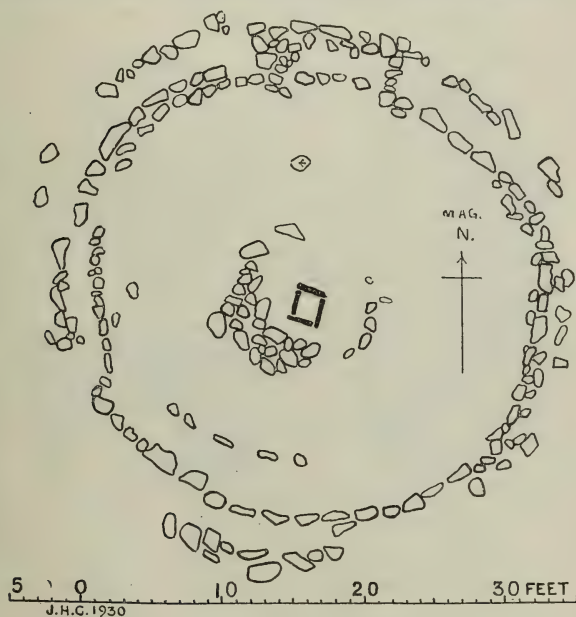


FIG. 2.—Coldsouth North Cairn.

1 foot 4 inches deep, the bottom being the rock of the hill. The axis pointed approximately north and south ( $22^{\circ}$  east of magnetic north). The east side consisted of three stones, one below and two built upon it. Across three of the angles had been placed thin slabs to make the upper surface level. The cover was a thick, heavy, rectangular block, 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, and on it was placed a similar but smaller block 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet by 11 inches, the top of which was only 9 inches beneath the top of the cairn. The cist was full of soil, which contained fragments of calcined bones, and

a fine saw of dark coloured flint. The bone fragments were too minute to yield any information. The saw (fig. 3, B) measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and shows signs of wear by use. The working is confined to one side, both edges being finely

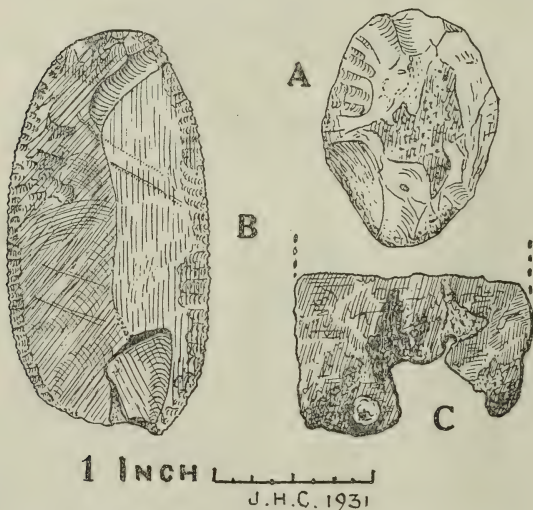


FIG. 3.—Flint scraper, flint saw, and bronze knife-dagger from Coldsmouth.

serrated; the other side is flat, showing the bulb of percussion.

Eight feet west of the cist, on the original surface of the ground, was found the base of a bronze knife-dagger (fig. 3, C); it is  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches in breadth, and still retains the remains of one of the rivets. It is probably the part that was protected from corrosion by the handle. Small as the fragment is, it is important as enabling us to place the period of the cairn at the beginning of the Bronze Age, approximately 1800–1600 B.C.

By the kindness of Miss Nicholson the relics have been placed in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh.

## A BRONZE AGE CIST AT HUMBLETON, WOOLER.

By DAVID CALL SHORT.

ON 7th September 1931 a Bronze Age cist, containing a partially preserved skeleton, was unearthed in a cornfield called Bowchester on Humbleton farm.

The site is about 200 feet above sea-level, on a large round-topped knoll in the north-west part of the field, about 300 yards from the Pop-In houses and a mile from Wooler. The cist is on the southern shoulder of the knoll, 10 yards from the crest.

The find was due to a binder knife striking a stone protruding about four inches out of the ground. This proved to be one

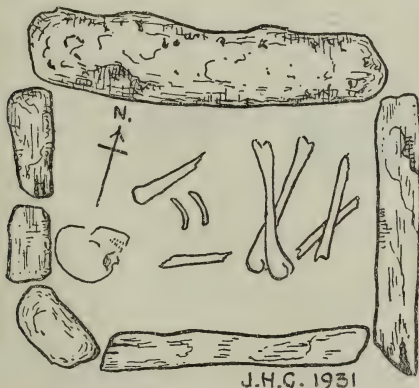


FIG. 1.—Cist at Humbleton.

of the side slabs of the cist which was 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches deep. The axis pointed east-north-east (about  $73^{\circ}$  east of true north). The cist was formed

of two slabs of sandstone and an oblong boulder of porphyry, the west end being built up with smaller stones. The covering

stone had been removed to a corner of the field two years before, but no suspicion was then entertained that it covered a cist. No markings were found on the stones.

The cist was filled with gravelly soil in which was a skeleton lying in a doubled-up position on its right side, with the head to the west. The smaller bones and the vertebræ had disappeared; but the skull, the larger bones of the arms and legs, and two ribs were fairly well preserved. In the soil thrown from the cist were found, by riddling, a bronze knife-dagger, small fragments of charcoal, and an iron nail-like object, probably part of a modern field implement.



FIG. 2.—Bronze knife-dagger from cist at Humbleton.

The dagger measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length; about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, however, has been broken off the point. The breadth at the rounded base is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, and the thickness  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch. There are three bronze rivets  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length, by which the blade has been fastened to a handle, probably of horn. The type belongs to the beginning of the Bronze Age, the form approximating to the flint knives which are also found in burials of the period.



Burials similar to this have been found before at Humbleton. Henry Maclauchlan, in a report made for the Duke of Northumberland, and printed in 1867, mentions a cist found in 1853 in Bowchester field, apparently on the same knoll.\* He also records a group of five cists on a knoll at the south side of the same field; their position is shown on the Ordnance Survey map.† George Tate, in 1853,‡ also recorded cists found there. None of these cists contained any relics. About 1803 in the Stoney-vage field, probably some 600 yards south of Bowchester, a cist beneath a large cairn yielded "a large tulip-shaped urn 16 inches in height," and a jet necklace.‡ Another cist was found at Humbleton Burn in 1811, with an urn and the skeleton of a male.‡ Two sites where cists were found, above the main road, are mentioned in our *History*,§ one being in a field called the Broomy Knowe. Near the public road and almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the west of the recently found cist is the standing stone popularly associated with the battle of Homildon. Some fifty years ago a cist was found from 5 to 10 yards west of this stone, and it is said to have contained a "sword handle" of bronze—possibly a flat bronze axe. The finding of a cist so close to the stone is interesting and suggests that, like most standing stones, this one was erected in connection with Bronze Age burials and has nothing to do with the battle of 1402.

I am indebted to Professor Thomas H. Bryce, M.D., F.R.S., for the following report on the bones found in the cist described above:—

The skeleton is very imperfect, being represented only by some broken and eroded long bones, one half of the skull, and the lower jaw. There is nothing left of the bones of the trunk or of the limb girdles.

The limb bones are relatively slender, and only two are complete enough for measurement, viz. the left femur and the left

\* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxiv, p. 453 (1922).

† A small cist has been found on this knoll since the examination of the cist described above. It lay 6 inches beneath the surface and measured internally 17 by 15 inches, the longer axis pointing south-east. There was no cover. The depth was 13 inches, and in the interior were charcoal and small fragments of calcined bones, which Professor Bryce has pronounced to be of human origin.

‡ *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii, p. 154.

§ Vol. viii, p. 395.

tibia. The femur has lost its head, but the tibia is entire. Making allowance for the head, the femur measures about 485 mm., and the tibia is 388 mm. in length.

Assuming that the individual was a male, the femur measurement indicates a stature of 5 feet 7·9 inches, while that of the tibia gives a stature of 5 feet 7·26 inches. We may conclude, therefore, that we have to do with an individual about 5 feet 7 inches, and taller than most of the persons buried in short cists containing beaker urns in the Scottish area.

In the absence of the pelvic bones, and owing to the damaged condition of the long bones, it is impossible to form a judgment on the sex of the individual from the bones of the extremities. As we shall see, however, the characters of the lower jaw appear to indicate that we have to do with a man.

The skull is represented by the left half of the vault only—the basal and the facial parts are absent. The lower jaw is almost intact. From its weight and massiveness, the depth of its body, the prominence of its muscular markings, and the strength and projection of the chin, it may be considered that the individual was probably a male. All the teeth are in place. The crowns of the molars are almost entirely worn away. There are no indications that the person had suffered from periodontitis. There is a small carious cavity on one premolar.

The skull is small and light. The glabella and supraciliary ridges are not prominent. There is a persistent frontal suture, and there has been a large wormian ossicle at the lambda. All the sutures save part of the sagittal are patent; therefore, in spite of the abrasion of the crowns of the molars, we must conclude that the individual was still in early adult life. Few of the usual measurements can be taken. The antero-posterior length is 170 mm., which is a low figure—not one met with in dolichocephalic skulls of good size. The half-breadth doubled gives a figure about 144 mm., and this would give a proportion of breadth to length of ·847. This is, of course, merely an approximation, but it indicates that the cranium comes well into the brachycranial category, thus agreeing with the typical short-cist skulls.

The skull has an interest of another kind. In the parietal bone, behind the bregma, is a round hole 2·0 × 1·8 cm. in diameter. The outer lip of the perforation is bevelled, and on the

bevelled edge are faint radial striations. The inner lip is quite smooth and flat, but rounded off. There is no sign of any deposit of new bone either on the outer or inner aspect. In a line with this opening, below and behind, there is a large irregular perforation, showing an upper smaller rounded section and a lower longer oval section. The outer table of the bone behind this is roughened, indicating some antemortem reaction. The inner table is also roughened and is flaking, but this is probably due to postmortem maceration. It seems clear that the smaller and larger perforations must have been due to the same cause—the presence of some fungating mass inflammatory or tumour, causing necrosis of the bone. The upper round hole was probably formed by the separation and absorption of a sequestrum forming the floor of an ulcer eating into the bone. The only alternative is that it represents a trepanning operation, performed for the relief of the more serious injury to the skull-wall below. Cases of prehistoric trepanning have been recorded, but the perfect circular shape and the uniform bevelling of the outer lip of this opening argue against the theory that it represents an artificial aperture made by man. Its direct relationship to the larger opening is strongly in favour of the view that both perforations owe their presence to a common pathological agency. It is difficult to say what that agency actually was, but, as already stated, it was probably some condition in the scalp affecting the bone. The appearances are not unlike those of syphilitic disease of the bone, but this is excluded by the general characters of the skull, as well as by the date of the burial.

A remarkable point should be mentioned, viz. that the sagittal suture opposite the upper opening is deflected, curving to the opposite side, parallel with the edge of the opening. If this be more than an accidental alteration in the course of the suture, it would indicate that the pathological condition had already been present before the growth period of the bone had come to an end. This would make the pathological condition one of long standing, and even more difficult to explain. It may be mentioned that the condyle on the occipital bone is somewhat abnormally placed. It looks outwards to a much greater degree than a normal condyle, tempting one to imagine some malposition of the head, possibly in connection with the

condition in the scalp. Further, as possible indications of a more general diseased condition, there is an area on the lower jaw that suggests some disease of the bone; also the shaft of the left femur in its upper third is heavier and distinctly thicker than the corresponding part of the right bone.

### AN INSCRIBED BOULDER FROM GRANT'S HOUSE.

By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

IN 1910 my attention was attracted by some markings on a boulder on the top of a field wall,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile north-north-west of Grant's House church, and at an elevation of some 550 feet above sea-level. The stone was a rounded and somewhat flattened slab of greenstone, measuring 22 inches by 17 inches by 4 inches (Plate XXI). It bore a small cup  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, surrounded by two rings of shallow incision, the outer being 3 inches in diameter. From the cup a duct, partly natural, led across the stone, and another cup, without rings, had also a short duct. Adjacent to these markings was a curious grid design of shallow lines, a series of parallel lines  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart being crossed at right angles by lines  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart.

With the permission of Mr Sanderson of Harelawside I took the stone to the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh to be examined. It was not recognised, however, as being of early workmanship, the cups and rings being of much smaller proportions than the typical markings of the Bronze Age, and the grid design having no known parallel.

The stone, however, was fortunately not discarded, and it has now become of interest through a recent discovery at Traprain Law made during quarrying operations. Here occur plentifully the same combination of grid design and small cup-and-ring markings, one area alone, some 6 feet square, being completely covered with them.

I am indebted to Mr O. G. S. Crawford, the editor of *Antiquity*, for pointing out to me that the grid markings, unassociated with cups and rings, have been found cut in the chalk walls of flint quarries in Norfolk and Sussex. In the latter, Drs E. and E. C. Curwen found from relics that the workings dated from the late Neolithic period; it was supposed that the grids or graffiti might have been tallies.



INSCRIBED BOULDER FROM GRANT'S HOUSE

[To face p. 390.]





## ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.

By A. M. PORTEOUS, Jun.

THE following notes are extracted from my diary for the past year:—

- 1930 Nov. 13. Coldstream—Swallow flying.  
,, 16. Hirsal Lake—Wigeon, Teal, Pochard, Shoveller, and Mallard.  
Hirsal Woods—Hawfinch and Redwings.  
,, 30. Cornhill—Green Sandpiper.  
Hirsal Lake—Mallards splash water up at low-flying Heron.  
Dec. 30. Coldstream—Goldfinch.
- 1931 Jan. 5. Coldstream—Crossbills reported (R. Wilson).  
,, 6. Hirsal Lake—Pintail Drake.  
,, 11. Lennel—Little Grebe and Goldeneye on Tweed.  
Bat in flight.  
,, 23. Coldstream—Kingfisher.  
,, 27. Coldstream—A young Otter caught in an out-house, and sent to Scottish Zoological Park, where it died. A bitch Otter had been previously trapped and the young Otters were in a state of starvation.  
,, 28. Coldstream—Three Crossbills, two Goldfinches. Greater Black-backed Gulls feeding on dead salmon.  
,, 30. Coldstream—Flock of twelve Crossbills. Near Kelso—Flock of about a hundred Goldfinches reported (R. Hogarth).
- Feb. 1. Cornhill—"Eleven Redshanks feeding over exposed mud on Dry Tweed," now drained.  
,, 4. Cornhill Woods—Bramblings.  
,, 10. Cornhill Woods—A Stoat in winter dress of white (W. Anderson). A Barn Owl hunting in daylight.

- 1931 Feb. 19. Jedburgh—Albino Robin, but having red breast (C. Irvine).
- Mar. 1. Coldstream — Heavy snowstorm in evening accompanied with violent thunder and lightning.
- „ 9. Hirsell Lake—Reed Buntings in song.
- „ 10. Hirsell Lake—Male Smew in full plumage.
- „ 11. Coldstream—Two Crossbills.
- „ 17. Birgham—Marsh Tit (W. Jackson).
- „ 18. Coldstream—Trout caught with a spectacle rim tightly held round its middle.
- April 5. Coldstream—Meadow Pipits, Goldcrests, Coal Tits, and Lesser Black-backed Gulls.
- „ 7. Hirsell—Swallow (W. Jackson).
- „ 30. Lennel—Woodcock and Barn Owl.
- May 1. Kelso—Swift.
- „ 2. Coldstream—Swift and House Martin.
- „ 11. Hirsell — Hawfinch, Goldfinch, Garden Warbler, Blackcap, Wood Wren, Willow Wren, Great Spotted Woodpecker; young Herons fledged.
- June 23. Coldstream—Redstart's nest with young ready to leave nest.
- Aug. 10. Coldstream—Great Crested Grebe on Tweed (W. Hardie).
- „ 24. Lennel—Two Greenshanks.
- „ 27. Lennel—Greenshank and Kingfisher.
- Sept. 17. Lees Water—Green Sandpiper.
- Oct. 13. Hirsell—Sheld-duck found dead on banks of Leet (D. Earsman).
- „ 15. Hirsell Lake—Two Pintail Duck, and numbers of Tufted Duck, Teal, Goldeneye, Mallard, Pochard, and Shoveller.
- „ Lennel—Flock of Fieldfares.
- „ 21. Printonan—Flock of Redwings.
- „ 26. Hirsell—A specimen of Blue Sawfly (*Sirex cyaneus*) procured (R. Johnston).

## BOTANICAL NOTES.

By ALLAN A. FALCONER, Duns.

IN a district that has been so thoroughly botanised as the area of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, one can scarcely hope to be able to record any additions to the flora. On looking over my notes I find that almost all the rarities I have come across have been gathered at well-known stations; the following list is therefore mainly made up of what may be termed "less frequent" plants, escapes, or plants which have been introduced accidentally or otherwise by human agency. The localities mentioned are in Berwickshire, except where otherwise noted: **E.L.** = East Lothian; **N.** = Northumberland.

*Ranunculus auricomus* Linn. Whitadder above Preston Bridge; near Grant's House.

*Chelidonium majus* Linn. Duns (as garden weed).

*Papaver dubium* Linn. Duns.

*Arabis hirsuta* Scop. Near Hailes Castle, **E.L.** (with Mr Geo. Taylor).

*Cardamine pratensis* Linn. With double flowers at Kelphope, Lauderdale.

*Erysimum orientale* Mill. Strafountane Mill, Abbey St Bathans (accidentally introduced).

*Camelina sativa* Crantz. One plant at Duns.

*Lepidium campestre* Br. Oldhamstocks, **E.L.**

*Thlaspi arvense* Linn. Westnewton, **N.**

*Iberis amara* Linn. Whitadder, below Cumledge Mill (accidentally introduced).

*Silene noctiflora* Linn. Foulden.

*Cerastium arvense* Linn. Dirrington Law; Hoardweel; roadside near Coldingham.

*Stellaria nemorum* Linn. Wood near Burnhouses, Duns.

*Spergularia salina* Presl. Thornton Loch, **E.L.**

*Geranium versicolor* Linn. Duns (introduced).

*Geranium pyrenaicum* Burm. fil. Near Hailes Castle, **E.L.** (with Mr Geo. Taylor).

*Geranium lucidum* Linn. Whitadder above Cockburn Mill ; Lintmill, Greenlaw.

*Genista anglica* Linn. Cockburn Law ; Greenlaw Moor ; Whiteburn, Abbey St Bathans, etc.

*Melilotus officinalis* Lam. Duns (occasionally).

*Trifolium arvense* Linn. Thornton Loch, **E.L.**

*Trifolium striatum* Linn. Thornton Loch, **E.L.**

*Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr. Batty's Bog, Broomhouse.

*Ornithopus perpusillus* Linn. Fouldeu (Mr John Ovens).

*Spirea salicifolia* Linn. Moorpark, Fouldeu.

*Potentilla argentea* Linn. Roadside near Stichill village.

*Saxifraga Hirculus* Linn. Apparently this plant has been extinct for many years at the station in the Wellcleugh, Langtonlees, where it was discovered nearly 100 years ago by Mr (afterwards Rev.) T. Brown. I have frequently visited the spot at its flowering season in vain.

*Sedum purpureum* Tausch. Roadside near East Morriston.

*Epilobium angustifolium* Linn. Mentioned to put on record what everyone must have noticed, the extraordinary increase of this plant in recent years. Almost everywhere where timber has been cleared during the Great War or since, *E. angustifolium* has sprung up in great patches. On high ground above Duns Castle it covers acres, and when in bloom can be seen miles off. In Dr Johnston's time it seems to have been of infrequent occurrence. See *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, p. 80.

*Smyrniolum Olusatrum* Linn. Near Dunglass (specimens from Mr Geo. Taylor, 1917).

*Apium inundatum* Reichb. fil. Burn above Polwarth.

*Myrrhis odorata* Scop. Roadside between Duns and Coldingham ; Buskinbrae, Coldingham.

*Aethusa Cynapium* Linn. A common weed here.

*Daucus Carota* Linn. Fields near Duns.

*Sison Amomum* Linn. One plant at Duns.

*Adoxa Moschatellina* Linn. Barrowmill Wood, above Preston Bridge, Duns.

*Galium Mollugo* Linn. Roadside between West Morriston and Earlstou ; Hardens reservoir, Duns.

*Valeriana dioica* Linn. Above Choicelee, Duns.

*Chrysanthemum segetum* Linn. Occasionally here as a garden weed.

*Tanacetum vulgare* Linn. Roadside between Mount Pleasant and Swinton; Hutton Mill; Reston.

*Doronicum plantagineum* Linn. Langton Mill (probably as an escape).

*Senecio viscosus* Linn. Duns; Skateraw, **E.L.**

*Centaurea Cyanus* Linn. Cockburn; Broomhouse Mains.

*Pyrola minor* Linn. Wood on Duns Law; Kays Moor, Duns; Jeanie's Wood, Duns Castle; etc.

*Trientalis europæa* Linn. Head of Howpark Dean, Grant's House (with Mr Geo. Taylor).

*Polemonium cœruleum* Linn. Preston Quarry (escape).

*Symphytum peregrinum* Ledeb. Coldstream road below Leitholm (accidentally introduced).

*Anchusa sempervirens* Linn. Duns (old station), also at Cockburn; Burnhouses, etc.

*Echium vulgare* Linn. Harry's Hill, near Burnhouses (rare in this district).

*Lathrea squamaria* Linn. Tweedside, opposite Carham Hall.

*Clinopodium vulgare* Linn. Broomhouse.

*Stachys palustris* var. *ambigua* Sm. Langton Mill.

*Galeopsis speciosa* Mill. Frequent near Duns.

*Leonurus Cardiaca* Linn. North Berwick, **E.L.** (Mr Geo. Taylor).

*Lamium purpureum* Linn. The variety  $\beta$  with white flowers noted by Dr Johnston as abundant near Duns.

*Lamium maculatum* Linn. Duns (escape; formerly planted in gardens).

*Ballota nigra*, Linn. North Berwick, **E.L.**

*Plantago media* Linn. Blackadder haughs, near Nisbet Mill.

*Listera cordata* Br. Moor above Preston Cleugh (now extinct, the station having been ploughed up; *Cerastium arvense* and *Botrychium lunaria* used to grow here); also occasionally in Lammermoors. Easily overlooked.

*Listera ovata* Br. Wood at Middlefield road-end, Duns; Ale Mill; Long Yester, **E.L.**, etc.

*Tamus communis* Linn. Kimmerghame; Duns (introduced accidentally or otherwise).

*Arum maculatum* Linn. Oxendean Gate on Duns-Ellemford road.

*Alisma Plantago-aquatica* Linn. Oxendean sawmill pond.

*Avena pubescens* Huds. Near Borthwick Quarry, Duns.

*Melica nutans* Linn. Shippeth Dean, **E.L.**; Langton Glen.

*Festuca rigida* Linn. Hedderwick Hill, **E.L.** (Mr Geo. Taylor).

*Festuca bromoides* Linn. Foulden (Mr J. Ovens).

*Festuca elatior* var. *pseudo-loliacea* Hackel. Rawburn; Langton.

*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* Linn. Rocks above Cockburn Mill, Staneshiel side, etc.

*Asplenium Trichomanes* Linn. Above Cockburn Mill; wall near Borthwick Castle, etc.

*Asplenium Ruta-muraria* Linn. Wedderburn dykes; Duns Castle, South Lodge; walls about Duns and Lauder. Frequent on walls and bridges in the east of Berwickshire.

*Phegopteris polypodioides* Fée. Abundant and very fine in the lower part of Langtonlees dean; also on Eller Burn near the Duns-Abbey St Bathans road with *P. Dryopteris*; damp wood near Elba, etc.

*Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linn. Field above Wellrig, Duns, on the left-hand side of Duns-Longformacus road; near Wrinklawn fort, Longformacus.

*Botrychium Lunaria* Sw. Langton Glen; fields near Wellrig, Duns, on the right-hand side of the Duns-Longformacus road; Silverwells plantation, Coldingham.

*Phyllitis Scolopendrum* (Newm.). Old well above Duns Castle.



## OBITUARY NOTICES

THE REV. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE,\* D.D., F.S.A.ScOT.

To anyone who had the privilege of the friendship of Dr M'Conachie and who had walked with him on the Lammermoors or in Lauderdale, a journey through that beautiful dale must now bring back many delightful memories. He knew every foot of the country, its history and its antiquities, and his efficiency as a guide was only excelled by his charm as a companion.

Though he loved the southern hills as deeply as any Borderer, Dr M'Conachie was a native of the Banffshire uplands, being born at Aberlour. At Aberdeen University he was one of the most distinguished students of his time, earning the designation "Hundred per cent. M'Conachie." After graduating in Arts in 1885 he became a teacher, first at Guisachan and later at Glenlivet. Returning to Aberdeen, he entered the Divinity Hall of the University, where he continued his earlier successes by gaining the Stuart, Hebrew, and Brown scholarships, and by taking the degree of B.D. with honours.

After further study at Tübingen, he returned to Scotland, and in 1893 was ordained minister of the parish of Guthrie in Angus. Here he continued till 1906 when he accepted a call to the Royal Burgh of Lauder, and came with his bride to the charming manse, embowered in woodland, which was to be the scene of faithful work and genial hospitality for almost twenty-five years.

At Lauder the honour and love with which he was regarded by all grew as the years passed. Even above his great merits as a preacher, his sympathy in ordinary intercourse, as well as in time of need, soon gave him a place in the hearts of all: his smile was a thing not to be forgotten. However far his holidays might take him to study the habits of birds in some northern retreat, he would return at the shortest notice if he thought his

\* A portrait appears as frontispiece to volume.

help and sympathy were needed in sickness or trouble. He was beloved by all children, to whom the simplicity of his nature made a special appeal. Consideration for the feelings of others was one of his outstanding qualities, and it is characteristic of the man that in his last illness his chief anxiety was the thought of the trouble he might be giving to those around him.

His work of visitation among his people in the Lauderdale glens took him among surroundings that had for him a peculiar charm, for he closely studied the birds and beasts, the insects and flowers, as well as the geology and antiquities of the district. His eye was ready to note cairns and hut-circles on the remote moorland; and at least one fort, lying above Trabrown, was first recorded by him. He knew the quarries where graptolites were to be found, and it was with special joy and pride that he recorded the increase of the goldfinch and the hawfinch, and the nesting of the raven, the dunlin, and the greenshank.

The study of bird life was Dr M'Conachie's favourite hobby, on the moors and glens and in the seclusion of the manse garden. As a district, Lauderdale seems to be peculiarly well situated for observing the migration of birds, and the woodlands round the manse attracted many of these passers-by. The hospitality of the inmates was extended to them, nesting boxes were put up, and provision was made in severe weather for feeding the birds, which soon showed their gratitude to the St Francis of the Dale by taking up their abode under the protection of the manse. In the summer-house where he studied and wrote, Dr M'Conachie could watch the birds, and his ear was ever ready to note the call of an unusual visitant. The records of his walks among the hills and observations of nature are, fortunately, preserved for us in two delightful volumes, *In the Lap of the Lammermoors* (1913) and *The Glamour of the Glen* (1930). An earlier book, *Close to Nature's Heart*, was written in the Guthrie days.

In 1921 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in recognition of his pastoral and literary work. Dr M'Conachie became a member of our Club in 1907, and attended the meetings as regularly as his duties allowed. He acted on several occasions as guide in Lauderdale excursions, when the meeting was enriched alike by the extent of his knowledge and the geniality of his nature.

In 1924 he filled the Presidential chair, contributing as his Address a valuable paper on "The Mammalian Fauna of the Lammermoors." A list of his papers in the *History* is given below ; these show his close observation and careful recording of facts, and are useful additions to our knowledge of the fauna of the district. In 1927 he was instrumental in securing the preservation of the old burial vault at Soutra Aisle, and later conducted the Club on a visit to the site.

In August last Dr M'Conachie attended our meeting at Hume Castle, when he seemed to be in the best of health, and looked forward to being present at the Centenary Meeting in September. This, however, was not to be, for he was struck with sudden illness while conducting in his church the funeral service of the Earl of Lauderdale, and passed away two weeks later, on 3rd October 1931.

His farewell message to his people reflects so clearly the character of the man, and sums up so truly and simply his outlook on life, that it may be forgiven to quote it here :

*" Tell my people that I loved every one of them, from the oldest to the very youngest amongst them. That I tried to do my duty to them faithfully, but where I failed I ask them to forgive me. I felt no ill-will to anyone, and if ever I hurt anybody I am sorry. I ask God to bless them all."*

J. H. C.

#### LIST OF PAPERS BY DR M'CONACHIE.

Vol. xx, pp. 316-322 (1908)—Birds of Lauderdale.

Vol. xxiv, p. 244 (1920)—Some Lauderdale Birds.

Vol. xxiv, pp. 471-472 (1922)—The Raven in the Lammermoors.

Vol. xxv, pp. 163-184 (1924)—*Presidential Address* : The Mammalian Fauna of the Lammermoors.

Vol. xxv, pp. 443-450 (1925)—The Hawfinch in the Borders.

Vol. xxvii, pp. 111-114 (1929)—The Return of the Goldfinch.

## THOMAS GREENSHIELDS LEADBETTER

THOMAS GREENSHIELDS LEADBETTER (1859-1931) of Spital Tower, Denholm, Roxburghshire, and Stobieside, Lanarkshire, became a member of the Club in 1903, when resident at Swinton House, Berwickshire.

Eminent in his profession as an architect, it was natural that a Club which concerned itself with ancient buildings, as well as other outside interests, should appeal to his mind. He attended many meetings of the Club, until failing health made it difficult for him to travel, but he continued his membership and always found much to interest him in the volumes of the *History*.

In 1919 he contributed an important paper on "Border Bookplates," finely illustrated with nine plates. It not only recorded and reproduced a number of bookplates, but also brought together much information regarding Border families and their armorial bearings, and evidenced much painstaking research.

Mr Leadbetter was a keen sportsman and fond of open-air pursuits, and he possessed a wide first-hand acquaintance with various branches of natural history.

He was devoted to gardening, and his extensive knowledge of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and of their shades of colour, enabled him to lay out his own garden and grounds with great judgment and beautiful and charming effect.

His quiet humour and cultured literary taste made him a pleasant companion and a delightful host.

W. K. G.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1931.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON of Swinton, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1931

401

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.		Bright Sunshine.				Wind Movement.
	Maximum.	Minimum.			Hours.	Days with Sun.	Hours.	Days with Sun.	Miles.
			Swinton House.						Swinton House.
			Manderston.						Swinton House.
			Duns Castle.						Duns Castle.
			Marchmont.						Marchmont.
			Whitchester.						Whitchester.
			Swinton House.						Swinton House.
			Manderston.						Manderston.
			Duns Castle.						Duns Castle.
			Marchmont.						Marchmont.
			Whitchester.						Whitchester.
January .	49	51	50	52	52	52	52	52	52
February .	54	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55
March .	62	64	63	64	64	64	64	64	64
April .	60	63	62	65	64	27	27	29	25
May .	68	68	67	71	68	29	31	30	29
June .	69	70	67	76	70	37	38	40	36
July .	76	75	76	82	76	45	45	46	45
August .	70	71	72	77	71	36	39	40	39
September .	66	70	72	75	71	35	34	34	28
October .	60	65	64	68	66	25	25	27	22
November .	55	56	57	62	58	31	29	30	25
December .	56	54	57	54	54	27	25	27	24
Year .	76	75	76	82	76	16	18	15	10
				</					

The number of hours of sunshine at Swinton House is too low owing to the shade of trees.





RECEIPTS.

<i>Subscriptions—</i>	
395 Members at £1 . . .	£395 0 0
4 Members at 10s. . .	2 0 0
5 Arrears at 10s. . .	2 10 0
31 Entrance Fees at 10s. . .	15 10 0
	<hr/>
<i>Sale of Club Badges</i>	£415 0 0
<i>Extra received from Members to cover Bank Charges</i>	2 12 0
<i>Entertaining—Donations from Members</i>	0 5 2
<i>Sale of Proceedings</i>	31 4 0
<i>Interest on Bank Deposit</i>	5 7 5
	<hr/>
	4 3 6

PAYMENTS.

<i>Debit Balance from 1930</i>					£19 3 0
<i>Printing and Stationery—</i>					
1930 Proceedings . . .	£101 14 6				
Field Notices . . .	20 6 0				
	<hr/>				£122 0 6
Local Printing . . .					5 5 6
					<hr/>
<i>Library—</i>					127 6 0
Rent, Light, Heating, and Cleaning . . .	£11 12 6				
Furnishings . . .	2 19 6				
	<hr/>				14 12 0
<i>Clerical Expenses</i>					9 0 0
<i>Dr Johnston's Grave and Tablet in Church</i>					3 15 0
<i>Entertaining—</i>					
Hire of Marquee . . .	£11 8 9				
Printing and Sundries to date . . .	4 7 6				
	<hr/>				15 16 3
<i>Hume Castle Indicator—</i>					
Bronze Indicator . . .	£51 0 0				
Architects' fees . . .	10 10 0				
Builder . . .	68 19 8				
Railings . . .	16 10 0				
	<hr/>				146 19 8
<i>Postages and Officials' Expenses—</i>					
Secretary . . .	£30 8 0				
Editing Secretary . . .	2 0 0				
Treasurer . . .	7 0 9				
Librarian . . .	0 11 0				
	<hr/>				39 19 9
<i>Commission on Cheques, Bank Interest, and Cheque Books</i>					1 7 2
	<hr/>				£377 18 10
					80 13 3
	<hr/>				£458 12 1

£458 12 1

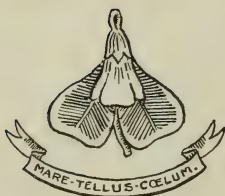
APPROXIMATE BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
In reserve for Index, estimated at . . .	2 £80 War Savings Certificates . . .
Neill's Estimated Account for Centenary Proceedings . . .	Amount in Bank 30th Sept. 1931: . . .
Entertaining . . .	Deposit Account . . .
	Current Account . . .
	<hr/>
Approximate Balance in Club's favour at date . . .	230 13 3
	<hr/>
	£390 13 3

5th October 1931.—I have examined the above Financial Statement with the books and received accounts, and find it correct. The Bank Pass-Book and Deposit Receipt have been exhibited to me.

(Signed)

J. FLEMING, Hon. Auditor.



## THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(The 22nd of September 1831.)

MOTTO : " MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

BADGE : WOOD SORREL.

1. The name of the Club is the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (see vol. i, p. 3, 1831).
2. The object of the Club is to investigate the natural history and antiquities of Berwickshire and its vicinage (i, 3, 1831).
3. All interested in these objects are eligible for membership (i, 3, 1831).
4. The Club consists of (*a*) Ordinary Members, (*b*) Contributing Libraries and Societies, (*c*) Corresponding Members, eminent men of science whom the Club desires to honour (x, 284, 1883), (*d*) Honorary Lady Members, and (*e*) Associate Members, non-paying members who work along with the Club (x, 284, 1883).
5. New members are elected at any meeting of the Club by the unanimous vote of members present, the official forms having been duly completed, and the nominations having been approved by the officials of the Club. New members are entitled to the privileges of membership upon payment of the entrance and membership fees (xxiv, 387, 1922). The names of new members who have not taken up membership within six months of election, and after having received three notices, will be removed from the list. (1925.)

6. The entrance fee is 10s. (v. 184, 1865), and the annual subscription 10s. (xxiv, 215, 1920). These are both due on election. Subsequent subscriptions are due after the annual business meeting, and entitle members to attend the meetings and to receive a copy of the Club's *History* for the ensuing year. (1925.)
7. The number of Ordinary Members is limited to 400. The names of candidates are brought forward in priority of application, power being reserved to the President to nominate independently in special cases, irrespective of the number of members on the Roll (x, 489, 1884).
8. The *History* of the Club is only issued to members who have paid their year's subscription. Names of members who are in arrears for two years will be removed from the list after due notice has been given to them (xi, 401, 1886).
9. The Club shall hold no property (i, 3, 1831), except literature (xx, 53, 1906).
10. The Office-Bearers of the Club are a President, who is nominated annually by the retiring President; a Secretary, an Editing Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Librarian, who are elected at the annual business meeting. (1925.) And who shall form the Committee of Management of the Club. (1930.)
11. Expenses incurred by the Office-Bearers are refunded. The Secretary's expenses, both in organising and attending the meetings of the Club, may be defrayed out of the funds (xxi, 61, 1909).
12. Five monthly meetings are held from May till September (i, 3, 1831). The annual business meeting is held in the beginning of October. Extra meetings for special purposes may be arranged. (1925.)
13. Notices of meetings are issued to members at least eight days in advance (i, 3, 1831).
14. Members may bring guests to the meetings, but the notices of meeting are not transferable. (1925.)
15. Members attending meetings shall hand their cards to the Secretary in order that the Reports may contain a full list of members present. Members may write the names of their guests on the cards. (1925.)

16. At Field Meetings no paper or other refuse may be left on the ground. All gates passed through must be left closed. (1925.)
17. Members omitting to book seats for meals or drives beforehand must wait till those having done so are accommodated. (1925.)
18. The price of the *History*, to members, is 3s. 6d. per part up to 1920 and 6s. to non-members; and from 1921, to members (additional copies) 6s., to non-members 10s. (xxiv, 290, 1921).
19. Contributors of papers to the *History* receive twenty-five overprints of their papers (xxiv, 38, 1919, amended 1925).

NOTE: *It is requested that when dogs are brought to meetings they remain in members' cars.*

### THE LIBRARY.

The Library of the Club is at 2 Bankhill, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

It contains a complete set of the Club's *History*, publications of kindred Societies, and other local and scientific literature. The keys may be had from Mr John Smith, Scotsgate House, Berwick-upon-Tweed, in whose premises the Club Room is situated.

### " RULE FIRST AND LAST

Every member must bring with him good humour, good behaviour, and a good wish to oblige. This rule cannot be broken by any member without the unanimous consent of the Club " (1849), *Correspondence of Dr George Johnston*, p. 414 (Founder and first President of the Club).

# BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

## LIST OF MEMBERS, 30th September 1931.

*Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-Presidents.*

	Date of Admission.
*Aiken, Rev. J. J. M. L. ; M.A., B.D. ; Ayton . . . . .	1888
Aitchison, Mrs A. L. ; Hyndsidehill, Gordon, Berwickshire . . . . .	1930
Aitchison, Mrs Barbara Hewat ; Lochton, Coldstream . . . . .	1919
Allan, John ; M.A., F.S.A. ; British Museum, London, W.C.1 . . . . .	1920
Allgood, Mrs R. F. ; Ingram Rectory, Powburn, Northumberland . . . . .	1929
Allhusen, Mrs K. R. ; Beadnell Tower, Chathill . . . . .	1923
Anderson, Lady ; Yair, by Galashiels . . . . .	1929
Anderson, Mrs Helen I. ; 3 Williambank, Earlstoun . . . . .	1923
Angus, W. ; Record Office, General Register House, Edinburgh . . . . .	1910
Archer, Joseph E. ; Eastacres, Alnwick . . . . .	1920
Askew, David H. W. ; Castle Hills, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1908
Baillie, John ; British Linen Bank House, Duns . . . . .	1925
Baillie, Mrs Meta ; Harleyburn, Melrose . . . . .	1924
Baird, Major W. A. ; Wedderlie, Gordon . . . . .	1921
Balfour, Miss A. ; Whittingehame House, Haddington . . . . .	1930
Bayley, Isaac Fenton ; Halls, Dunbar . . . . .	1919
Beale, Rev. Charles T. ; Christchurch Rectory, Duns . . . . .	1929
Bell, Mrs M. L. ; Northfield, St Abbs . . . . .	1922
Bell, Robert B. ; do. do. . . . .	1923
Bell, Rev. Wm. Napier ; M.M. ; 37 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow . . . . .	1914
Bertram, George William ; 12 Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh . . . . .	1930
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus George ; Bart. ; The Pavilion, Melrose . . . . .	1930
Biddulph, Lady ; do. do. . . . .	1926
Bishop, Lieut.-Col. C. F. ; Roxburgh House, Kelso . . . . .	1924
Bishop, Mrs ; do. do. . . . .	1924
Bishop, John ; 1 Summerhill Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1918
Bishop, Mrs John ; do. do. . . . .	1925
Blackett-Ord, Mrs ; Denwick House, Alnwick . . . . .	1929
Blackett-Ord, Miss M. ; do. do. . . . .	1929
*Blair, Charles H. H. ; M.A., F.S.A. ; 57 Highbury, Newcastle . . . . .	1918
Bolam, Wm. J. ; Commercial Bank, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1905
Bonnar, William ; 51 Braid Avenue, Edinburgh . . . . .	1930

	Date of Admission.
*Bosanquet, Robert Carr ; Rock Moor, Alnwick . . . .	1887
Boxwell, Philip Reginald ; High Mousen, Belford . . . .	1930
Boyd, Miss Jessie B. ; Faldonside, Melrose . . . .	1905
Boyd, John Stewart ; J.P. ; Norland, Jedburgh . . . .	1917
Brewis, Edward ; C.A. ; Prior Hill House, Berwick . . . .	1921
Brewis, Parker ; F.S.A. ; Glenbrae, Jesmond Park W., Newcastle	1922
Briggs, Miss Constance Margaret ; Thornington House, Mindrum	1928
Briggs, Capt. Leonard Scott ; Melkington, Cornhill . . . .	1925
Briggs, Mrs ; do. do. . . .	1925
Bromby, Miss Fanny ; 119 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed .	1927
Brown, Cecil Jermyn ; Buccleuch House, Melrose . . . .	1925
Brown, Miss Helen M. ( <i>Honorary</i> ) ; Longformacus House, Duns.	
Brown, John ; Southcotes, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . .	1925
*Butler, George Grey ; M.A., F.G.S. ; Ewart Park, Wooler . .	1894
Bywater, Miss Mary ; Innescoate, Roxburgh . . . .	1928
Calder, Mrs Mary A. H. ; Marygold, Chirnside . . . .	1923
Cameron, Miss Elizabeth M. ; Trinity, Duns . . . .	1912
Cameron, Miss M. J. ; Brunton, Christon Bank, Northumberland	1930
Campbell, The Hon. Jean ; Hunthill, Jedburgh . . . .	1931
Carmichael, Robert ; Rosybank, Coldstream . . . .	1890
Carr, Joseph Wm. ; Homecroft, Horncliffe, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1926
Carr, Miss Eleanor M. ; do. do. . . .	1928
Carr, Robert ; The Elms, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . .	1890
Carter, John G. ; Easter Street, Duns . . . .	1923
Caverhill, Miss H. F. M. ; 2 Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923
Caverhill, Mrs Maria M. ; The Loaning, Reston . . . .	1923
Caverhill, Wm. Renwick ; Crichness, Duns . . . .	1925
Charlton, G. F. ; Westcliffe, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne . .	1929
Chartres, Mrs Mary ; Mindrum, Northumberland . . . .	1930
Clark, James ; M.A., D.Sc., A.R.G.S. ; 28 London Road, Kilmarnock	1928
Clark, Wm. Donald ; West Ord, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . .	1926
Clay, A. Thomson ; W.S. ; 18 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh	1930
Clendinnen, Charles Elliot ; Oaklands, Kelso . . . .	1917
Clendinnen, Mrs ; do. do. . . .	1925
Clendinnen, Miss I. J. ; B.A. ; do. do. . . .	1925
Clennell, Miss Amy Fenwicke ; Barmoor House, Lowick, Berwick	1925
Clennell, Miss Constance M. Fenwicke ; do. do. . . .	1925
Cockburn, J. W. ; Whiteburn, Grantshouse . . . .	1925
Collingwood, John C. ; Cornhill House, Cornhill-on-Tweed . .	1902
Cookson, Harold ; Renton House, Grantshouse . . . .	1930
Cowan, Mrs Allister ; Dinglesyde, Melrose . . . .	1929
Cowan, Henry Hargrave ; The Roan, Lauder . . . .	1931
Cowan, Mrs Janet Eman ; do. do. . . .	1931
Cowan, Mrs Jane E. F. ; Lowriewell Cottage, Yetholm, by Kelso	1915
Cowe, Robert Crowe ; Butterdean, Grantshouse . . . .	1920
Craigs, Robert ; Catcleugh, Otterburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne . .	1925
*Craw, J. H. ; F.S.A.Scot. ; 5 Merchiston Gardens, Edinburgh .	1900



	Date of Admission.
Craw, John Taylor ; Whitsomehill, Chirnside . . . . .	1902
Cresswell, Mrs ; Hauxley Hall, Amble, Northumberland . . . . .	1923
Croal, Mrs ; Thornton, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1928
Crockett, Rev. W. S. ; D.D. ; The Manse, Tweedsmuir . . . . .	1916
Culley, Mrs Leather ; 18 Milner St., Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 3 . . . . .	1927
Cunningham, Miss Catherine ; Bowden House, St Boswells . . . . .	1931
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. J. S. ; D.S.O. ; Orchard Cottage, Darnick . . . . .	1931
Curle, Frederick R. N. ; Greenyards, Melrose . . . . .	1904
*Curle, James ; LL.D., F.S.A. ; Priorwood, Melrose . . . . .	1893
Darling, Adam D. ; Rock Cottage, Bamburgh . . . . .	1923
Darling, Alex. ; Governor's House, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1900
Darling, Mrs Margaret ; Priestlaw, Duns . . . . .	1925
Darling, Thomas ; F.C.S. ; Marshall Meadows, Berwick . . . . .	1878
Davidson, Lieut.-Col. J. ; M.A., M.D., D.S.O., I.M.S. ; The Rest, Broomieknowe, Lasswade, Midlothian . . . . .	1923
Davidson, Samuel ; M.D. ; Mansefield, Kelso . . . . .	1929
Davidson, Mrs M. ; do. do. . . . .	1929
Deans, John H. ; Pitcox, Dunbar . . . . .	1923
Dey, Alex. ; M.B., C.M. ; Millvale, Wooler . . . . .	1909
Dickinson, Miss Mary Hepple ; Rowanlea, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1931
Dickinson, Wm. B. ; Longcroft, Oxton, Berwickshire . . . . .	1924
Dickson, A. H. D. ; C.A. ; 15 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow . . . . .	1925
Dickson, Mrs Marjorie B. ; 7 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh . . . . .	1929
Dodds, Ralph Herbert ; M.C. ; Avenue House, Berwick . . . . .	1903
Doughty, J. T. S. ; Writer ; Ayton . . . . .	1931
Douglas, Major James Wightman ; D.S.O. ; Grey Croft, Alnwick . . . . .	1930
*Douglas, Sir George Brisbane ; Bart. ; Springwood Park, Kelso . . . . .	1876
Douglas, Rev. J. L. ; Manse of Eccles, Greenlaw . . . . .	1928
Douglas, Wm. ; 9 Castle Street, Edinburgh . . . . .	1921
Douglas, Wm. Sholto ; Mainhouse, Kelso . . . . .	1922
Douglas, Mrs W. S. ; do. do. . . . .	1925
Duncan, John Bishop ; 6 Summerhill Terrace, Berwick . . . . .	1923
Easton, Miss Anne E. ; Hollybank, Gattonside, Melrose . . . . .	1931
Easton, Wm. R. ; Summerside, Jedburgh . . . . .	1923
Elliot, Miss Euphemia Moffat ; Balnakiel, Galashiels . . . . .	1930
Elliot, Wm. Marshall ; High Street, Coldstream . . . . .	1909
Erskine, Mrs Biber ; New Mains, Dryburgh, St Boswells . . . . .	1924
Erskine, Mrs Margaret B. ; Bonkyl Lodge, Duns . . . . .	1924
Erskine, Mrs Margaret C. ; The Anchorage, Melrose . . . . .	1907
*Evans, A. H. ; Sc.D., F.Z.S. ; Cheviot House, Crowthorne, Berks . . . . .	1875
Fairfax, Miss F. Ramsay ; Bonchester House, Bonchester Bridge . . . . .	1931
Falconer, Mrs Agnes W. ; Auchencrow Mains, Reston . . . . .	1925
Falconer, Allan A. ; Elder Bank, Duns . . . . .	1921
Ferguson, Mrs ; Carolside, Earlston . . . . .	1923

	Date of Admission.
Fleming, Mrs ; British Linen Bank House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1927
Fleming, Miss Marjorie ; Hempsford, Kelso	1921
Fraser, Rev. D. D. ; M.A. ; The Manse, Sprouston, Roxburghshire	1922
Fraser, William ; 212 Causewayside, Edinburgh	1928
Garden, Alex. Morrison ; 9 North Terrace, Berwick	1922
Garden, Miss Margaret ; do. do.	1928
Gibb, Miss Margaret L. Shirra ; 253 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh	1921
Gibson, Miss Jane ; West View, Greenlaw, Berwickshire	1931
Gibson, Thomas ; J.P. ; 7 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh	1911
Gladstone, T. H. ; The Cloisters, 12 Ravensdowne, Berwick	1924
Glegg, Andrew H. ; W.S. ; Maines, Chirnside	1924
Glegg, Mrs Jessie Chirnside ; do. do.	1928
Gowland, Thomas ; Pencraig, Melrose	1922
Grainger, Capt. H. H. Liddell ; Ayton Castle, Berwickshire	1922
Gray, Miss Mary ; 7 Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923
Gray, Miss Mary ; 4 Bankhill, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923
Greet, Miss Constance H. ; New Haggerston, Beal	1907
Greig, James Lewis ; Advocate, Eccles House, Greenlaw	1898
Greig, Mrs ; Wester Wooden, Roxburgh	1922
Grey, Lady ( <i>Honorary</i> ) ; Lorbottle, Whittingham.	
*Grey, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, of Fallodon ; Alnwick	1888
Grey, John ; Manor House, Broomhill, Morpeth	1899
Grieve, Miss Jessie C. ; Anchorage, Lauder	1924
Gunn, Peter B. ; South Bank, Bowden, St Boswells.	1923
Hall, Miss Beatrice ; Ewart Park, Wooler	1930
Hall, Wm. T. ; M.D. ; Dunns House, Otterburn, Northumberland	1907
Halliburton, T. Colledge ; Brae Villa, Jedburgh	1920
Hardy, Alexander Whyte ; Harpertoun, Kelso	1921
Hardy, George ; Ayton	1894
Hay, Captain Lord Edward ; Weasenham Hall, Kings Lynn	1927
Hay, Mrs ; Duns Castle, Duns	1902
Hay, Henry ; M.B., C.M. ; Gifford Vale, Gifford, East Lothian	1902
Hayward, Miss Ida M. ; F.L.S. ; 7 Abbotsford Road, Galashiels	1924
Herbert, H. B. ; The Cottage, Fallodon, Alnwick	1921
Herriot, James Allan ; Hopeville, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1930
Herriot, Miss Jean M. ; Ava Lodge, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1926
Hilson, Oliver ; J.P. ; Croupyett, Ancrum, Roxburghshire	1894
Hodgkin, Mrs Catherine ; Old Ridley, Stocksfield	1923
Hogarth, George Burn ; Foulden Hill, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1931
Hogarth, George Gilroy ; Commercial Bank, Ayton	1922
Hogg, John ; Roselea, Kelso	1925
Hogg, Robert ; Middlethird, Gordon	1923
Hogg, Wm. ; Birkenside, Earlston	1926
Holderness, Mrs Helen M. G. ; Roddam Hall, Wooperton	1926
Holmes, Miss Janet McCallum ; Bridge Street, Berwick	1925
Home, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ; The Hirsell, Coldstream.	1915

	Date of Admission.
Home, David Patrick Milne ; Irvine House, Canonbie . . .	1927
Home, George ; The Links, St Giles Hill, Winchester . . .	1929
Home, Major G. J. N. Logan ; Edrom House, Edrom . . .	1909
Home, Miss Helen Mary Logan ; do. do. . . .	1927
Home, Miss Jean Mary Milne ( <i>Honorary</i> ) ; The Cottage, Paxton.	
*Home, John Hepburn Milne ; Irvine House, Canonbie . . .	1898
Home, Mrs Mary Adelaide ; do. do. . . .	1930
Home, Miss Sydney Milne ; The Cottage, Paxton . . .	1924
Hood, Miss Betty W. ; Linhead, Cockburnspath . . .	1926
Hood, James ; do. do. . . .	1890
Hope, Miss Mary Isobel ; Wide-Open, Morebattle, Kelso . . .	1913
Hoyle, Miss Florence ; Branxton Vicarage, Cornhill-on-Tweed . .	1928
Hoyle, Miss Frances ; do. do. . . .	1928
Hume, Peter Mercer ; Murton White House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1928
Hunter, Edward ; Wentworth, Gosforth . . . .	1907
Hunter, Mrs ; Anton's Hill, Coldstream . . . .	1924
*James, Captain Fullarton ; Stobhill, Morpeth . . . .	1901
Jardine, Miss E. H. ; Boldon Lodge, East Boldon, Co. Durham .	1923
Johnson, John Bolam ; C.A. ; 13 York Place, Edinburgh . . .	1918
Johnston, Robert G. ; O.B.E. ; Solicitor ; Duns . . . .	1907
Jones, John R. ; 12 Market Place, Jedburgh . . . .	1924
Kerr, Rev. Robert Cranstoun ; M.A. ; North Manse, Kelso . .	1916
Kyle, Robert ; Prudhoe Villa, Alnwick . . . .	1917
Lake, John Romans ; East Ord, Berwick . . . .	1925
Leadbetter, Hugh Macpherson ; Knowesouth, Jedburgh . . .	1888
Leadbetter, James G. Greenshields ; Spital Tower, Denholm . .	1931
*Leather, Colonel G. F. T. ; F.R.G.S. ; Middleton Hall, Belford .	1889
Leather, Mrs Margaret Ethel . do. do. . . .	1919
Leather, Miss R. M. ; c/o Westminster Bank, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. . . . .	1920
Leishman, Miss Augusta Drevar Fleming ; Linton Manse, Kelso	1927
*Leishman, Rev. James F. ; M.A. ; do. do. . . .	1895
Leslie, Rev. David Smith ; Manse, Hutton . . . .	1920
Levett, Anthony R. ; Hillside, Wooler . . . .	1923
Lewis, Miss Mary Annie ; High Street, Ayton . . . .	1925
Lillingston, Com. H. W. I. ; R.N. ; Horncliffe House, Berwick .	1925
Lindsay, Mrs ; Prenderguest, Ayton . . . .	1924
Little, John ; Crotchets Knowe, Galashiels . . . .	1921
Little, Mrs Nora ; do. do. . . .	1923
Little, Mrs ; Mousen Hall, Belford . . . .	1929
Lockton, Rev. Philip Sidney ; The Parsonage, Melrose . . .	1913
Logan, Mrs James ; Birkhill, Earlston . . . .	1922
Lyal, Mrs Clara ; West Mains, Gordon . . . .	1925

	Date of Admission.
Mabon, Wm. Wells ; Crown Lane House, Jedburgh . . . . .	1920
Mabon, John Thos. ; 48 Castlegate, Jedburgh . . . . .	1923
Macalister, Rev. R. H. ; St James Manse, Yetholm, Kelso . . . . .	1931
Macalister, Mrs Isabel ; do. do. . . . .	1931
M'Bain, John B. ; Exton, Inchtute, Perthshire . . . . .	1929
M'Callum, Rev. Wm. ; M.A. ; The Manse, Makerstoun, Kelso . . . . .	1917
*M'Conachie, Rev. Wm. ; D.D. ; Manse, Lauder . . . . .	1907
M'Conachie, Mrs Ellen M. ; do. do. . . . .	1922
M'Cracken, Dr J. S. ; South View, Ormiston Terrace, Melrose . . . . .	1929
M'Cracken, Dr K. M. ; Inglestone, Kelso . . . . .	1929
M'Creath, Rev. J. F. ; M.A. ; The Manse, Mertoun, St Boswells . . . . .	1923
M'Creath, Mrs ; do. do. . . . .	1923
M'Creath, Mrs H. R. M. ; Gainslaw House, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1928
M'Dougal, Capt. Arthur R. ; Blythe, Lauder . . . . .	1920
M'Ewen, Capt. John Helias ; M.P. ; Marchmont, Greenlaw . . . . .	1931
MacKay, Lieut.-Col. W. B. ; C.M.G., M.D. ; Castlegate, Berwick . . . . .	1902
M'Keachie, Rev. Alfred ; M.A. ; The Manse, Chirnside . . . . .	1923
*M'Whir, James ; M.B., Ch.B. ; Norham-on-Tweed . . . . .	1904
Maddan, James G. ; 5 Park Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport . . . . .	1922
Maling, Mrs Hilda Margareta ; Twizell House, Belford . . . . .	1930
Marr, James ; M.B., C.M. ; Ivy Lodge, Greenlaw . . . . .	1898
Marshall, Wm. James ; Northumberland Avenue, Berwick. . . . .	1904
Martin, Charles Picton ; The Thirlings, Wooler . . . . .	1925
Martin, Mrs do. do. . . . .	1925
Martin, George ; 1 Lovaine Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed . . . . .	1930
Martin, Miss K. A. ; Ord Hill, Berwick . . . . .	1921
Martin, Mrs M. ; Friars Hall, Melrose . . . . .	1929
Mather, Mrs B. M. ; Woodlands, Steeton, nr. Keighley, Yorkshire . . . . .	1929
Meade, Mrs ; The Hangingshaw, Selkirk . . . . .	1925
Meikle, John ; Langrigg, Chirnside . . . . .	1925
Menzies, Lieut.-Col. Chas. T. ; Kames, Greenlaw . . . . .	1905
Menzies, William ; Mayfield, Melrose . . . . .	1931
Michael, Mrs Margaret C. ; Baillieknowe, Kelso . . . . .	1921
Middlemas, Robert ; Barndale House, Alnwick . . . . .	1898
Middlemas, Mrs Catherine ; do. do. . . . .	1928
Middlemas, R. J. ; B.A. ; do. do. . . . .	1928
Milburne, Sir Leonard J. ; Bart. ; Guyzance, Acklington . . . . .	1927
Millar, James ; Solicitor, Duns . . . . .	1899
Millar, Wm. C. ; 8 North Terrace, Berwick . . . . .	1924
Miller, Miss Catherine C. ; 6 Belford Terrace, Edinburgh . . . . .	1920
Mills, Fred ; Mayfield, Haddington . . . . .	1916
Mills, George H. ; Buxley, Duns . . . . .	1924
Molesworth, Col. Wm. ; C.I.E., C.B.E., I.M.S. ; Cruicksfield, Duns . . . . .	1923
Molesworth, Mrs Winifred Ann ; do. do. . . . .	1923
Morse, Archibald Frederick ; 9 Springwood Terrace, Kelso . . . . .	1923
Muir, Mrs E. M. Temple ; Inchdarnie, St Boswells, Roxburghshire . . . . .	1923
Muir, Dr John Stewart ; Thorncroft, Selkirk . . . . .	1925

Date of  
Admission.

Napier, G. G. ; M.A. ; Strathairly, 22 Braidburn Terrace, Edinburgh	1901
Newbigin, E. R. ; J.P. ; 4 Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle	1928
Newbigin, Lesslie ; Percy House, Alnwick	1910
Newton, Miss Mary J. ; 3 Williambank, Earlston	1923
Ogg, James E. ; Cockburnspath	1921
Oliver, Andrew Pringle ; Friar's Vale, Jedburgh	1926
Oliver, Mrs Katharine ; Edgerston, Jedburgh	1924
Orde, Major Leonard Henry ; Twyford House, Alnmouth	1922
Otto, Miss Jane Margaret ; Grey Crook, St Boswells	1931
Parsons, The Hon. Lady ; Ray Demesne, Kirkwhelpington	1914
Pate, Wm. ; Horseupcleugh, Longformacus	1928
Pate, Mrs ; do. do.	1928
Paterson, James ; Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1927
*Paton, Rev. Henry ; M.A. ; Inchewan, Peebles	1897
Pearson, Mrs ; Otterburn, Kelso	1921
Pearson, Miss Margaret S. ; Otterburn, Kelso	1929
Petrie, Charles Strachan ; Solicitor ; Duns	1920
Piddocke, Rev. M. M. ; Kirknewton Vicarage, Northumberland	1912
*Plummer, Charles H. Scott ; Sunderland Hall, Galashiels	1892
Plummer, Mrs Scott ; do. do.	1928
Porteous, Andrew Mather, Jun. ; Easterhill, Coldstream	1923
Prentice, Miss Jessie ; Tillknowe, Wooler	1908
Purves, Thomas, Jun. ; 16 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923
Purvis, Charles E. ; Westacres, Alnwick	1895
Ramsay, Douglas Monro ; Bowland, by Galashiels	1931
Ramsay, Miss E. Lucy ; Stainrigg, Coldstream	1923
Riddell, Mrs E. E. ; Sanson Seal, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1929
Ritchie, D. Norman ; The Holmes, St Boswells	1921
Ritchie, Mrs Ishbel Juliet ; do. do.	1926
Ritchie, Rev. John ; B.D. ; The Manse, Gordon, Berwickshire	1916
Roberson, Rev. Canon H. ; The Vicarage, Norham	1922
Roberson, Mrs ; do. do.	1924
Roberts, Mrs Agnes A. ; Wellwood, Selkirk	1928
Robertson, Rev. John ; M.A. ; West Manse, Lauder	1924
Robertson, Wm. ; Stamford, Alnwick	1923
Robson, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. H. B. ; Lesbury House, Lesbury	1926
Robson-Scott, Miss Marjorie ; Newton, Jedburgh	1918
Rodger, David ; Muircleugh, Lauder	1920
Romanes, C. J. L. ; W.S. ; Norham Lodge, Station Road, Duns	1908
Rose, Rev. Wm. D. O. ; M.A. ; The Manse, Tullibody, by Cambus, Clackmannanshire	1921
Ross, Stewart ; 1 Thistle Court, Edinburgh	1924
Russell, G. A. ; The Crooks, Coldstream	1923
Rutherford, W. J. ; M.C., M.D. ; 618 Rochdale Road, Manchester	1912

	Date of Admission.
Sanderson, Mrs F. B. ; Hillside, Chirnside . . . . .	1925
Sanderson, J. Martin ; Linthill, Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire . . . . .	1929
Sanderson, Mrs ; do. do. . . . .	1929
Sanderson, Ninian ; Greenhead, Reston . . . . .	1922
Scott, Miss Catherine Corse ; Meadow House, St Boswells . . . . .	1923
Scott, James Cospatriek ; Broomlands, Kelso . . . . .	1921
Scott, Mrs Mary ; Alnham, Northumberland . . . . .	1930
Scott, The Hon. Walter T. Hepburne, Master of Polwarth, Harden, Hawick . . . . .	1926
Scott-Kerr, Lieut.-Col. Francis L. ; Ashby, Melrose . . . . .	1924
Scrymgeour, The Rev. J. Tudor ; Manse of Ladykirk, Norham . . . . .	1928
Sharp, James ; Heriot Mill, Heriot . . . . .	1923
Sharpe, Major Robert W. ; The Park, Earlston . . . . .	1922
Shaw, Rev. A. ; M.A., B.D. ; Wellington Terrace, Berwick . . . . .	1926
Shelford, Mrs P. W. ; The Duke's School, Alnwick . . . . .	1930
Shirreff, Charles R. ; Southfield, Longniddry, East Lothian . . . . .	1931
Short, David Call ; Humbleton, Wooler . . . . .	1930
Short, Mrs Eva D. ; Old Graden, Kelso . . . . .	1927
Short, Thomas B. ; Warenlee, Belford, Northumberland . . . . .	1888
Simpson, Mrs Dorothy ; 9 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh . . . . .	1922
Simpson, John Melville Drummond ; Broomiebrae, Earlston . . . . .	1920
Simpson, John Milton ; Lowlynn, Beal . . . . .	1930
Simpson, Mrs ; do. do. . . . .	1930
Simpson, Richard H. ; South View House, Alnmouth . . . . .	1897
Smail, Elliot Redford ; 80 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh . . . . .	1899
Smail, Henry Richardson ; 4 Ravensdowne, Berwick . . . . .	1919
Smith, Mrs Ida Florence ; Whitcheater, Duns . . . . .	1915
Smith, James R. C. ; Mowhaugh, Kelso . . . . .	1890
Smith, John ; Old Gala House, Galashiels . . . . .	1931
Smith, John Darling ; Peelwalls, Ayton . . . . .	1925
Smith, Mrs ; do. do. . . . .	1925
Smith, John E. T. ; 20 Castle Terrace, Berwick . . . . .	1925
Smith, R. Colley ; Ormiston House, Roxburgh . . . . .	1892
Smith, Thomas Cleghorn ; 20 Castle Terrace, Berwick . . . . .	1924
Smith, Miss Wilson ; Pouterlany, Duns . . . . .	1925
*Somervail, James Alexander ; Hoselaw, Kelso . . . . .	1897
Spark, John ; Ellangowan, Melrose . . . . .	1925
Spark, William ; Halcombe, Earlston . . . . .	1923
Spark, Mrs Liliac C. ; do. do. . . . .	1925
Spiers, Henry ; M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. ; St Dunstan's, Melrose . . . . .	1925
Steven, Major Alex. ; T.D. ; of <i>The Berwickshire News</i> , Berwick . . . . .	1896
Steven, Alex. Cockburn Allison ; "St Duthus," Berwick . . . . .	1924
Stevenson, Mrs A. V. ; Tuggal Hall, Chathill . . . . .	1925
Stevenson, Miss Sheila ; do. do. . . . .	1925
Stewart, John Wm. ; Broadmeadows House, Hutton . . . . .	1926
Stewart, Miss Emily Jessie ; do. do. . . . .	1926
Stirling, Thomas ; St Boswells . . . . .	1922
Stodart, Charles ; Leaston, Humbie, East Lothian . . . . .	1916



	Date of Admission.
Swinton, Rev. Alan Edulf ; M.A. ; Eaglesheugh, Coldstream	1915
Swinton, Mrs Alan E. ; do. do.	1923
Swinton, Miss ; Kimmerghame, Duns	1922
Sym, Rev. A. P. ; D.D. ; 18 Wester Coates Gardens, Edinburgh	1895
Tait, Alexander ; Coldingham	1923
Tait, T. M'Gregor ; 45 Woolmarket, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923
Talbot, Bertram ; Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburghshire	1913
Taylor, E. E. P. ; Pawston, Mindrum	1923
Taylor, Lt.-Col. S. Y. du Plat ; Purves, Greenlaw, Berwickshire	1931
Taylor, Miss Joan du Plat, do. do.	1929
Thin, James H. ; 54 South Bridge, Edinburgh	1883
Thomson, Mrs A. D. ; Nenthorn, Kelso	1928
Thorp, Collingwood F. ; B.A. ; Narrowgate House, Alnwick	1923
Thorp, Thomas Alder ; Bondgate Hall, Alnwick	1890
Threipland, P. W. Murray ; Dryburgh Abbey, St Boswells	1924
Threipland, Mrs Eleanor Murray ; do. do.	1929
Todd, Mrs A. J. K. ; Charlton Hall, Chathill	1931
Trotter, Lieut.-Col. A. R. ; M.V.O., D.S.O. ; Charterhall, Duns	1915
Turnbull, Mrs Amy ; Eastfield of Lempitlaw, Kelso	1921
Turnbull, James George Stuart ; Burncastle, Lauder	1919
Turnbull, Mrs Jane D. ; Leaderview, Lauder	1926
Tweedie, James ; 10 Warkworth Terrace, Berwick	1920
Tytler, Mrs Christian Alice Fraser ; Sunlaws, Roxburgh	1921
Usher, Lady ; Wells, Hawick	1920
Usher, Miss Gertrude ; Shirrafield, Yetholm, Kelso	1924
Veitch, Mrs David A. ; Barniken, Duns	1927
Veitch, James ; Inchbonny, Jedburgh	1899
Villiers, Mrs S. D. F. ; Adderstone Hall, Belford	1925
Voelcker, John A. ; M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., C.I.E. ; 20 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London, W.	1895
Waddell, Mrs Evelyn ; Palace House, Jedburgh	1931
Waller, Miss Dora ; Hauxley Hall, Amble	1923
Warner, W. H. Lee ; Lake Cottage, Middleton Hall, Belford	1931
Warner, Mrs Gladys Darling Lee ; do. do.	1931
Warrender, Miss Margaret ( <i>Honorary</i> ) ; 50 Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.	
Watson, John S. ; Easter Softlaw, Kelso	1921
Wearing, Henry ; 180 Hope Street, Glasgow	1896
Webb, Charles ; 23 Newgate Street, Morpeth	1928
Whinham, John ; 3 Grosvenor Terrace, Alnwick	1913
Willits, Mrs H. M. ; c/o Miss Holmes, Bridge Street, Berwick	1925
Wilson, Thomas ; Kildowan, Hawick	1904
Wilson, Mrs E. M. ; do. do.	1924

	Date of Admission.
Wilson, W. A. ; Sandy Lodge, Friar's Cliff, nr. Christchurch, Hants . . . . .	1922
Wood, Frank W. ; 191 Hill Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C. 3	1924
Wyllie, Miss Catherine Scott ; Whitelee, nr. Galashiels . . . .	1920
Yool, Thomas ; Jedneuk, Jedburgh . . . . .	1924
Younger, Mrs Wm. ; Ravenswood, St Boswells . . . . .	1920

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Bolam, George ; Alston, Cumberland	(Ordinary Member 1879)	1923
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The American Museum of Natural History, New York . . . .	1916
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## INDEX

Initial letters are used to indicate the following counties: Berwick, Northumberland, Roxburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, Selkirk, and Dumfries.

Classified references will be found under the following headings: Arms, Battles, Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Birds, Botany (with sub-headings: Ferns, Flowering Plants, Grasses, Mosses and Hepatics, and Trees), Bridges, Cairns, Castellated Buildings, Caves, Cists, Crosses, Ecclesiastical Buildings, Effigies, Excavations, Fishes, Flags, Forts, Geology, Hut-circles, Inscribed Rocks, Inscriptions, Insects (with sub-headings: Butterflies, Flies, Wasps, etc., and Moths), Mammals, Mills, Monuments, Motes, Piscinæ, Relics (with numerous sub-headings), Roman, Standing Stones, Views, Weather, and Wells.

Africa, visit to South, by Mrs Bishop, 70-74.

Agriculture and the Land: a Century of Retrospect, by J. H. Milne Home, 155-165.

Aiken, Rev. J. J. M. L., Obituary Notice of Rev. Dr Paul, 143-145.

finds *Vicia Orobus* at Grant's House, 317-318.

Ainger, Canon, as guide at Eglingham, 175.

Aitchison, Mrs A. L., Hyndsidehill, admitted 1930, 168.

Akeld visited 1930, 166.

Albany, Duke of, 77.

Allgood, Mrs R. F., Ingram, admitted 1929, 47.

Alnham grave slab, 371.

Alnwick visited 1929, 50; 1930, 174.

Anderson, Dr Joseph, on excavations, 195.

Anderson, Lady, Yair, admitted 1929, 47.

Angus, Archibald, Earl of, 79.

Arkless, Rev. E., his death, 184.

*Armorial Equestre de la Toison d'Or*, 4.

*Armorial de Berri*, 4.

*Armorial de Gebre*, 4.

Arms:—

The Armorial of the Scottish Border (Illus.), by C. H. Hunter Blair, 1-43.

Bibliography of C. H. H. Blair's Address, 9-10.

Boar on Border shields, 7.

Canting, 7.

Douglas, Archibald, Earl, 2 (Pl. II).

Dunbar, Patrick, Fifth Earl, 8.

Felton, Sir William, 8.

heads of men on Border shields, 7.

History of Heraldry, 2 ff.

Index of Border shields, 11-43 (figs., Pls. I-VI).

at Lincluden, 208.

lion on Border shields, 6.

Northumbrian Heraldry, 371.

rose on Border shields, 6.

saltire on Border shields, 7.

Scotland, royal shield, 8 (fig.).

Sweet Heart Abbey, 198.

Arran, Earl of, at Dirleton, 81.

Art, The Antiquity of, poem by Sir G. Douglas, 292.

Athole, Second Earl of, 79.

Baillie, Cuthbert, rector of Sanquhar, 211.

Baillie, George, of Jerviswood, 214.

Baird family at Swinton Manse, 306.

- Baird, Rev. A., finds *Vicia Orobus* at Grant's House, 317.
- Balfour, Miss A., Whittingehame, admitted 1930, 168.
- Ballantyne, Provost, Selkirk, 297, 298.
- de Balliol, Eustace, 366; John, 196.
- Balmbra, John, his death, 184.
- Balmerino, Lord, 83.
- Barnett, Mrs W., Lincoln Hill, admitted 1929, 50.
- Bassendean, the name, 183.
- Bastlerig, the name, 183.
- Battles :—  
     Dryfesands, 194, 209.  
     Flodden, 205.  
     Heavenfield, 62.  
     Nisbet (1355), 77.  
     Northampton, 204.  
     Pinkie, 205.
- Beale, Rev. Charles T., Duns, admitted 1929, 47.
- Beck, Anthony, 76.
- Belhaven, Lord, 91.
- Bell, J. P. F., Ayton, his death, 54.
- Bell, Miss, Springhill, 317.
- Berwick visited 1931, 320.
- Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—  
     Attendance record, 302, 303, 321.  
     Group taken at Grant's House (1931), 317.  
     Index volume suggested, 57, 186.  
     Library, 57.  
     Presidents from one family, 167.  
     Rules, 404-406.
- Bewick visited 1930, 174.
- Biddulph, Sir T., The Pavilion, Melrose, admitted 1930, 168.
- Binning, Charles, Lord, 215.
- Birdoswald visited, 1931, 300.
- Birds :—  
     Blackcap, 174, 392; in January, 46.  
     Bunting, Lapland, 55.  
     Bustards in Merse (1527), 187.  
     Buzzard, Common, 55, 110.  
     Crossbill, 185, 391, 392.  
     Diver, Black-throated, 107.  
         Red-throated, 107.  
     Dove, Turtle, 55.  
     Duck, Eider, 267.  
         Ferruginous, 108.  
     Pintail, 269, 391, 392.  
     Scaup, 107.
- Birds—Duck :—  
     Sheldrake, 107, 108.  
     Shoveller, 107, 108, 185, 269, 391, 392.  
     Dunlin at Lees, 269.  
     Flycatcher, Pied, 48.  
     Golden Oriole, 55.  
     Goldfinch, 55, 107, 109, 110, 184-185, 269, 270, 391, 392;  
         by Rev. Dr M'Conachie, 111-114.  
     Goosander, 27th May and 11th June, 109.  
     Grebe, Black-necked, 269.  
         Great Crested, 107, 108, 110, 392.  
     Greenshank, 392.  
     Harrier, Hen (?), 270.  
     Hawfinch, 107, 108, 109, 269, 391, 392.  
     Hoopoe, 110.  
     Jay, 108.  
     Merlin, 55.  
     Migration, Notes by A. M. Porteous, 107-110, 269-270, 391-392; Blackbird from Heligoland, 185.  
     Nightjar, 109.  
     Owl, Barn, 321.  
     Peregrine, 109, 268, 270.  
     Petrel, Fulmar, 267, 268.  
     Pipit, Tree, 174.  
     Plover, Ringed, 55 and n.  
     Quail, 321.  
     Records by A. M. Porteous, 107-110, 269-270, 391-392.  
     Redpoll, 269; Lesser, 55.  
     Redshank, 391.  
     Robin, albino, 392.  
     at St Abbs Head, by W. Douglas, 266-268.  
     Sandpiper, Green, 107, 108, 391, 392.  
     Shrike, Great Grey, 107.  
     Siskin, 269.  
     Skua, Great, 110.  
     Smew, 107, 108, 392.  
     Snipe, Great, 321.  
     Swallow, albino, 110.  
     Swan, Whooper, 107, 108, 269.  
     Swift, poem by Sir G. Douglas, 291.  
     Tit, Long-tailed, 108.  
         Marsh, 174, 392.  
     Water-rail, 107.

Birds :—

- Whimbrel, 108.  
 Woodpecker, Great Spotted, 108, 110, 321, 392.  
 Bishop, J., as guide at St Abb's Head, 176.  
     delegate to British Association Meeting, 323.  
 Bishop, Mrs., on the British Association Meeting, 1929, 70-74.  
 Bisset, John, 83.  
 Black dykes :—  
     Pennymuir R., 95 ; their date, 95.  
 Black, Miss M. H., Coldingham, her death, 54.  
 Blackadder, Ian, excavates at Channelkirk, 180.  
 Blackadder, J. W., Ninewells Mains, his death, 54.  
 Blackadder, Margaret, 210.  
 Blair, C. H. Hunter, Presidential Address, 1929, 1-43 ; on the Roman Frontier between Tyne and Solway, 58-63 ; as guide at Birdoswald, 301 ; on Birdoswald Roman Camp, 341-346 (Plan, Pl. XIX).  
 Blassinbraid (B.), 210.  
 Bolam, G., on the Lepidoptera of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders, 115-142, 221-265.  
 de Bolebeck, Walter, 366.  
 Bonnar, W., Edinburgh, admitted 1930, 168.  
 Books, Border, 371.  
 Border Marriages, Starchhouse Toll, 53.  
 Border speech, 270.  
 Borthwick, David, Haddington, 211.  
 Borthwick, John, Lord, 215.  
 Bosanquet, R. C., as guide, at Housesteads, 52 ; at Bewick, 175.  
 Boston, Rev. Thomas, 303-305.  
 Botany :—  
     Ferns :—  
     *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, 396.  
     *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, 396.  
     *Asplenium Trichomanes*, 396.  
     *Athyrium Filix-fœmina* (Lady Fern), 49.

Botany—Ferns :—

- Blechnum Spicant* (Hard Fern), 49.  
*Botrychium Lunaria*, 395, 396.  
*Ceterach officinarum*, 184.  
*Dryopteris Filix-mas* (Male Fern), 49.  
 Hard Fern, see *Blechnum Spicant*.  
 Lady Fern, see *Athyrium Filix-fœmina*.  
 Male Fern, see *Dryopteris Filix-mas*.  
 Oak Fern, see *Phegopteris Dryopteris*.  
*Ophioglossum vulgatum* (Adder's-tongue), 319, 396.  
*Phegopteris Dryopteris* (Oak Fern), 49.  
*Phegopteris polypodioides*, 396.  
*Phyllitis Scolopendrum*, 396.  
 Flowering Plants :—  
*Adoxa Moschatellina*, 394.  
*Aethusa Cynapium*, 394.  
*Alisma Plantago-aquatica*, 396.  
*Allium schœnoprassum* (Chives), 301.  
*Anchusa sempervirens*, 395.  
*Apium inundatum*, 394.  
*Arabis hirsuta*, 50, 55, 393.  
*Arenaria verna*, 176.  
*Arum maculatum*, 396.  
*Ballota nigra*, 395.  
*Beta maritima* (Sea Beet), 321.  
 at Bowhill, Selkirk, 49.  
*Camelina sativa*, 393.  
*Cardamine pratensis*, 393.  
*Centaurea Cyanus*, 395.  
*Cerastium arvense*, 393, 395.  
*Chelidonium majus*, 393.  
 Chickweed Winter-green, see *Trientalis europœa*.  
*Chrysanthemum segetum*, 395.  
*Clinopodium vulgare*, 395.  
 Clover, wild white, 160.  
*Cnicus heterophyllus* (Melancholy Thistle), 49, 322.  
*Corallorhiza innata*, 50.  
 Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*), 49.  
*Daucus Carota*, 394.  
*Doronicum plantagineum*, 395.  
*Echium vulgare*, 395.  
*Epilobium angustifolium*, 394.  
*Erysimum orientale*, 393.  
*Euphorbia Esula*, 50.

## Botany—Flowering Plants :—

- Galeopsis speciosa*, 395.  
*Galium Mallugo*, 394.  
*Genista anglica* (Petty Whin),  
 46, 296, 394.  
*Geranium lucidum*, 394.  
*Geranium pyrenaicum*, 394.  
*Geranium versicolor*, 393.  
*Iberis amara*, 393.  
*Lamium maculatum*, 395.  
*Lamium purpureum*, 395.  
*Lathraea squamaria*, 395.  
*Leonurus Cardiac*, 322, 395.  
*Lepidium campestre*, 393.  
*Listera cordata*, 48, 395.  
*Listera ovata* (Tway-blade), 174,  
 395.  
*Lolus uliginosus*, 394.  
*Lysimachia nemorum*, 49.  
 Melancholy Thistle, *see* *Cnicus*  
*heterophyllus*.  
*Melilotus officinalis*, 394.  
*Myrrhis odorata*, 394.  
*Ornithopus perpusillus*, 394.  
*Oxycoccus quadripetala* (Cran-  
 berry), 301.  
*Papaver dubium*, 393.  
 Pimpernel, Yellow (*Lysimachia*  
*nemorum*), 49.  
*Plantago media*, 395.  
*Polemonium æruleum*, 395.  
*Potentilla argentea*, 394.  
*Pyrola minor*, 395.  
*Ranunculus auricomus*, 393.  
*Salix repens*, 296.  
*Saxifraga Hirculus*, 394.  
*Sedum purpureum*, 394.  
*Senecio viscosus*, 395.  
*Silene noctiflora*, 393.  
*Sison Amomum*, 394.  
*Sium angustifolium*, 168.  
*Smyrniolum Olusatrum*, 394.  
*Spergularia salina*, 393.  
*Spirea salicifolia*, 394.  
*Stachys palustris*, 395.  
*Stellaria nemorum*, 393.  
*Symphytum peregrinum*, 395.  
*Tamus communis*, 322, 395.  
*Tanacetum vulgare*, 395.  
*Thlaspi arvense*, 393.  
*Trientalis europæa* (Chickweed  
 Winter-green), 48, 49, 174,  
 395.  
*Trifolium arvense*, 394.  
*Trifolium striatum*, 394.

## Botany—Flowering Plants :—

- Tway-blade, *see* *Listera ovata*.  
*Valeriana dioica*, 395.  
*Vicia Orob*, 45, 317.  
 Whin, Petty, *see* *Genista anglica*.

## Grasses :—

- Avena pubescens*, 396.  
*Festuca bromoides*, 396.  
*Festuca elatior*, var. *pseudo-*  
*loliacea*, 396.  
*Festuca rigida*, 396.  
*Melica nutans*, 396.  
*Nardus stricta*, 174.  
*Poa nemoralis*, 174.  
*Triodia decumbens*, 174.

Mosses and Hepatics of Berwick-  
shire and Northumberland,  
by J. B. Duncan, 271–274.

## Mosses and Hepatics :—

- Amblystegium fluviatile*, 273.  
*Amblystegium irriguum*, 46.  
*Andreaea petrophila* var. *acu-*  
*minata*, 272.  
*Andreaea Rothii* var. *falcata*,  
 272.  
*Aneura multifida*, 273.  
*Aplozia pumila*, 273.  
*Barbula tophacea* var. *acutifolia*,  
 273.  
*Blindia acuta* var. *trichodes*, 272.  
*Brachythecium cæspitosum*, 273.  
*Brachythecium rivulare* var.  
*chrysophyllum*, 273.  
*Bryum alpinum* var. *viride*, 273.  
*Bryum bimum*, 273.  
*Bryum lacustre*, 273.  
*Bryum murale*, 273.  
*Bryum pseudotriquetrum* var.  
*compactum*, 273.  
*Calypogeia arguta*, 273.  
*Catharinea undulata* var. *minor*,  
 272.  
*Cephalozia leucantha*, 272, 273.  
*Cephalozia macrostachya*, 273.  
*Chandonanthus setiformis* var.  
*alpinus*, 271.  
*Chiloscyphus polyanthus*, 46.  
*Dicranum Bergeri*, 272.  
*Dicranum fuscescens*, 46.  
*Dicranum montanum*, 272.  
*Dicranum scoparium* var. *palu-*  
*dosum*, 273.  
*Diphyscium foliosum* var. *acuti-*  
*folium*, 272.  
*Ditrichum zonatum*, 271, 272.



## Botany—Mosses and Hepatics:—

- Encalypta streptocarpa*, 46.  
*Ephemerum serratum*, 273.  
*Eurhynchium speciosum*, 272, 273.  
*Fossombronina pusilla*, 273.  
*Grimmia commutata*, 272, 273.  
*Grimmia elongata*, 271, 273.  
*Hypnum aduncum* var. *pater-num*, 273.  
*Hypnum cordifolium*, 273.  
*Hypnum eugyrium*, 272, 273.  
*Hypnum polygamum* var. *stagnatum*, 273.  
*Lophozia bantriensis*, 273, 274.  
*Lophozia incisa*, 273.  
*Lophozia Muelleri*, 274.  
*Marsupella Pearsoni*, 271, 272, 273.  
*Marsupella ustulata*, 271, 273.  
*Philonotis cæspitosa*, 274.  
*Philonotis calcarea*, 274.  
*Philonotis fontana*, 274.  
*Philonotis fontana* var. *tomentella*, 274.  
*Pottia intermedia* var. *littoralis*, 274.  
*Pottia viridifolia*, 274.  
*Rhabdoweisia denticulata*, 272.  
*Scapania curta*, 274.  
*Sphagnum acutifolium* var. *gracile*, 272.  
*Sphagnum acutifolium* var. *subnitens*, 272.  
*Sphagnum fimbriatum* var. *tenue*, 272.  
*Splachnum ampullaceum*, 273.  
*Splachnum sphæricum*, 46, 273.  
*Tortula angustata*, 273.  
*Tortula papillosa*, 46.  
*Tortula ruralis*, 46.  
*Trichocolea tomentella*, 274.  
*Webera Ludwigii*, 271, 273.  
*Weisia viridula* var. *densifolia*, 273.

Records, by A. A. Falconer, 393–396.

## Trees:—

- Firs, Scots, at Shambellie, 171.  
*Salix*, see under Flowering Plants above.  
 Species chiefly planted, 163–164.  
 Bothwell, Earl of, slays Home of Cranshaws, 305.  
 Bothwell, Francis, Earl of, 82.

- Bowden (R.), visited 1929, 50.  
 Bowhill, J. W., his death, 321.  
 Bowhill visited 1929, 48.  
 Boxwell, P. R., High Mousen, admitted 1930, 185.  
 Boyd, Robert, Lord, 210.  
 Brand, W., Wooler, admitted 1931, 323.  
 Bridges:—  
   Anerum, destroyed 1698, 268.  
   Dumfries, 196.  
   Rothbury, 47.  
 Brigeamsheills, 210.  
 Brinkburn visited 1929, 46.  
 British Association Meeting, 1929, by Mrs Bishop, 70–74.  
 Brizlee Tower, Alnwick, 174.  
 Brotherston, Andrew, appreciation by Sir G. Douglas, 315.  
 Brotherstone Hill (B.) visited 1930, 172.  
 Brown, Gilbert, abbot of New Abbey, 199.  
 Brown, Miss Craig, Selkirk, 376.  
 Bruce, Lady Mary, 91.  
 Bruce, Robert, at New Abbey, 198.  
 Bryce, Professor T. H., Reports on bones, Coldsmouth, 382; Humbleton, 387–390.  
 Bryden, William, Selkirk, 374.  
 Burnfield, Stephen, of Grenelawdene, 212.  
 Burns, Robert, and Dumfries, 170.  
 Burr, Rev. J., as guide, at Bowden, 50.  
 Byrecleugh visited 1929, 45.  
 Caerlaverock visited 1930, 168.  
 Cairncroce, William, of Colmslie, 213.  
 de Cairns, Alexander, provost of Lincluden, 205, 209.  
 Cairns, John, Alnwick, his death, 54.  
 Cairns, tumuli:—  
   Byrness (Neolithic), by J. H. Craw, 329.  
   Coldsmouth (N.), by J. H. Craw, 379–384 (fig., Pl. XX).  
   Falla, Oxnam, by P. B. Gunn, 104–106 (fig.).  
   Foulplay (N.), 334.  
   Hounam Law (R.), 220.  
   Mutiny Stones (B.) (Neolithic), 44, 329.

- Cairns, tumuli :—  
 Walltown (N.), 334.  
 Warlawbank, Reston, 94 n.  
 Windy Edge (Neolithic) (D.), 329.
- Cameron, Miss A. M., her death, 321.
- Cameron, Miss M. J., Brunton House, admitted 1930, 182.
- Cameron, Sir John, of Ballegarno, 77.
- Campbell, Hon. Jean, Hunthill, admitted 1931, 299.
- Camps, *see* Forts, Roman Camps.
- Carter, Mrs Barwell, 317.
- Castellated Buildings :—  
 Akeld Tower, 166.  
 Caerlaverock Castle, by G. W. Shirley, 188–195 (Pl. XIV).  
 Comlongon Castle (D.), 168–169.  
 Dirleton Castle (E.L.), taken 1650, 88.  
 Edrington Castle (B.), 53.  
 Fentoun Tower (E.L.), 86.  
 Hermitage Castle (R.), by R. C. Reid, 356–368.  
 Jedburgh, Queen Mary's House, by W. W. Mabon, 351–355.  
 Lochwood Tower (D.), 209.  
 Naworth Castle visited 1931, 301.  
 Repentance Tower (D.), 195.
- Caves :—  
 Cateran's (N.), 175.  
 Swallow Cave, Cockburnspath, 320.
- Centenary Dinner, Berwick, 323.
- Centenary Meeting, Grant's House, 311.
- Channelkirk visited, 1930, 180.
- Charlton, G. F., Gosforth, admitted 1929, 47.
- Charters, Dirleton, Sir W. Haliburton to J. Foular, 77–78.
- Cists :—  
 Balabraes, Ayton, 317.  
 Blinkbonny, Eckford, 103.  
 Byrness (N.), 329.  
 Cocklaw (B.), 101.  
 Coldsmouth (N.), 380, 382, 383 (Plan).  
 Highridge Hall (R.), 56.  
 Humbleton (N.), by D. C. Short, 385–390 (fig.).  
 Kylee, 99.  
 Priest's Crown, Eckford, 102.  
 Spittal-on-Rule (R.), 103.
- Clarke, Dr J., on the Eildon Indicator, 68–69 (Pl. XI).
- Clay, A. T., Edinburgh, admitted 1930, 185.
- Close to Nature's Heart*, by Dr M'Conachie, 398.
- Cockburn, James, of Ryslaw, 214.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander, of Langton, 305.
- Cockburn, William, of Choicelee, 293.
- Coldingham Priory lands, 93 ff.
- Coldingham Priory Well, 274.
- Colpinhope, 379.
- Colteruiks (B.), 212, 214, 215, 216.
- Colville, James, Preston, 216 n.
- Common Riding, Selkirk, 296, 369, 372.
- Common, Selkirk, 372 ff.
- Conventicle at Greencleuch (B.), 44.
- Cookson, H., Renton House, admitted 1930, 168.
- Cowan, H. H., The Roan, Lauder, admitted 1931, 299.
- Cowan, Mrs, The Roan, Lauder, admitted 1931, 299.
- Cowan, Mrs Allister, Melrose, admitted 1929, 48.
- Crachoctrestrete, by J. H. Craw, 93–95 (Pl. XII).
- Cragside visited 1929, 46.
- Craik, John, notary, Gulane, 84.
- Cranbourne, Viscount, 87.
- Cranston, Thomas, of Moreston, 213.
- Craw, J. H., on Coldsmouth Cairns, 379–384 (fig., Pl. XX).  
 on Crawchesterstreet, 93–95 (Pl. XII).  
 on Gold Armlets from St Abb's Head, 346.  
 on Hounam Law Fort, 218–220 (Plan).  
 on an Inscribed Boulder, Grant's House, 390 (Pl. XXI).  
 on Jet Necklaces from the Border, 96–103, 106 (Pl. XIII, fig.).  
 on a Neolithic Cairn at Byrness, 329.  
 obituary notice of Dr M'Conachie, 397–399.  
 draws Hume Castle Indicator, 311, 322.  
 his excavations at Channelkirk, 180.

- Craw, J. H. :—  
 appointed Editing Secretary, 56.  
 as guide, at Edrington and Mordington, 53; at Harehope, 167; at Channelkirk, 179-182; at Lamberton Moor, 183; at Rothbury, 294, 295; at Simprim, 303; at St Helens, etc., 318-319.
- Crockett, Rev. Dr W. S., as guide at Brotherstone Hill, 172-173.
- Crosses :—  
 Mordington, 53.  
 pre-Norman :—  
     Bewcastle, 170.  
     Rothbury, 47 (Pls. VII-X).  
     Ruthwell, 169.  
 Soutra, 177.
- Cuddy Wood, Langton, by Allan A. Falconer, 293.
- Cunningham, Miss C., Bowden House, admitted 1931, 299.
- Cup and Ring marks, *see* Inscribed Rocks.
- Curle, James, LL.D., his address at Hume Castle, 307-310.
- Currie, W., Edinburgh, his death, 54.
- Darien Scheme, Border subscribers, 92.
- Davidson, Dr S., Kelso, admitted 1929, 48.
- Davidson, Mrs S., Kelso, admitted 1929, 47.
- Dere Street, 62, 179.
- Dervorgilla, 196, 201.
- Dinwiddie, Rev. J. L., as guide at Ruthwell, 169.
- Dirleton, 210; its Owners, by W. Douglas, 75-92.
- Dirleton, James Maxwell, Earl of, 87-89.
- Dixon, Mrs B., admitted 1929, 50.
- Doughty, T. S., Ayton, admitted 1931, 303.
- Douglas, Archibald, Third Earl of, 77.
- Douglas, James, of Pumpherston, 79.
- Douglas, John, "The Brave," Selkirk, 375.
- Douglas, Major J. W., Alnwick, admitted 1930, 182.
- Douglas, Sir G., nominated as President, 183.  
 Address: Selkirk Common Riding, 369-371.  
 his address at Grant's House, 313-317.  
 introduces Dr Curle at Hume Castle, 306-307.  
 on Scott at Gilsland, 347-350.  
 Presidential Address, 1931, 279-293.
- Douglas, William, Earl of, 204.
- Douglas, W., on the Owners of Dirleton, 75-92; on St Abb's Head, 266-268.
- Draining land, methods, 157-158.
- Dumfries visited 1930, 168.
- Duncan, Rev. Dr G., as guide at New Abbey, 171; on New Abbey, 196-201 (Pl. XV).
- Duncan, J. B., on Mosses and Hepatics of Berwickshire and North Northumberland, 271-274.
- Dundas, Robert Adam, of Bloxholm Hall, 91.
- Dunsyre, Ralph, of Nenthorn, 215.
- Dunsyre, Thomas, of Nenthorn, 215.
- Earth-house, Crichton Mains, 179.
- Easton, Miss A. E., Gattonside, admitted 1931, 299.
- Ecclesiastical Buildings :—  
     Akeld Chapel (N.), 166.  
     Berwick Chapel (N.), 175.  
     Bowden Church (R.), 50.  
     Brandon Chapel (N.), 175.  
     Brinkburn Priory (N.), 47.  
     Channelkirk Church (B.), 180-182.  
     Dirleton Church (E.L.) (1612), 85.  
     Dundrennan Abbey (D.), 196.  
     Eglingham Church (N.), 175.  
     Gullane Church (E.L.), pulled down 1612, 85.  
     Hermitage Chapel (R.), by R. C. Reid, 366-367.  
     Lanercost Priory, 301.  
     Lilburn Chapel (N.), 175.  
     Lincluden, by R. C. Reid, 202-209 (Pl. XVI).  
     New Abbey, by Rev. Dr G. Duncan, 196-201 (Pl. XV).  
     Over-Denton Church, 300.  
     Rothbury Church, 47.

## Ecclesiastical Buildings:—

- St Helen's Church (B.) described,  
318-319.  
 Simprim Church (B.) described,  
303-305.  
 Soutra Hospital (M.), 178.  
 Sweet Heart Abbey, *see* New Abbey  
*above*.  
 Swinton Church, 306.  
 Wooperton Chapel (N.), 175.  
 Edgerston visited 1931, 303.  
 Edmonstone, Andrew, of Ednam,  
214.  
 Edmonstone, Andrew, of that ilk,  
213.  
 Edmonstone, Sir John, 214.  
 Edrington (B.) visited 1929, 53.  
 Edward I, his death, 198.  
 Effigies:—  
 Edrom, 4.  
 Lincluden, Princess Margaret,  
208.  
 St Helens, 319.  
 Eglingham visited 1930, 175.  
 Eildon Hills visited 1929, 50.  
 Elgin, Seventh Earl of, 91.  
 Elibank, Patrick, Fifth Lord, owns  
Simprin, 305.  
 Elliot, Miss E. M., Galashiels, ad-  
mitted 1930, 168.  
 Elliot, S. D., on Trimontium  
Memorial, 69; his death,  
184; his obituary notice,  
by J. H. Craw, 275.  
 Evans, A. H., "Father" of the  
Club, 322.  
 Excavations:—  
 Birdoswald, 342, 345-346.  
 Channelkirk Roman Camp, 180.  
 Coldsmouth, by J. H. Craw, 379-  
384 (fig., Pl. XX).  
 Falla Cairn, Oxnam, by P. B.  
Gunn, 104-106 (fig.).  
 Great Chesters, 338.  
 Humbleton, by D. C. Short, 385-  
390 (fig.).  
 Fairfax, Miss F. R., Bonchester  
House, admitted 1931, 317.  
 Falconer, A. A., Botanical Notes,  
393-396.  
 on Cuddy Wood, Langton, 293.  
 on graves at Cockburn, 355.  
 False Alarm (1804), 308.  
 Fans—Fauns (B.), 210 ff.

Fathers of the Church of Scotland,  
63.

Fenton, West (E.L.), 78, 84.

de Fenton, William, 76.

## Fishes:—

Eel eats a young pheasant, 46.

Trout, in spectacle rim, 392.

Fitz-Rodger's Wall, Rothbury, 295.

## Flags:—

Cavers standard, 8.

Flodden flag, Selkirk, 299.

Fletcher, Andrew, of Salton, 92.

Fletcher, Sir Robert, of Dirleton,  
89.

Fletcher, weaver, Selkirk, 374.

*Flodden, The Secret of*, by W. M.  
Mackenzie, 371.

Foggo, John, in Gulane, 88.

Forestry, recent developments, 162-  
164.

## Forts:—

Barcombe Hill (N.), 334.

Bewick Hill (N.), 175.

Channelkirk [Kirktonhill] (B.),  
180.

Craik Moor (R.), 218 n.

Eildon Hill (R.), 66-67, 220.

Elsdonburn (N.), 379.

Green and Black Humbletons  
(R.), 379.

Harehaugh, Rothbury, 332.

Harehope, Akeld, 166-167.

Hounam Law, by J. H. Craw,  
218-220 (Plan).

Humbleton Hill (N.), 167.

Lamberton Moor [Habchester],  
183.

Lordenshaw (N.), 331; described,  
294.

Old Rothbury (N.), 332.

Shield-on-the-Wall (N.), 334.

Siccar Point (B.), 319.

Tosson Burgh, 331; described  
295.

Wardlaw, Caerlaverock, 188.

Warlawbank, Reston (B.), 94 n.

Witchy Neuk, Rothbury, 332.

Wrinklaw, Longformacus (B.), 45.

Fosterside, Longformacus, 45.

Foulsyke, Ednam, 215.

*Fourfold State*, by T. Boston, 304,  
311.

Fox, George, the Quaker, 195.

Fyall, J., Hillend, admitted 1929,  
57.

- Galloway, Alan, Lord of, 196.  
 Galloway, Archibald Douglas, Lord of, 202, 203.  
 Galloway, Fergus, Lord of, 202.  
 Gawrayth, notary, 88.  
 Geology :—  
     Allar's Mill, Jedburgh, 66.  
     Eildon Hills, by J. Smith, 64-67.  
     Grant's House, Silurian strata, 52.  
     Ruberslaw, 66.  
     of Siccar Point, 319.  
     Fossils, Cephalopod, Dye Water, 46.  
 Gibson, Miss J., Greenlaw, admitted 1931, 299.  
 Gilsland visited 1931, 300.  
*The Glamour of the Glen*, by Dr M'Conachie, 398.  
 Good, T. S., his portrait of Dr Johnston, 320.  
 Gordon, George, Lord, 210.  
 Gosse, Sir Edmund, 280.  
 Gowrie Conspiracy, 82-83, 84-85.  
 Graffiti on chalk in Sussex, 390.  
 Grant, Col. J. P. Nisbet Hamilton, of Dirleton, 91.  
 Grant's House visited 1931, 311.  
 Grave, long :—  
     Cockburn, by A. A. Falconer, 355.  
 Grave-covers, coped, St Helens, 319.  
 Grey, W., his death, 184.  
 Gunn, P. B., on Falla Cairn, Oxnam, 104-106 (fig.).  
 Haddington, Earl of, 92.  
 Haitlies of Mellerstain, by Rev. H. Paton, 210-217.  
 Haliburton of Dirleton, 77-79.  
 Haliburton, Patrick de, 210.  
 Hall, Miss B., Ewart Park, admitted 1930, 168.  
 Hall, Sir James, of Dunglass, 92.  
 Hamilton, Elizabeth Hume, Lady, 211.  
 Harcarse Cloth-mill, 74.  
 Hardy, Dr J., on Penmanshiel Woods, 318; appreciation by Sir G. Douglas, 315-316.  
 Hawick Archæological Society, *Transactions*, 368.  
 Hay, F. S., Duns Castle, his death, 54.  
 Hay, William, of Drumelzier, 92.  
 Hepburn, Patrick, of Hailes, 78.  
 Hepburn, Sir A. Buchan, his death, 54; his obituary notice by J. H. Milne Home, 145-147; his writings, 145.  
 Heraldry, *see* Arms.  
 Hermitage (R.) visited 1931, 302; verses by Sir G. Douglas, 283.  
 Herring Road, Lammermoors, 45.  
 Herriot, J., Duns, his death, 184.  
 Herriot, J. A., Berwick, admitted 1930, 168.  
 Hilson, J. L., Jedburgh, his death, 54; his obituary notice, by W. W. Mabon, 149; his writings, 150-151.  
 Hilton witches, 265.  
 Hog, William, of Harcarse, 74.  
 Hogarth, G. B., Foulden Hill, admitted 1931, 299.  
 Home, Alexander, of Manderston, 305.  
 Home, Alexander, Minister at Eccles, 214.  
 Home, David, of Cranshaws, 305.  
 Home, David, of Fenton (E.L.), 86.  
 Home, George, Lord, 79.  
 Home, George, of Wedderburn, 45.  
 Home, George, Winchester, admitted 1929, 47.  
 Home, James, Commendator of Eccles, 213.  
 Home, James, of Graden, 213.  
 Home, J. H. Milne, nominated as President, 54; Presidential Address, 1930, 155-165.  
 Home, Mrs J. H. Milne, Canonbie, admitted 1930, 182.  
 Home, John, of Carolside, 213.  
 Home, Mark, of Craighouse, 211-212.  
 Home, Revs. R. and W., Fathers of the Church of Scotland, 63.  
 Home, Sibilla, 210.  
 Home, Sir David, of Crossrig, 92.  
 Home, Sir George, of Spott, 213.  
 Home, Sir John, of Blackader, 92.  
 Home, Sir John, of Cowdenknowes, 80, 211.  
 Home of Wedderburn, *A Colonial Scottish Jacobite Family*, by E. E. Hume, 371.  
 Home, William, of Hardiesmill, 214.

- Honeyman, Mr, as guide at Bewick, 175.
- Hope, Col. C., Cowdenknowes, his death, 184.
- Hope, Miss M. I., Reports of Meetings, 1929, 44-57; 1930, 166-187; 1931, 294-326.
- Hordlaw (B.), 213.
- Hughes, G. P., Middleton Hall, his death, 55; his obituary notice by G. G. Rea, 147-149; his writings, 149.
- Hull, Rev. J. E., Belford, admitted 1931, 323.
- Hulne Abbey visited 1929, 50; 1930, 174.
- Humbleton visited 1930, 167.  
cist, 385-390.
- Hume Castle visited 1931, 303; Indicator at, 306 (Pl. XVII), 310-311; events in its history (Pl. XVII).
- Hundaxwood, 44.
- Hunter, Miss, 317.
- Huntly, George, Earl of, 210.
- Hut-circles :—  
Eildon Hill fort, 220.  
Hounam Law fort, 219.  
Lordenshaw fort, 295.  
Milking Gap, 334.  
Tosson Burgh fort, 296.
- Incised Rocks, *see* Inscribed Rocks.
- Indicator, Eildon Hill, 51; described by Dr J. Clarke, 68-69 (Pl. XI).  
Hume Castle, 186, 306 (Pl. XVII), 310-311.
- Inscribed Rocks, Incised rocks :—  
Bewick, 175.  
Grant's House, by J. H. Craw, 390 (Pl. XXI).  
Lordenshaw, 294; by E. R. Newbigin, 327.  
Sussex flint quarries, 390.  
Traprain Law (E.L.), 390.
- Inscriptions :—  
Devil's Beef Tub, Memorial Cairn, 326.  
Eildon Indicator, 69 (Pl. XI).  
Eildon Tree site, 67.  
Hume Castle Indicator (Pl. XVII), 311.  
Lincluden, Princess Margaret's tomb, 208.

- Inscriptions :—  
Simpim, Boston Memorial, 304; grave-stone, 305.  
Trimontium Memorial, 69.
- Insects :—  
Butterflies :—  
*Epinephele hyperanthus* (Wood-Ringlet), 260.  
*Erebia blandina* (Scotch Argus), 260.  
Gatekeeper, *see* *Pararge megæra*.  
Greasy Fritillary, *see* *Melitæa artemis*.  
Green Forester, *see* *Procris statices*.  
Green Hairstreak, *see* *Thecla rubi*.  
Grizzled Skipper, *see* *Syrichthus alveolus*.  
Large Tortoise-shell, *see* *Vanessa polychloros*.  
*Melitæa artemis* (Greasy Fritillary), 260.  
*Pararge megæra* (Wall—Gatekeeper), 260.  
Peacock, *see* *Vanessa Io*.  
*Procris statices* (Green Forester), 261.  
Scotch Argus, *see* *Erebia blandina*.  
*Syrichthus alveolus* (Grizzled Skipper), 260.  
*Thecla rubi* (Green Hairstreak), 259.  
*Vanessa Io* (Peacock), 259.  
*Vanessa polychloros* (Large Tortoise-shell), 259.  
Wall Butterfly, *see* *Pararge megæra*.  
Wood-Ringlet, *see* *Epinephele hyperanthus*.
- Flies, Wasps, etc. :—  
Hornet, 110.  
*Sericomyia borealis*, 379 n.  
*Sirex cyaneus*, 392.
- Moths of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders, by G. Bolam, 115-142, 221-265.  
*corrigenda* in Northumberland and the Eastern Borders (vol. xxv, xxvi), 259.
- Moths :—  
*Ablabia argentana*, 122.  
*Ablabia osseana*, 122.



## Insects—Moths :—

- Acidalia dilutaria* (Dark Cream-Wave), 264.  
*Acherontia atropos* (Death's-head Hawk Moth), 185, 322.  
*Acrolepia granitella*, 242.  
*Adela cuprella*, 230.  
*Adela degeerella*, 230.  
*Adela fibulella*, 230.  
*Adela rufimitrella*, 230.  
*Adela viridella*, 230.  
*Agrotis agathina* (Heath Rustic), 263.  
*Amphisbatis incongruella*, 242.  
*Amphysa gerningana*, 118.  
*Amphysa prodromana*, 119.  
*Anacampsis anthyllidella*, 240.  
*Anacampsis ligulella*, 240.  
*Anacampsis sircomella*, 240.  
*Anacampsis tæniolella*, 240.  
*Anacampsis vorticella*, 240.  
*Anchylopera biarcuana*, 134.  
*Anchylopera letana*, 135.  
*Anchylopera lundana*, 135.  
*Anchylopera mitterbacheriana*, 135.  
*Anchylopera myrtillana*, 135.  
*Anchylopera paludana*, 135.  
*Anchylopera unguicella*, 134.  
*Antithesia salicella*, 128.  
*Argyresthia albistria*, 243.  
*Argyresthia andereggiella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia arceuthina*, 244.  
*Argyresthia brochella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia conjugella*, 243.  
*Argyresthia curvella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia ephippella*, 243.  
*Argyresthia glabratella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia gædartella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia mendica*, 243.  
*Argyresthia nitidella*, 243.  
*Argyresthia pygmæella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia retinella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia semitestacella*, 243.  
*Argyresthia sorbiella*, 244.  
*Argyresthia spiniella*, 243.  
*Argyrolepia æneana*, 127.  
*Argyrolepia badiana*, 126.  
*Argyrolepia baumanniana*, 126.  
*Argyrolepia cnicana*, 126.  
*Argyrolepia subbaumanniana*, 126.  
*Argyrolepia tesserana*, 126.  
*Aspis uddmanniana*, 130.  
*Asthenia argyran*, 138.

## Insects—Moths :—

- Asthenia cosmophorana*, 138.  
*Asthenia nanana*, 138.  
*Asthenia splendidulana*, 138.  
*Asthenia ustomaculana*, 138.  
*Asthenia vacciniانا*, 138.  
*Asychna terminella*, 249.  
*Atemelia torquatella*, 242.  
*Bactra furfurana*, 135.  
*Bactra lanceolana*, 135.  
 Barred Umber, *see* *Numeria pulveraria*.  
*Batodes angustiorana*, 118.  
*Batrachedra præangusta*, 248.  
 Beautiful Brocade, *see* *Hadena contigua*.  
*Blabophanes rusticella*, 225.  
*Brachmia mouffetella*, 237.  
*Brachycrossata cinerella*, 240.  
*Brachytænia semifasciana*, 127.  
*Bryotropha affinis*, 238.  
*Bryotropha basaltinella*, 238.  
*Bryotropha desertella*, 237.  
*Bryotropha domestica*, 238.  
*Bryotropha mundella*, 238.  
*Bryotropha politella*, 237.  
*Bryotropha similis*, 238.  
*Bryotropha terrella*, 237.  
*Bucculatrix cidarella*, 255.  
*Bucculatrix cratægi*, 255.  
*Bucculatrix cristatella*, 255.  
*Bucculatrix maritima*, 255.  
*Bucculatrix nigricomella*, 255.  
 Bull-rush Moth, *see* *Nonagria typhæ*.  
*Butalis senescens*, 242.  
*Capua favillaceana*, 122.  
*Carpocapsa juliana*, 137.  
*Carpocapsa pomonella*, 137.  
*Carpocapsa splendana*, 137.  
*Cartella bilunana*, 134.  
*Catoptria cana*, 139.  
*Catoptria fulvana*, 139.  
*Catoptria scopoliana*, 139.  
*Cedestis farinatella*, 245.  
*Cemiosoma laburnella*, 254.  
*Cemiosoma scitella*, 254.  
*Cemiosoma spartifoliella*, 254.  
*Cemiosoma waillesella*, 254.  
*Ceratophora rufescens*, 241.  
*Cerostoma costella*, 233.  
*Cerostoma radiatella*, 233.  
*Cerostoma sylvella*, 233.  
*Cerostoma vittella*, 233.  
*Chauliodus chærophyllellus*, 248.

## Insects—Moths:—

- Cheimatophila hyemana*, 123.  
*Chelaria hübnella*, 241.  
*Cherocampa celerio* (Silver-striped Hawk-Moth), 261.  
*Cherocampa elpenor* (Large Elephant Hawk-Moth), 261.  
*Cherocampa nerii* (Oleander Hawk-Moth), 261.  
*Choreutes bjerkandrella*, 222.  
*Choreutes myllerana*, 222.  
*Chrysoclysta aurifrontella*, 249.  
*Chrysoclysta schrankella*, 249.  
*Cleodora cytisella*, 241.  
*Clepsis rusticana*, 118.  
*Coccyx distinctana*, 139.  
*Coccyx nemorivaga*, 138.  
*Coccyx tædella*, 139.  
*Coleophora adjunctella*, 248.  
*Coleophora albicosta*, 246.  
*Coleophora alcyonipennella*, 246.  
*Coleophora anatipennella*, 246.  
*Coleophora badiipennella*, 248.  
*Coleophora cæspititiella*, 247.  
*Coleophora discordella*, 247.  
*Coleophora fabriciella*, 246.  
*Coleophora frischella*, 246.  
*Coleophora genistæ*, 247.  
*Coleophora gryphipennella*, 248.  
*Coleophora inflata*, 247.  
*Coleophora laricella*, 247.  
*Coleophora laripennella*, 247.  
*Coleophora latipennella*, 248.  
*Coleophora murinipennella*, 247.  
*Coleophora nigricella*, 247.  
*Coleophora paripennella*, 246.  
*Coleophora pyrrhulipennella*, 246.  
*Coleophora siccifolia*, 248.  
*Coleophora tripoliella*, 247.  
*Coleophora troglodytella*, 247.  
*Coleophora viminetella*, 248.  
*Conchylis maculosana*, 124.  
*Cossus ligniperda* (Goat Moth), 261.  
*Dasycera sulphurella*, 241.  
*Dasytoma salicella*, 222.  
*Deilephila livornica* (Striped Hawk-Moth), 261.  
*Demas coryli* (Nut-tree Tussock), 261.  
*Depressaria albipunctella*, 235.  
*Depressaria alstræmeriana*, 235.  
*Depressaria angelicella*, 235.  
*Depressaria applanata*, 235.

## Insects—Moths:—

- Depressaria arenella*, 235.  
*Depressaria assimilella*, 234.  
*Depressaria badiella*, 236.  
*Depressaria carduella*, 235.  
*Depressaria chærophylli*, 236.  
*Depressaria ciliella*, 235.  
*Depressaria costosa*, 234.  
*Depressaria discipunctella*, 235.  
*Depressaria flavella*, 234.  
*Depressaria heracleana*, 236.  
*Depressaria liturella*, 235.  
*Depressaria nervosa*, 236.  
*Depressaria ocellana*, 235.  
*Depressaria pulcherrimella*, 235.  
*Depressaria rotundella*, 235.  
*Depressaria subpropinquella*, 235.  
*Depressaria umbellana*, 234.  
*Dichelia grotiana*, 119.  
*Dichrorampha acuminatana*, 142.  
*Dichrorampha alpinana*, 141.  
*Dichrorampha consortana*, 142.  
*Dichrorampha flavidorsana*, 142.  
*Dichrorampha herbosana*, 142.  
*Dichrorampha petiverella*, 141.  
*Dichrorampha plumbagana*, 142.  
*Dicranura vinula*, 185.  
*Dictyopteryx bergmanniana*, 118.  
*Dictyopteryx contaminæana*, 118.  
*Dictyopteryx conwayana*, 118.  
*Dictyopteryx forskaleana*, 118.  
*Dictyopteryx holmiana*, 118.  
*Dictyopteryx læstingiana*, 118.  
*Diplodoma marginepunctella*, 224.  
*Diurnea fagella*, 223.  
*Drymonia chaonia* (Lunar Prominent), 261.  
*Drymonia dodonæa* (Marbled-Brown Prominent), 262.  
*Elachista albifrontella*, 250.  
*Elachista apicipunctella*, 250.  
*Elachista argentella*, 251.  
*Elachista atricomella*, 250.  
*Elachista biatomella*, 251.  
*Elachista cinereopunctella*, 250.  
*Elachista gleichenella*, 249.  
*Elachista kilmunella*, 250.  
*Elachista luticomella*, 250.  
*Elachista megerlella*, 251.  
*Elachista monticola*, 250.  
*Elachista nigrella*, 250.  
*Elachista obscurella*, 251.

## Insects—Moths:—

*Elachista paludum*, 251.  
*Elachista perplexella*, 251.  
*Elachista rhynchosporella*, 251.  
*Elachista rufocinerea*, 251.  
*Elachista subnigrella*, 250.  
*Elachista subocellea*, 251.  
*Elachista trapeziella*, 250.  
*Elachista triatomea*, 251.  
*Elachista zonariella*, 251.  
*Endopisa nebritana*, 139.  
*Endrosis fenestrella*, 242.  
*Epigraphia steinkellneriana*, 223.  
*Eriopsela fractifasciana*, 132.  
*Eriopsela quadrana*, 132.  
*Eudemis bifasciana*, 132.  
*Eudemis fuligana*, 132.  
*Eudemis littoralis*, 132.  
*Eupithecia pygmæata* (Marsh Pug), 265.  
*Eupithecia trisignata* (Triple-spotted Pug), 264.  
*Eupæcilia affinitana*, 125.  
*Eupæcilia angustana*, 124.  
*Eupæcilia atricapitana*, 124.  
*Eupæcilia ciliella*, 125.  
*Eupæcilia dubitana*, 124.  
*Eupæcilia implicitana*, 125.  
*Eupæcilia nana*, 125.  
*Eupæcilia pallidana*, 124.  
*Eupæcilia rupicola*, 125.  
*Eupæcilia vectisana*, 125.  
*Exæretia allisella*, 234.  
*Exapate congelatella*, 223.  
*Gelechia celerella*, 237.  
*Gelechia diffinis*, 237.  
*Gelechia distinctella*, 237.  
*Gelechia ericetella*, 236.  
*Gelechia fumatella*, 236.  
*Gelechia longicornis*, 237.  
*Gelechia malvella*, 236.  
*Gelechia mulinella*, 236.  
*Gelechia velocella*, 236.  
*Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald), 264.  
*Glyphipteryx fischeriella*, 243.  
*Glyphipteryx haworthana*, 243.  
*Glyphipteryx thrasonella*, 242.  
 Goat Moth, see *Cossus ligniperda*.  
 Golden-8 Moth, see *Plusia moneta*.  
*Gracilaria alchimiella*, 245.  
*Gracilaria auroguttella*, 245.  
*Gracilaria elongella*, 245.

## Insects—Moths:—

*Gracilaria ononidis*, 245.  
*Gracilaria stigmatella*, 245.  
*Gracilaria syringella*, 245.  
*Gracilaria tringipinnella*, 245.  
*Grapholitha albersana*, 140.  
*Grapholitha citrana*, 139.  
*Grapholitha hypericana*, 139.  
*Grapholitha microgrammana*, 140.  
*Grapholitha pupillana*, 139.  
*Grapholitha ulicetana*, 140.  
*Hadena contigua* (Beautiful Brocade), 262.  
*Halonota brunnichiana*, 136.  
*Halonota cirsiana*, 136.  
*Halonota fænella*, 137.  
*Halonota grandævana*, 136.  
*Halonota pflugiana*, 136.  
*Halonota similana*, 136.  
*Halonota trigeminana*, 137.  
*Halonota turbidana*, 137.  
*Hama anceps* (Large Nutmeg), 263.  
*Harpieteryx nemorella*, 233.  
*Harpieteryx xylostella*, 234.  
 Heath Rustic, see *Agrotis agathina*.  
*Hedya aceriana*, 129.  
*Hedya dealbana*, 129.  
*Hedya lariciana*, 129.  
*Hedya neglectana*, 129.  
*Hedya ocellana*, 129.  
*Hedya oppressana*, 129.  
*Heliozele resplendella*, 243.  
*Heliozele sericiella*, 243.  
*Heterognomon fosterana*, 117.  
*Heterognomon icterana*, 118.  
*Heterognomon viburniana*, 118.  
*Heterognomon viridana*, 118.  
*Hybernina aurantiaria* (Scarce Umber), 264.  
*Hyponomeuta evonymellus*, 231.  
*Hyponomeuta padellus*, 231.  
*Hypsilophus marginellus*, 241.  
*Idiographis inopiana*, 117.  
*Incurvaria muscalella*, 228.  
*Incurvaria pectinea*, 228.  
*Lampronia luzella*, 227.  
*Lampronia prælatella*, 228.  
*Lampronia quadripunctella*, 227.  
*Lampronia rubiella*, 228.  
*Lamprotes atrella*, 240.  
 Large Elephant Hawk-Moth, see *Chærocampa elpenor*.

## Insects—Moths:—

Large Emerald, *see* *Geometra papilionaria*.

Large Nutmeg, *see* *Hama anceps*.

*Laverna atra*, 249.

*Laverna lacteola*, 249.

*Laverna ochraceola*, 249.

*Laverna phragmitella*, 249.

*Laverna propinquella*, 249.

*Lemnatophila phryganella*, 222.

*Leptogramma literana*, 119.

*Leptogramma niveana*, 119.

Lilac Beauty, *see* *Pericallia syringaria*.

*Lipoptycha plumbana*, 142.

*Lita acuminatella*, 238.

*Lita æthiops*, 238.

*Lita costella*, 239.

*Lita fraternella*, 239.

*Lita maculea*, 239.

*Lita marmorea*, 239.

*Lita tricolorella*, 239.

*Lita viscariella*, 238.

*Lithocolletis alnifoliella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis amyotella*, 252.

*Lithocolletis coryli*, 253.

*Lithocolletis corylifoliella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis cramerella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis dunningiella*, 254.

*Lithocolletis emberizæpennella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis faquinella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis frölichella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis kleemanella*, 254.

*Lithocolletis lautella*, 252.

*Lithocolletis messianella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis nigrescentella*, 252.

*Lithocolletis pomifoliella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis quercifoliella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis quinqueguttella*, 252.

*Lithocolletis roboris*, 252.

*Lithocolletis salicicolella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis scopariella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis spinicolella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis spinolella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis stettinensis*, 254.

*Lithocolletis trifasciella*, 254.

*Lithocolletis tristigella*, 254.

*Lithocolletis ulmifoliella*, 253.

*Lithocolletis vacciniella*, 252.

*Lithocolletis viminiella*, 253.

*Lithographia cinerea*, 134.

*Lithographia nisella*, 134.

*Lithographia penkleriana*, 134.

*Lithographia subocellana*, 134.

## Insects—Moths:—

*Lobesia permixtana*, 141.

*Lophoderus ministrana*, 117.

*Lophoderus politana*, 117.

*Lozopera francillana*, 125.

*Lozopera straminea*, 126.

*Lozotania musculana*, 117.

*Lozotania unifasciana*, 116.

Lunar Prominent, *see* *Drymonia chaonia*.

*Lyonetia clerckella*, 254.

Marbled-Brown Prominent, *see* *Drymonia dodonæa*.

Marsh-Pug, *see* *Eupithecia pygmxæta*.

*Micropteryx aruncella*, 228.

*Micropteryx aureatella*, 228.

*Micropteryx calthella*, 228.

*Micropteryx purpurella*, 229.

*Micropteryx sangii*, 229.

*Micropteryx semipurpurella*, 229.

*Micropteryx seppella*, 228.

*Micropteryx subpurpurella*, 229.

*Micropteryx thunbergella*, 229.

*Micropteryx unimaculella*, 229.

*Mixodia palustrana*, 132.

*Mixodia ratzeburgiana*, 131.

*Mixodia schulziana*, 131.

*Monochroa tenebrella*, 240.

*Nannodia stipella*, 240.

*Nematois minimellus*, 230.

*Nematois scabiosellus*, 230.

*Nemophora metaxella*, 230.

*Nemophora schwarziella*, 229.

*Nemophora swammerdamella*, 229.

*Nepticula alnetella*, 258.

*Nepticula angulifasciella*, 257.

*Nepticula anomalella*, 255.

*Nepticula arcuatella*, 257.

*Nepticula argentipedella*, 257.

*Nepticula argyropeza*, 256.

*Nepticula atricapitella*, 255.

*Nepticula atricollis*, 257.

*Nepticula aucupariæ*, 356.

*Nepticula aurella*, 258.

*Nepticula betulicola*, 257.

*Nepticula flosactella*, 256.

*Nepticula glutinosæ*, 258.

*Nepticula gratiosella*, 257.

*Nepticula ignobilella*, 257.

*Nepticula lapponica*, 258.

*Nepticula luteella*, 258.

*Nepticula malella*, 257.

*Nepticula marginicolella*, 257.

## Insects—Moths:—

- Nepticula microtheriella*, 257.  
*Nepticula myrtillella*, 256.  
*Nepticula plagiolella*, 257.  
*Nepticula pomella*, 256.  
*Nepticula pygmaella*, 255.  
*Nepticula regiella*, 258.  
*Nepticula ruficapitella*, 255.  
*Nepticula salicis*, 256.  
*Nepticula septembrella*, 256.  
*Nepticula sorbi*, 259.  
*Nepticula splendidissimella*, 258.  
*Nepticula subbimaculella*, 256.  
*Nepticula tityrella*, 257.  
*Nepticula trimaculella*, 256.  
*Nonagria typhæ* (Bull - rush Moth), 263.  
*Numeria pulveraria* (Barred Umber), 264.  
 Nut-tree Tussock, *see Demas coryli*.  
*Ochsenheimeria birdella*, 224.  
*Ochsenheimeria bisonella*, 224.  
*Ocnerostoma piniariella*, 245.  
*Ecophora flavifrontella*, 242.  
*Ecophora fulviguttella*, 242.  
*Ecophora fuscescens*, 242.  
*Ecophora minutella*, 241.  
*Ecophora pseudospretella*, 242.  
*Ecophora stipella*, 242.  
*Ecophora subaquilella*, 242.  
*Enophila V-flava*, 248.  
 Oleander Hawk-Moth, *see Cherocampo neri*.  
*Olindia hybridana*, 124.  
*Olindia ulmana*, 124.  
 Olive, *see Tethea subtusa*.  
*Opostega crepusculella*, 255.  
*Opostega salaciella*, 255.  
*Ornix anglicella*, 245.  
*Ornix avellanella*, 245.  
*Ornix betulæ*, 245.  
*Ornix guttea*, 246.  
*Ornix loganella*, 246.  
*Ornix scoticella*, 246.  
*Ornix torquillella*, 245.  
*Orthotænia antiquana*, 130.  
*Orthotænia arbutella*, 131.  
*Orthotænia ericetana*, 131.  
*Orthotænia striana*, 130.  
*Orthotelia sparganella*, 234.  
*Pædisca ophthalmicana*, 135.  
*Pædisca semifuscana*, 136.  
*Pædisca solandriana*, 135.  
*Pædisca sordidana*, 136.

## Insects—Moths:—

- Pamplusia mercuriana*, 139.  
*Pandemis cinnamoneana*, 116.  
*Pandemis corylana*, 116.  
*Pandemis diversana*, 116.  
*Pandemis heparana*, 116.  
*Pandemis ribeana*, 116.  
*Parasia carlinella*, 241.  
*Parasia lappella*, 241.  
*Parasia metzneriella*, 241.  
*Penthina betulæana*, 128.  
*Penthina dimidiana*, 129.  
*Penthina ochroleucana*, 128.  
*Penthina picana*, 128.  
*Penthina pruniana*, 128.  
*Penthina sororculana*, 128.  
*Penthina variegana*, 128.  
*Pericallia syringaria* (Lilac Beauty), 264.  
*Peronea aspersana*, 122.  
*Peronea caledoniana*, 121.  
*Peronea comariana*, 121.  
*Peronea comparana*, 121.  
*Peronea ferrugana*, 121.  
*Peronea fissurana*, 121.  
*Peronea hastiana*, 120.  
*Peronea logiana*, 120.  
*Peronea maccana*, 120.  
*Peronea mixtana*, 120.  
*Peronea permutana*, 120.  
*Peronea perplexana*, 121.  
*Peronea rufana*, 120.  
*Peronea schalleriana*, 121.  
*Peronea shepardana*, 122.  
*Peronea sponsana*, 121.  
*Peronea umbrana*, 119.  
*Peronea variegana*, 120.  
*Phibalocera quercana*, 234.  
*Phlæodes tetraquetra*, 134.  
*Phtheochroa rugosana*, 127.  
*Phylloporia bistrigella*, 227.  
*Pleurota moneta* (Golden-8 Moth), 263.  
*Plutella annulatella*, 233.  
*Plutella cruciferarum*, 232.  
*Plutella dalella*, 233.  
*Plutella porrectella*, 233.  
*Pæcilochochroma corticana*, 127.  
*Pæcilochochroma occulta*, 128.  
*Prays curtisellus*, 232.  
*Ptochenusa subocellea*, 240.  
*Ptycholoma lecheana*, 117.  
*Pyrodes rhediella*, 140.  
*Retinia buoliana*, 131.



## Insects—Moths:—

- Retinia pinicolana*, 131.  
*Retinia pinivorana*, 131.  
*Retinia turionana*, 131.  
*Saturnia carpini*, 296.  
 Scarce Umber, *see* *Hybernia aurantiaria*.  
*Scardia boleti*, 224.  
*Scardia cloacella*, 225.  
*Scardia corticella*, 224.  
*Scardia granella*, 225.  
*Sciaphila bellana*, 122.  
*Sciaphila chrysanthæana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila colquhounana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila communana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila conspersana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila nubilana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila octomaculana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila pascuana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila subjectana*, 123.  
*Sciaphila virgaureana*, 123.  
*Semasia obscurana*, 137.  
*Semasia populana*, 137.  
*Semasia rufillana*, 138.  
*Semasia wæberiana*, 137.  
*Sericornis cespitana*, 132.  
*Sericornis lacunana*, 132.  
*Sericornis micana*, 132.  
*Sericornis rivulana*, 132.  
*Sericornis urticana*, 132.  
 Silver-striped Hawk-Moth, *see* *Chærocampo celerio*.  
*Smerinthus populi*, 185.  
*Solenobia triquetrella*, 223.  
*Sphaleroptera ictericana*, 122.  
*Sphinx convolvuli*, 56, 311.  
*Spilonota incarnatana*, 130.  
*Spilonota roborana*, 130.  
*Spilonota rosæcolana*, 130.  
*Spilonota suffusana*, 130.  
*Spilonota tripunctata*, 130.  
*Steganoptycha augustana*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha cruciana*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha geminana*, 134.  
*Steganoptycha nævana*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha nigromaculana*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha ramella*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha rubiginosana*, 133.  
*Steganoptycha trimaculana*, 133.  
*Stephensia brunnichella*, 249.  
*Stigmonota coniferana*, 140.  
*Stigmonota corollana*, 140.  
*Stigmonota dorsana*, 140.  
*Stigmonota germarana*, 141.

## Insects—Moths:—

- Stigmonota internana*, 140.  
*Stigmonota nitidana*, 141.  
*Stigmonota perlepidana*, 140.  
*Stigmonota regiana*, 141.  
*Stigmonota roseticolana*, 141.  
 Striped Hawk-Moth, *see* *Deilephila livornica*.  
*Swammerdamia cæsiella*, 231.  
*Swammerdamia combinella*, 231.  
*Swammerdamia pyrella*, 231.  
*Swammerdamia spiniella*, 231.  
*Symæthis oxyacanthella*, 222.  
*Symæthis pariana*, 222.  
*Talæporia pseudo-bombycella*, 223.  
*Talæporia pubicornis*, 223.  
*Teleia dodecella*, 240.  
*Teleia fugitivella*, 239.  
*Teleia proximella*, 239.  
*Teleia sequax*, 239.  
*Teleia vulgella*, 239.  
*Teras caudana*, 119.  
*Tethea subtusa* (the Olive), 263.  
*Tinea dubiella*, 226.  
*Tinea flavescenscella*, 226.  
*Tinea fulvimitrella*, 225.  
*Tinea fuscipunctella*, 226.  
*Tinea lapella*, 226.  
*Tinea nigripunctella*, 227.  
*Tinea pallescenscella*, 226.  
*Tinea pellionella*, 225.  
*Tinea semifulvella*, 227.  
*Tinea subammanella*, 227.  
*Tinea tapetzella*, 225.  
*Tineina*, 221–265.  
*Tineola biselliella*, 227.  
*Tischeria complanella*, 252.  
*Tischeria marginea*, 252.  
*Tortrix costana*, 116.  
*Tortrix cratægana*, 115.  
*Tortrix podana*, 115.  
*Tortrix rosana*, 115.  
*Tortrix sorbiana*, 115.  
*Tortrix xylostæana*, 115.  
*Trifurcula immundella*, 258.  
*Trifurcula pulverosella*, 258.  
 Triple-spotted Pug, *see* *Eupithecia trisignata*.  
*Trycheris aurana*, 141.  
*Xanthosetia hamana*, 127.  
*Xanthosetia zægana*, 127.  
*Xysmatodoma melanella*, 224.



- James IV and Flodden, 370-371.  
 James VI at Dirleton, 81.  
 Jedburgh, William, Lord, 92.  
 Jedburgh Ramblers' Club, 150.  
 Jedburgh visited 1931, 302.  
 Johnston, Dr George, born at Simp-  
 rin, 306; his portrait pre-  
 sented to the Club, 311,  
 320; his grave visited,  
 323; also mentioned, 308,  
 310, 311, 323-325.
- Karslake, E. K., Q.C., 147.  
 Kein, Bailie James, 373.  
 Kellie, Thomas Erskine, Earl of,  
 84-86.  
 Ker of Cavers, 51.  
 Ker of Ferniehurst, 86.  
 Ker, George, of Faudonside, 79.  
 Ker, James, of Bridgeheugh, 373.  
 Ker, Sir Andrew, of Hirsell, 212.  
 Ker, Sir John, of Hirsell, 213.  
 Kinloch, A. J., of Park and Altries,  
 145.  
 de Kirkpatrick, Roger, 193.  
 Kitchen-midden at Siccar Point, 319.  
 Kout of Keeldar, 367-368.
- Lambden (B.), 213.  
 Lambert, Major-General, at Dirle-  
 ton, 88.  
*Lammermoors, In the Lap of the*, by  
 Dr M'Conachie, 398.  
 Lanercost visited 1931, 300.  
 Law, Robert, Anstruther, 216.  
 Leadbetter, J. G. G., Spital Tower,  
 admitted 1931, 299.  
 Leadbetter, T. G., his death, 321;  
 his obituary notice by Rev.  
 W. K. Grant, 400; his  
 "Border Bookplates," 400.  
 Leather, Col., secures jet necklace,  
 99.  
 Lincluden visited 1930, 171; by  
 R. C. Reid, 202-209 (Pl.  
 XVI).  
 de Lindsay, Sir James, 193.  
 Little, Mrs A. R., Belford, admitted  
 1929, 57.  
 Loraine, Sir Percy, 99.  
 Lordenshaw visited 1931, 294; In-  
 cised Rocks, by E. R.  
 Newbigin, 327-329.  
 Lumsden, David, of Blanerne, 213.  
 Lumsden, Robert, of Airdrie, 213.
- Mabon, Provost W. Wells, as guide  
 at Jedburgh, 302; on  
 Queen Mary's House, 351-  
 355.  
 Macalister, Mrs, Yetholm, admitted  
 1931, 299.  
 Macalister, Rev. R. H., Yetholm,  
 admitted 1931, 299.  
 M'Bain, J. B., Ord, admitted 1929,  
 47.  
 M'Conachie, Rev. Dr, on the Gold-  
 finch, 111-114; as guide  
 at Soutra Aisle, 177; his  
 death, 321; his obituary  
 notice by J. H. Craw,  
 397-399; portrait, *frontis-  
 piece*; his writings, 399.  
 M'Cracken, Dr J. S., Melrose, ad-  
 mitted 1929, 57.  
 M'Cracken, Dr K. M., Kelso, ad-  
 mitted 1929, 48.  
 Macdonald, Rev. D. D. F., as guide  
 at Swinton, 306.  
 M'Dowall, James, of Makerstoun,  
 213.  
 M'Ewen, Capt. J. H., of Marchmont,  
 admitted 1931, 299.  
 MacLagan, Dr, presents *The Natural  
 History of the Eastern  
 Borders* to the Club, 325.  
 Macleod, Dr Norman, his death,  
 143.  
 M'Whir, Dr, resigns Editing Secre-  
 taryship, 56; as guide, at  
 Akeld, 166; at Humble-  
 ton, 167.  
 Maitland of Poggie, 177.  
 Maitland, William, owns Simprin,  
 305.  
 Maling, Mrs M. E., Twizell House,  
 admitted 1930, 182.  
 Mammals:—  
 Deer, Red, antler, Siccar Point,  
 319.  
 Hare, Mountain, 168.  
 Mole, albino, 56.  
 Otter, 391.  
 Rat catches a trout, 109.  
 Seal [Grey], 55-56.  
 Manners, Lord Robert, 91.  
 Manuring land, developments, 158-  
 159.  
 Margaret, Queen, of Anjou, 204.  
 Marjoribanks, Mrs J., her death,  
 184.

- Marjoribanks, Sir John, of Lees, 305-306.
- Martin, G., Berwick, admitted 1930, 168.
- Martin, Mrs M. M., Melrose, admitted 1929, 47.
- Mary, Queen, of Gueldres, 204.
- Mary, Queen of Scots, her house at Jedburgh, 302, 351-355; at Hermitage, 283, 284, 302, 351, 358; relics at Smeaton, 145-146; also mentioned, 79-80.
- Mather, J. C., Arniston, his death, 55.
- Mather, Mrs B. M., Yorkshire, admitted 1929, 57.
- Maxwell of Caerlaverock, 192-195.
- Maxwell, Robert, of Kirkhouse, 87.
- Mellerstain (B.), visited 1930, 172; and the Haitlies, by Rev. H. Paton, 210-217.
- Menzies, Col., presents portrait of Dr Johnston, 311.
- Menzies, William, Melrose, admitted 1931, 299.
- Methven, Lord, 79.
- Middleton, H. M., Melrose, his death, 54.
- Mills :—  
Fans, 210, 213.  
Harcarse Cloth, 74.  
Mellerstain, 214.  
New Abbey, 200.  
Northrig, Mellerstain, 216.
- Monk, Col., at Dirleton, 88.
- Montrose, Great Marquess, 80; his flight from Philiphaugh, 369-370.
- Monuments, Memorials :—  
Devil's Beef Tub, 326.  
Dr Johnston's memorial, Berwick, 323.  
Eildon Tree, 67.  
Selkirk, Flodden Memorial, 376.  
Selkirk—"J. B. Selkirk," 326.  
Selkirk, Mungo Park, 296.  
Trimontium (R.), 69.
- Mordington visited 1929, 53.
- Mordingtoun, Sir James Douglas, Lord, 86.
- Mortimer, Catherine, her murder, 281.
- Morton, John, Lord Maxwell, Earl of, 209.
- Motes :—  
Hermitage, Roxburghshire, 356-357.  
Lincluden, 209.
- Mow, John, of that Ilk, 213.
- Muir, Dr J. S., on Selkirk Common Riding, 372-378.
- Murray, Hary, Sheriff of Haddington, 89.
- Murray, Messrs, Elsdonburn, 380.
- Murray, Patrick, owns Simprin, 305.
- Muthag, Provost John, Selkirk, 373.
- Mutiny Stones visited 1929, 44.
- Napier, William, of Wrightshouses, 213.
- Naworth visited 1931, 300.
- Neill, John, Hilton, 265.
- New Abbey visited 1930, 170.
- Newbigin, E. R., as guide at Rothbury, 294; on Incised Rocks, Lordenshaws, 327-329; on Trackways, Simonside Hills, 330-333 (Pl. XVIII).
- Nicholson, Miss, of Elsdonburn, 380, 384.
- Nisbet, Alie, witch, Hilton, 265.
- Nisbet of Dirleton, 86, 90-91.
- Nisbet, William, of Dirleton, 92.
- Nisbet, Hamilton, of Dirleton, 91.
- Nithsdale, Robert, 1st Earl of, 191.
- Norfolk, Duke of, 195.
- Northumberland, Duke of, his death, 184.
- Nycholsone, Alex., in Dirleton, 84.
- Ogilvie, W. H., verses on Selkirk Common Riding, 378.
- Oliphant, Lord, 86.
- Oliver, W., his death, 321.
- Ord, Miss M. Blackett-, Denwick, admitted 1929, 47.
- Ord, Mrs Blackett-, Denwick, admitted 1929, 57.
- Otto, Miss J. M., St Boswells, admitted 1931, 299.
- Over-Denton visited 1931, 300.
- Park, Mungo, his monument (S.), 296.
- Paton, Rev. H., on Mellerstain and the Haitlies, 210-217.

- Paul, Rev. Dr, Edinburgh, his death, 54; his obituary notice, by Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, 143-145; his writings, 144.
- Pearson, Miss M. S., Otterburn, admitted 1929, 48.
- Pedigree, Haitlie of Mellerstain, 217.
- Penmanshiel visited 1931, 311; Woods, 318.
- Piscinæ, Hermitage (R.), 367.  
Lincluden, 206, 207.
- Place-names, Celtic, 167; Scandinavian, 167.
- Plate, Channelkirk Church, 181.
- Plennimure, William, Gullane, 88.
- Plewland (B.), 213.
- Plodderknowes, Ednam, 215.
- Porteous, A. M., jun., Ornithological Notes, 107-110, 269-270, 391-392; elected joint-treasurer 1931, 322.
- Portraits of Presidents available, 186; acquired, 323.
- Powford Loch (B.), 212.
- Powis, James, 212, 216.
- Preston, Sir John, 86.
- Prestongrange, Alex. Morison, Lord, 86-87.
- Pringle, James, of Torwoodlee, 92.
- Pringle, John, buried at Soutra Aisle, 177.
- Prototype, Meg Carrick, "Tib Mumps," 301.
- Purves, Adam, Lauder, 212.
- Purves, James, Mellerstain, 211.
- Ramsay, D. M., of Bowland, admitted 1931, 299.
- Rankin, G., Linkwood, his death, 54.
- Rea, G. G., obituary notice of G. P. Hughes, 147-149.
- Records, Eglingham Parish, 175.
- Redpath, William, of Greenlaw, 213.
- Reid, R. C., as guide, at Caerlaverock, 168; at Hermitage, 302; on Lincluden, 202-209 (Pl. XVI); on Hermitage, 356-368.
- Relics, *see also under* Roman:—  
Armlets, gold, from St Abb's Head, by J. H. Craw, 346.  
Axe-head markings on stone, Argyll, 168.
- Relics:—  
Balls, cannon, Edrington, 53; New Abbey, 197.  
Bill of Prices of Bankhouse Inn, 317.  
Deer's antler at Siccar Point, 319.  
"Fibula," jet, Bedshiel (B.), 103.  
Gauntlets of Hotspur, 8.  
Knife, flint, Cocklaw, Berwick, 101.  
Knife-dagger, bronze, Coldsmouth, 384 (fig.); Humbleton, 386 (fig.).  
*Lunula*, gold, 97-98 (fig.).  
Mortsafe, Channelkirk, 181 (fig.).  
Necklaces, jet, from the Borders, by J. H. Craw, 96-103 (fig., Pl. XIII), 106; Assynt, Sutherland, 96; Blinmill, Aberdeenshire, 106; Cocklaw, Berwick, 101 (Pl. XIII); Crookham (N.), 100-101; Eckford (R.), 102 (Pl. XIII); Humbleton (N.), 106, 387; Kylloe (N.), 98-100 (fig.); Poltalloch, Argyll, 96-97; Tayfield, Fife, 97 (fig.), 100; West Morriston (B.), 98 (fig.), 101.  
of Queen Mary, 146.  
Saw, flint, Coldsmouth, 384 (fig.).  
Scraper, flint, Falla Cairn, Oxnam, 105-106; Coldsmouth (N.), 381 (fig.).  
Spur, the Queen's Mire, Roxburghshire, 358.  
Sword, bronze, Akeld (N.), 166; Tosson (N.), 296.  
"Sword handle" (axe?), bronze, Humbleton (N.), 387.  
Tobacco-box, Dutch, 52.  
Urn, Cocklaw, Berwick, 101; Falla Cairn, Oxnam (R.), 105; Kelso Museum, 56; Howtel (N.), 371; Humbleton (N.), 387.  
Watch, Queen Mary's, Jedburgh, 354-355.
- Reptiles—Adder, 56.  
Resurrectionists at Channelkirk, 181.  
Riccio murdered, 79.  
Riddell, Mrs E. E., Sanson Seal, admitted 1929, 47.  
Ridley, Sir E., London, his death, 54.

- Ritchie, Prof. J., report on bones, Coldingham, 274.
- Roberson, Canon H., nominated as President, 320.
- Roberts, A. F., Fairnilee, his death, 54.
- Roberts, George, Selkirk, 374.
- Roberts, Mrs Jack, Selkirk, 376.
- Rodger, Peter, Selkirk, 374.
- Roman altars, Gilsland, 300; Great Chesters, 339.
- Roman Bridge, Chesters, 52.
- Roman cameo, 52.
- Roman Camps :—  
Birdoswald (*Camboglanna*), by C. H. H. Blair, 341-346 (Plan, Pl. XIX); visited 1931, 301.
- Carvoran (*Magnæ*), 340.
- Channelkirk (B.), 180, 371.
- Chesters (N.), 52.
- (probable), Crichton Mains (M.), 179.
- Forts—Great Chesters (*Aesica*), 338.
- Haltwhistle, 340.
- Housesteads, 52; visited 1931, 300.
- on line of Wall, 60-63.
- Newstead, Memorial, by S. D. Elliot, 69.
- Pennymuir (R.), 95, 220.
- Roman Inscriptions :—  
Birdoswald, 344-345 (Pl. XIX).
- Great Chesters, 340.
- Roman intaglio, South Shields, 52.
- Roman measure, Great Chesters, 340.
- Roman milestones, Gilsland, 300.
- Roman occupation, 58-63.
- Roman Road, Newstead to Cramond, 179-180.
- Roman sculpture, Crichton Mains, (M.), 179.
- Roman Wall, by C. H. H. Blair, 58-63; visited 1931, 300; at Chesters, visited 1929, 52; at Birdoswald, 341; Housesteads to Carvoran, by T. Wake, 334-340.
- Ross, Lord, 92.
- Rothbury visited, 1929, 46.
- Rothsay, David, Duke of, 77.
- Rowchehill, Mellerstain, 214.
- Roxburgh, Countess of, 92.
- Roy, his *Military Antiquities of North Britain*, 180.
- Rules of the Club, 404-406.
- Russell, Miss, of Ashiesteel, 316.
- Rutherford, T., his death, 321.
- Ruthven of Dirleton, 79-84.
- Ruthven, Raid of, 80.
- Ruthwell visited 1930, 169.
- St Abb's Head visited 1930, 176; its Birds, by W. Douglas, 266-268.
- St Cuthbert, Cuddy Wood, Langton, 293; in Lauderdale, 177; and Wrangholm, 172.
- St Ebba, 266.
- St Helen's visited 1931, 311.
- St Mungo, 177.
- Salisbury, Lord, 87.
- Sanderson, J. M., Lilliesleaf, admitted 1929, 57.
- Sanderson, Mr, Harelawside, 390.
- Sanderson, Mrs J. M., Lilliesleaf, admitted 1929, 57.
- Scott, Mrs M., Alnham, admitted 1930, 182.
- Scott of Branhholm, his slaughter, 212.
- Scott, Sir Walter, of Branhholm, 374.
- Scott, Sir Walter, at Gilsland, by Sir G. Douglas, 347-350; his heroines, 350.
- Scott, Sir William, of Harden, 92.
- Scottish Arms*, by Stodart, 4.
- Scourie, Sutherland, bird life, 110.
- Seals, their early use, 4.
- Douglas, Archibald, Earl, 2 (Pl. II).
- Seaton, Sir John, of Barns, 216 n.
- Selkirk Common Riding, by Dr J. S. Muir, 372-378; by Sir G. Douglas, 369-371.
- Selkirk visited 1931, 296.
- Seton, Alexander, Lord, 210.
- Seton, Lord, 78.
- Shambellie, New Abbey, visited 1930, 171.
- Shelford, Mrs P. W., Alnwick, admitted 1930, 168.
- Shields, *see Arms*.
- Shirley, G. W., on Caerlaverock, 188-195 (Pl. XIV).
- Shirreff, Charles R., Southfield, Longniddry, admitted 1931, 299.

- Short, D. C., Humbleton, admitted 1930, 176; on a Cist at Humbleton, 385-390 (fig.).  
 Siccar Point visited 1931, 311.  
 Sidey, Mrs. Berwick, admitted 1931, 323.  
 Sime, Rev. W. L., as guide at Wrangholm, 172.  
 Simprim visited 1931, 303; proprietors, 303; barns, 305.  
 Simpson, J. M., Lowlynn, admitted 1930, 168.  
 Simpson, Mrs J. M., Lowlynn, admitted 1930, 168.  
 Simsone, Andrew, clerk of Anstruther, 216.  
 Small, John, his plough, 157.  
 Smith, J., on Geology of Eildon Hills, 64-67.  
 Smith, John, Galashiels, admitted 1931, 299.  
 Smith, John, Hilton, 265.  
 Smith, Patrick, of Fenton (E.L.), 86.  
 Smith, T. D., Crichton, his death, 321.  
 Sneip (B.), 212, 213, 215, 216.  
 de Soulis and Hermitage, 283, 358, 365, 368.  
 Soutra Aisle (M.), 281, 399; visited 1930, 176.  
 Spottischele, 210.  
 Springwood Park visited 1931, 303.  
 Standing Stones :—  
     Brotherstone Hill (B.), 172.  
     Five Kings, Dueshill Beacon (N.), 332.  
     Humbleton (N.), 387.  
     Shield-on-the-Wall (N.), "Mare and Foal," 334.  
 Stone Circle, Nine Stane Rig, Hermitage (R.), 302.  
 Sundial, Channelkirk Church, 181.  
 Swan, T. A., his death, 321.  
 Sweetheart Abbey visited 1930, 170.  
 Swinton, Sir John, 92.  
 Swinton visited 1931, 303.  
 Taylor, G., finds *Vicia Orobus* at Grant's House, 318; as guide at Siccar Point, 319.  
 Taylor, Lt.-Col. S. Y. du Plat, of Purves, admitted 1931, 299.  
 Taylor, Miss J. du Plat, Purves, admitted 1929, 57.  
 Terras, J. A., his death, 321.  
 Thew, E., his death, 184.  
 Thomas the Rhymer, 67; his stone at Earliston Church, 173.  
 Three Brethren Cairn, 377.  
 Threipland, Mrs Murray-, Dryburgh, admitted 1929, 50.  
 Tod, Geo., notar in Elbottell, 86.  
 Todd, Mrs A. J. K., Charlton Hall, admitted 1931, 311.  
 Tosson visited 1931, 294.  
 Trackways :—  
     Callaly Hill, 331.  
     Simonside Hills, visited 1931, 295; described by E. R. Newbigin, 330 (Pl. XVIII).  
     Spital Hill, 332.  
     Widehope, Edlingham, 333.  
     Yorkshire and Germany, 333.  
 Travelling 200 years ago, 165.  
 Treasurer's Report, 1929, 154; 1930, 278; 1931, 403.  
 Turfford, Ednam, 215.  
 Tweeddale, Marquis of, 92.  
 de Vaux of Dirleton, 75-77.  
 Views :—  
     Coldsmouth, 379.  
     Eildon Hills, 68 (Pl. XI).  
     Hume Castle, 309 (Pl. XVII).  
     Lanercost, 301.  
     Roman Wall, Winshields Crags, 334.  
     Three Brethren Cairn, 377.  
 Waddell, Mrs E., Palace House, admitted 1931, 299.  
 Wake, Thomas, as guide at Housesteads, 300; on the Roman Wall, 334-340.  
 Walker, A., his death, 184.  
 Warner, Mrs Lee, Belford, admitted 1931, 311.  
 Warner, W. H. Lee, Belford, admitted 1931, 311.  
 Wawane, Christian, 79.  
 Weather :—  
     Meteorological Records, Berwickshire, by Rev. A. E. Swinton, 1929, 152; 1930, 276; 1931, 401.  
     Note re chart (vol. xxvi, p. 384), 151.  
     Rainfall in Berwickshire, by Rev. A. E. Swinton, 1929, 153; 1930, 277; 1931, 402.

## Wells :—

Coldingham Priory, 274.

Edrington Castle, 53.

Soutra, St Mungo's, 177.

Trinity, 177.

Whitmuir Hall visited 1929, 50.

Wight, Miss, Eccleaw, admitted 1931,  
323.Wilson, Catherine, witch, Hilton,  
265.

Wilson, John Mackay, 46.

Wilson, William, in Monkrig, 216.

Witch burnt at Mordington, 54.

Witchcraft at Hilton, 265.

Wood, H. M., his death, 184.

Wood, R., admitted 1930, 168.

Wrangholm visited 1930, 172.

Wright, J., his death, 321.

Wyllie, Mrs, her death, 321.

Yester, Lord, 92.

Yetts, iron, 43.









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